UCTION SALES.
EO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.
lar Trade Sale
GOODS,
AY, SEPT. 13, 9:30 A. M.
ly Important Specialties.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
d Important Trade Sale
AUCTION
OF
CUSTOM-MADE
S, SHOES,
ND SLIPPERS,
esday, Sept. 14,
AT 9:30 SHARP.
GOOD GOODS, who desire to
alue for their money than is
anywhere else, should not fail
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.
y, Sept. 15, at 9:30 a. m.,
ADE SALE
OF
ckery &
Glassware.
r another large stock of desirable
C. C., Porcelain, Hotel, Rock, and
ull lines of Table Glassware, Plated
d Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brack-
or country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
lar Trade Sale
GOODS,
AY, SEPT. 15, 9:30 A. M.
Sale Cloaks and Clothing.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
AT AUCTION.
ay, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock,
ks, Chairs, Gas Fixtures,
es, Office Railing, &c.,
Court will be sold AT AUCTION in
the County Building on Michigan-st.,
Committee on City Relations.
conduct the sale.
AUCTION SALE.
ing Establishment for Sale.
October next, at 3 o'clock p. m., we
blic Auction at our office in the City of
, all the Real Estate, Machinery,
Patents, and good will of the busi-
ng our present Manufacturing Estab-
of possession made known on day of
HARRIS M'F'G CO.,
I. FARNSWORTH, Sec'y.
Wis., Sept. 1, 1881.
EL MORTGAGE SALE.
, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock sharp, at No. 42
ill sell the contents of
nt and Boarding-House,
Counters, Show-Cases, Beds, Bedding,
ge, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Crockery,
COL. MOREHOUSE,
Agent of Mortgagee.
BAKING POWDER.
OYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL POUND
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
AKING
WDER
olutely Pure.
M GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
avorite in leading cities of the world
ration makes such light, flaky, hot
ous pastry. Can be eaten by dyspep-
of the ills resulting from heavy indi-
Commended for purity and whole
Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
BAKING POWDER CO., New York.
KING POWDER.
PROFESSOR
RSFORD'S
PHOSPHATIC
KING
POWDER
Professor Horsfords' Acid
ded by leading physicians.
ter biscuit, cakes, etc., and
than ordinary Baking Pow-
old at a reasonable price.
ord Almanac and Cook Book
hemical Works, Providence, R. I.
s., Chicago.
SIGNS.
ERESTING.
letter will be of interest, and ex-
CHICAGO, Sept. 3.
Co., 126 Fifth-av.:
erewith we hand you check to pay
spectacle signs, and will say we think
the best and cheapest gold specta-
ever used. Yours, etc.,
SOLOMON WEINBERG & CO.,
Wholesale Jewelers, 146 State-st.
HATS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
Over 10,000 Fine Hats
From 90 Cents to $3.50.
BEST SILK HAT, $3.50.
LESTER'S HAT HOUSES,
111 Randolph. 304 N. Clark-st.
CANDY.
Send $1, $2, $5, or $10 for a sample
retail box by express of the best
Candies in America, put up ele-
gantly and strictly pure. Refers
to all Chicago. Address
GUNTHER, Confectioner,
Madison-st. Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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SPIEGEL & CO. FURNITURE. 251 & 253 WABASH AVE.

THE Furniture House OF THE WEST.

The excellent selection of our Fall Stock of Furniture of every description will interest all who may be in want of any article in our line. We mention with pride the fact that the "style," design, and general effect of our goods have never been equaled.

An inspection of our stock will be found interesting and profitable to the purchasing public.

SPIEGEL & CO.,
251 & 253 Wabash-av.,
Near Jackson-st.

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WHOLESALE CLOTHING!

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.,
202, 204, 206, 208, 210
FRANKLIN-ST.,
COR. ADAMS.
Manufacture the Best Goods,
Carry the Largest Stock,
Make the Lowest Prices,
And Give the Best Terms.
6 off 60 days;
6 off 30 days;
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LORD & THOMAS,
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Can save you money and show you how to judiciously do your
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Schooner yachts, sloop yachts, steam yachts, steam launches for sale. Inventories and cabin plans of fine large schooner yachts just received. Estimates for building furnished. For descriptive lists, full particulars, and lowest prices address MANNING'S YACHT AGENCY, 65 Beaver-st., New York, or 0 31, Tribune office, Chicago. Correspondents requested to give full details of their requirements.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Av., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

INKS.

STAFFORD'S INKS.
Patronize Home Manufacture.
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Chemical Field, Violet Combined,
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GEO. E. COLE & CO.,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
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BIRD FOOD.

Kaempfer's FOOD
For Singing Birds, Wholesale and Retail, at his Bird Store, 267 CLARK-ST.

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MANDEL BROTHERS.
121 & 123 State-st.,
WILL EXHIBIT
TO-DAY,
Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, SUITS, and WRAPS.
Grandest Collection OF NOVELTIES!
EVER SHOWN.
Styles exclusive; not obtainable elsewhere.
All at our well-known LOW PRICES.
MANDEL BROS.

THE CHICAGO FAIR.

THE GREAT FAIR.
THIRD DAY.
TODAY, WEDNESDAY,
A GREAT SHOW
In Every Department.
THE BEST
AGRICULTURAL FAIR
Ever Held in America.
TODAY AN EXTRA DAY.
THE GREAT
Equestrienne Race!
20 Miles for $2,500.
Miss Belle Cook vs. Miss Emma Pinneo.
Also Two Good Races.
Admission, 50 cents.
Madison-st. Cars to the Track Gates.

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CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. 118 & 120 Monroe-st.
Wholesale Stationers, Fancy Goods, and Druggists' Sundries.
H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
114 & 116 Lake-st.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MORRIS BERNHARDT, Optician.
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126 State-st., Room 3, second floor. Spectacles exclusively. 27 years' practice in the adjustment of Glasses to every form of defective eyesight. Letters of recommendation testifying to his superior ability as an Optician and the perfectness of his glasses can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the noted Professors of Rush Medical College, Chicago Medical College, Hahneman College, Chicago Homeopathic College, leading Divines, our most prominent and well-known citizens, including high encomiums from Schools of Science, Blind institutes, etc., etc.
LOUIS B. MATTHES, Assistant.

FINANCIAL.

PEARSONS & TAFT,
Room 20 Tribune Building,
Loans on Improved City Property.
Annual interest, 7 per cent. No Commission. Time from three to ten years. Option of paying in installments if desired.
Real Estate and Loans. W. D. KERFOOT & CO. 90 Washington-st.
References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 20 years.

PICTURE-FRAMES.

Gold PICTURE FRAMES
It will surely pay you to write for my Illustrated Catalogue (free) of Styles and Prices.
S. H. McELWAIN,
Manufacturer, 32 & 34 Wabash-av.
Best Grades at lowest prices.

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PARDRIDGES,
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Of FALL STYLES in great variety and at, as usual, lower prices than other houses are asking. Inspection asked to the line of
Jackets
AT
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A BARGAIN.
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Suits made to order in six hours; Pants, four hours, during Fair Week, to accommodate our friends from the country who intend to stay but one day in Chicago. Leave your measure at 10 a. m., and I will have your Suit ready for you at 4 p. m. Pants to order, from $4.00 to $10.00; Suits to order, from $15.00 to $40.00; Overcoats to order, from $14.00 to $35.
Nicoll THE TAILOR.
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Open until 8 p. m.; Saturdays, 10 p. m.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE
Industrial
Exposition
OF CHICAGO.
THE GREAT ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL and ART EXPOSITION of AMERICA is now open, and will continue day and evening (Sundays excepted) until 11 o'clock p. m. Saturday, Oct. 22, 1881.
Every Department is replete with the latest and best, and all arrangements for the Exhibition are complete and admirable.
Fine Art, Natural History, Mechanical Industry, Textile Fabrics, Household and Personal Ornaments, Agriculture, Floriculture, and Horticulture, are well represented.
Whether for critical study or instructive and pleasant entertainment, this exhibition will present a rare opportunity to the intelligent visitor.
PROF. LIESEGANG'S ORCHESTRA of 31 pieces, including 4 celebrated Soloists, is engaged for the entire term.
Admission: Adults, 25c. Children, 15c.
Excursion rates and low fares on all railroads.

CUTLERY.

Cutlery Wostenholm's, Rogers', and Spalding's Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, and Hardware Novelties. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

HATS.

HATS.--Fall Styles Gentlemen's Dress and Business Hats.
The Largest, Finest, Stock we have ever shown, at our usual low prices. BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

NEWS IN BRIEF.

THE President made a decided gain yesterday. The day was fine, and the air was pure and bracing, and tended to the patient's progress towards recovery. The reports of the surgeons were of a very reassuring character, and everybody about the Franckiyn cottage, physicians and attendants, seemed to be happy. The patient was yesterday placed in a reclining chair where he might have a good view of the ocean. He remained there half an hour and seemed to enjoy it very much. The parotid trouble has practically disappeared, the wound is looking healthy, and the physicians are now agreed that the bullet has become encysted. The only unfavorable symptom seems to be the frequency of respiration, which is taken by some as indicating that the condition of the lungs is not as good as could be wished. The President himself is not quite satisfied as to the condition of his lungs, and remarked to one of his attendants yesterday that he had a long siege before him.

FAIR weather and stationary or higher temperature for this region today.

THE steamship Wyoming brought 650 Mormon immigrants to this country yesterday. They left New York City on landing en route for the Mormons' haven of rest—Salt Lake City.

DR. AGNEW stated very emphatically yesterday that "the President never had an abscess on the lung." The trouble was merely a circumscribed inflammatory trouble in the nature of bronchial pneumonia.

PUBLIC prayers were offered up in most of the Evangelical churches of Connecticut and Delaware yesterday for the recovery of the President. In some churches subscriptions were taken up for the sufferers by the Michigan forest fires.

THE business portion of the Town of Beaver, U. T., except a cooperative store, was burned down Monday night. The exertions of the inhabitants saved the courthouse and the residence portion of the town. The amount of the loss has not been ascertained.

LEMONS have been very scarce in the New York markets for some time, and prices have steadily advanced in consequence. As high as $10 and $11 per box is being paid. The new season crop is expected to arrive in the latter part of the week, and lower prices will follow.

THE will of the late Lorenzo Delmonico was probated yesterday. He leaves a fortune of $2,000,000, of which his wife gets $400,000 and his house and stables with all they contain, $600,000 goes to his nephew, Charles C. Delmonico, and the interest on $100,000 goes to his brother Siro.

AT the Methodist Ecumenical Council yesterday the practice of some Methodists in sending their children to Roman Catholic schools was very severely condemned. Mr. Todd, a delegate from Philadelphia, declared that sceptical science was doing great injury to the Church.

THE forest fires in the Province of Ontario in the neighborhood of Parry Sound are still raging, and the destruction of timber and lumber-making machinery is very great. The fires were caused in the first instance by settlers burning fallow in the clearings. The loss will exceed $1,000,000.

BY the explosion of a boiler at the drydock at the foot of Essex street, Jersey City, Capt. Decker and James Tammany were instantly killed and three other persons were fatally injured. The boiler was blown a distance of 600 feet by the force of the explosion, which is said to be due to gross and criminal carelessness.

THREE prisoners—two horse-thieves and a murderer—made their escape yesterday from the jail at Ozark, Ark., by passing through a stovepipe hole. About sixty days ago some other desperadoes managed to escape from the same jail. The Sheriff and Jailer are not held entirely blameless in connection with these jail-deliveries.

THE Republican majority in the Second (Lewiston) Congressional District of Maine is much larger than was at first supposed. So far as reported, Dingley (Republican) received 1,090 votes, and Gilbert (Greenbacker) 4,947. It is probable that Dingley's majority will exceed 5,000. The Republican vote is larger than usual in an off-year.

IT was stated last night by a Cabinet officer that five small boils or abscesses were found on the President's back yesterday. They were opened by the surgeons, and discharged a small quantity of pus. Their appearance is taken as evidence that the blood poison has not been entirely eliminated, notwithstanding Dr. Bliss' assertion that it had been.

A THREE-STORY building in course of erection for the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad Company at Richmond, Va., collapsed yesterday, killing William W. Warren, a plumber, fatally injuring his helper, and seriously injuring several workingmen. The collapse was due to the badly-planned roof being crushed in by the weight of the slate.

THE attendance at the Chicago Fair yesterday was quite large—between 3,000 and 4,000 people must have been present. The racing was good, the steeplechase being particularly exciting. The exhibit of fat cattle and blooded horses is very fine, but the display of agricultural implements and agricultural products is not by any means what it ought to be.

THE tenant farmers of Scotland are agitating for a reform in the Scotch land laws. The agitation need not be so violent as that which is practically ended in Ireland in order to induce the Gladstone Cabinet to introduce a measure next session to bring about the demanded concessions. Mr. Gladstone and his party are under obligations to the Scotch.

THE labor troubles at New Orleans continue. The persons who have dared to drive the cotton-teams or work in any capacity around the cotton presses have been subjected to very harsh treatment by the strikers, and some of the workers have retaliated. Acting-Governor McEnery, at the request of Mayor Shakespeare, called out the militia yesterday to preserve order.

FIFTY-FOUR counties of Iowa, represented in the Legislature by fifty Senators and Representatives, have held conventions which have instructed for the Hon. James F. Wilson for United States Senator to succeed Senator McDill. Five county conventions have instructed for Congressman Kasson, two for McDill, and one for Gov. Gear. It is pretty generally admitted that Mr. Wilson will have a majority in the next Legislature, and will therefore succeed McDill.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MACVEAGH telegraphed Minister Lowell last night that there was no material change in the President's condition during the preceding twenty-four hours. The patient was less inclined to drowsiness yesterday than usual. The physicians think they see symptoms of improvement in his condition, and they expected him to pass a favorable night.

GEN. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, United States Senator from Rhode Island, died suddenly yesterday at his residence at Bristol, R. I. He had been ailing for some days, but was able to be about Monday evening. The immediate cause of his death was a spasm of the heart. The deceased Senator was a native of Indiana, and was in his 58th year. He served in the Mexican War and in the War of the Rebellion.

THE work of collecting subscriptions in aid of the Michigan sufferers, though not as systematic as it might be, progresses very satisfactorily in this city. The lumbermen have contributed $1,519, the Board of Trade Committee has collected about $4,000, and in some of the churches collections have been made. In addition to the money, large quantities of clothes, tools, etc., have been contributed.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Georgia, the Most Rev. Dr. Gross, advises Catholic parents residing in cities where it is practicable to sustain a parochial school to take their children from the public schools. Dr. Gross thinks that moral and intellectual education should go hand in hand—in fact, repeats the arguments so frequently made by ecclesiastics who are opposed to public schools. The effect of Dr. Gross' utterances will be to cause considerable controversy in Georgia.

THE Mutual Union Telegraph Company is working vigorously in the matter of laying its lines. The wires have already been laid to the principal Eastern cities, and to Cleveland, Detroit, and important points between Toledo and St. Louis. Rapid progress is being made towards Chicago. The new company promises much better service than the Western Union. Mr. Gamble, recently manager of the Western Union lines in the Pacific States, has accepted the General Managership of the Mutual Union Company.

IN some of the departments at Washington subscriptions are being raised to procure counsel for the defense of Sergt. Mason. Some of the post-office clerks have gone to the extent of signing a petition asking for Mason's promotion in the army as a recognition of his daring and of the fact that he seems to abhor the employment of American soldiers in guarding an assasin. It is now probable that Mason's case will be dealt with by the military authorities. The defense will be that Mason was not mentally sound when he fired the shot.

THE farmers in some districts of South Carolina and Georgia, whose cotton crops have been poor this year, propose to repudiate a portion of the debt which they incurred for fertilizers last year. Meetings have been held for the purpose of asking the agents for the sale of the fertilizers to abate one-third of their claims on condition that the farmers patronize from three to five years the firms from which they purchased the fertilizers. The Bourbon journals profess to recognize in the spirit manifested at the meetings a tendency towards Readjustment, or "Mahonéism," as they call it.

THE election of Dingley, Republican, for the Second Maine District, leaves only four vacancies to be filled, and all these in New York State. The membership of the Forty-seventh Congress now stands: Republicans, 144; Democrats, 133; Greenbackers, 9; Virginia Readjusters, 2; and 1 Independent Republican (the Rev. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn). The four New York vacancies will be filled in December. The Republicans will probably elect their men in three out of the four places. If they do, the House will stand, Republicans, 147, or a clear majority over the combined Democratic, Greenback, and Independent vote.

DR. BLISS stated last evening that he thought the President had gained very slightly in flesh. The patient's face seemed better, he said, and his lines of expression are firmer, the digestive organs are in good condition, and the liver performs its functions. Dr. Bliss says that the blood-poison has been eliminated, and that there is little fear of further complications now. The President's appetite is not good, but that arises from the fact that he is fed constantly. He relishes his food most in the morning. His food consists principally of beef extract. During the night he is given milk punches. He was given nine grains of quinine yesterday as a tonic. Dr. Bliss is very hopeful, and some of the symptoms give good grounds for his hopefulness.

A PERSON named Larkin, who represents a blatherskite Irish paper published in New York City, has been telling the farmers of Ireland to pay no rent except at the point of the bayonet. This person Larkin has figured in Massachusetts as an advocate of flat lunacy, and makes his living by talking frothy nonsense. Such persons as Larkin are making considerable trouble in Ireland, and the riots in Limerick, Cork, and other places are as much attributable to them as to the harshness of the landlords and the utter imbecility of Mr. Forster. Although Larkin denounces the Land act as a fraud, the farmers seem desirous of availing themselves of the benefits it confers, and a number of tenants in Dublin County whose landlords are clergymen have already petitioned the commission created by the Land act to reduce the rents.

PENNSYLVANIA MILLERS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—The State Millers' Association commenced its annual session at the Monongahela House this afternoon. Delegates from all parts of the State are present. This evening the election of officers was held, resulting in the choice of Charles A. Miner, of Wilkesbarre, President; B. F. Isenberg, Huntingdon, Secretary and Treasurer. The convention will continue over to-morrow.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TUCSON, A. T., Sept. 13.—The news from Fort Thomas is that the White Mountain Indians have gained control of the cañon leading to Fort Apache. Should this be true, in spite of Gen. Wilcox's active and energetic movement, the situation is undoubtedly very serious.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Was Yesterday Placed in a Semi-Recumbent Position.

The Change Was Made at His Suggestion, and Productive of No Harmful Effects.

Bliss Says He Sat Up at an Angle of Forty-five Degrees, and Hamilton Says Fifteen.

Bliss Says 20 Is a Normal Respiration, Which Statement Is Criticised.

Evening Bulletin: Pulse, 100; Temperature, 98.4; Respiration, 20.

Five Small Boils Appeared upon the Patient's Back Yesterday.

Non-Professional People Very Skeptical Regarding Surgical Assurances of Convalescence.

A Great Deal of Sympathy Felt for Mason in the Washington Departments—Gen. Sherman's Anger.

"SITTING UP."

FIFTEEN DEGREES, ACCORDING TO HAMILTON, AND FORTY-FIVE ACCORDING TO BLISS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 13.—It has been another beautiful day at Long Branch, and all has gone well at Elberon cottage. The President, at his own request, was placed in his invalid chair, and, for half an hour, looked out upon the sea he loves so well. "We expect no further complication, except that he may be struck by lightning," said Dr. Bliss cheerfully, as he bade the correspondents good-night, and with the hopefulness which that remark implies the day began and has closed. The night was a comfortable one for the President. He did not sleep more, but he had better sleep. It was not as heavy, but was more natural. The opiate was not used, and he awoke this morning feeling better. His temperature was a degree above normal, his pulse still at 100, below which it now seldom falls, and his respiration still at 20, a figure which, Dr. Bliss says, is normal for the President,

ALTHOUGH

the Doctor, when in Washington, said that 17 was about his normal respiration, and that an increase beyond that figure was to be considered as an indication of possible trouble with the lungs. He had taken more nourishment, or, perhaps, it may more properly be called stimulant, during the night, for the nourishment that he is now taking at night consists practically of pretty strong brandy and milk punches. Everybody looked cheerful at the Elberon cottage at an early hour. He took what was given him for breakfast readily, but it cannot be said that at any one time he is hungry, as he is required to take food so often. The doctors had gone to their breakfast at their cottage, when

A MESSENGER FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE

came rapidly to the one occupied by the doctors, and said in a low tone to Drs. Hamilton and Bliss, and Cols. Swaim and Rockwell: "The President wants you immediately." These gentlemen started quickly, evidently unconscious of the purpose for which they were called, and with a slight shade of anxiety upon their faces. They reached the Elberon cottage by rapid strides.

THE CORRESPONDENTS,

who had been talking with them, were naturally somewhat alarmed, for the experience of the last two months had taught them that the unexpected was liable to happen at any time, and the watchers of the last ten weeks have been surprised by sudden changes at unexpected moments. The next fifteen minutes seemed an hour. Then Dr. Hamilton returned with a smiling face: "Gentlemen, you need not be alarmed. The President asked us to put him in his reclining chair, and we have done it. He is at the window yonder, looking out upon the ocean, but he is not sitting up very much. The chair is so reclining that he sits up very little higher than he does in bed." Soon Dr. Bliss said that

THE PRESIDENT HAD REMINDED THEM OF A PROMISE

made yesterday, that he might be placed in his chair today, and they had fulfilled their promise. A glance at the window from the lawn in front of Secretary Brown's cottage revealed the outline of the reclining figure of the President, and in the shadowy distance his face could be faintly seen. It was a beautiful view that he had to look upon. It was

THE PERFECT DAY

for which the physicians have waited, and for which Mrs. Garfield has prayed. The sea stretched away calm and blue before him to the horizon. Myriads of gulls were hovering over the schools of bluefish, which, in turn, were pursuing an immense school of menhaden that fishermen from four vessels were catching in their nets. A large European steamer was abreast the Elberon cottage, as if to permit its passengers to catch a last glimpse of the spot where the suffering President lay before turning on its eastward course. A Cuban steamer was hauling close in shore, as if to learn whether the President was still alive.

IN THE SURF

at his feet there were a few bathers, while the grass, fresh from the recent rains, covered the space from the cottage to the top of the bluffs. The solitary sentry still made his rounds over the green sward. That was the picture which presented itself to the wearied eyes of the President, as for the first time since July 2 he rested upon something different from the cot which has accommodated itself to every change of his rapidly-wasting body. He was raised at an incline of, Dr. Bliss says, forty-five degrees.

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DR. HAMILTON SAYS FIFTEEN DEGREES.

However these differences of statement may be reconciled, the President was pleased to call it "sitting up," although he was not raised higher than he has been in bed by a pillow. He lay there for thirty minutes, gazing intently and saying scarcely a word. He was having a new view of the world which we have so many times thought he was leaving, and drinking in, we hope, new life from the sea.

Many of the conditions are reported to be exceedingly favorable. The inflammation of the parotid gland has almost disappeared. One opening discharges a small quantity of pus, and this is said to be rapidly healing. This complication will then have disappeared.

THE WOUND

presents new evidences today of satisfactory healing. Dr. Bliss now agrees with Dr. Hamilton that the ball has probably encysted, and he believes the wound has healed between three and four inches from the bottom. Healthy granulation is observed along the track of the wound. Great care is being taken to keep the wound open, except as it heals up from the bullet. The irritation is purposely made, to keep it open until evidences of complete healing at the further end. The physicians think that the President shows today a trifling gain in strength, and they are entertaining tonight stronger hopes that the sea air is doing him good work in purifying the blood. The lines of expression in the face are thought to be firmer, and other slight indications of gain have been expressed. Yet, as Dr. Bliss said tonight,

NO ONE KNOWS WHAT MAY BE DEVELOPED

at any moment. The Doctor says that he cannot now see any reasonable grounds for apprehending any new complication, but the appearance of something would not surprise him. Although the physicians hope that the lung trouble has passed away, yet they are not sure of it. They do not agree exactly as to what the trouble is. If Dr. Agnew is correctly reported, he has no doubt that a metastatic abscess exists there. Dr. Boynton has thought so too, although he is beginning to hope that all danger from it has gone.

DR. BLISS TONIGHT PROFESSES TO BE SURE

that the trouble is nothing but an inflammation, which is now subsiding. The record of respiration today does not show that it has subsided. Both at noon and night, when the temperature and pulse were comparatively lower, the respiration was higher than it would be if no trouble existed in the lungs. The record of the abscess of the parotid gland shows that, at times, the fever ran very high, and then days of comparative freedom from fever followed, but it culminated at last in the so-called relapse of two weeks ago, which brought the President so close to death. Bliss says that the examination of other vital organs, such as the kidneys and liver, shows no sign of the beginning of any trouble with them.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPETITE

is not so good as many suppose. He has no appetite, and Dr. Bliss himself frankly said so tonight. This may be due to the fact that he is constantly fed. They crowd the stomach, giving him all they dare, and the President takes food as he would a dose of medicine. They are still giving him pretty stiff doses of brandy—two milk punches last night in which was very old brandy, and more or less of it during the day. If the amount of stimulants is diminished it is very speedily detected in a rise of pulse, and the chances are in favor of larger amounts of alcohol before the stimulant is reduced. In addition to the brandy, nine grains of quinine have been given the President today. As the stomach might refuse the quinine, the drug is given him in suppositories. Dr. Bliss says the object in giving quinine is to keep the system toned up.

NO APPRECIABLE GAIN OF FAT

has been observed, though the physicians have been looking closely for such increase in tissue. They would regard even the slightest gain in this respect of very great importance, and one of the most favorable of indications. The danger of collapse from inanition still exists, and great enough to cause even more apprehension than any of the other complications. Dr. Bliss spoke of this danger tonight as though it was one for which he feared more than any other. It is probable that the President will pass a comparatively quiet night, and that his condition tomorrow will be about the same as today.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS ALONE

with one of his confidential attendants today, the following colloquy occurred:

The President—Deson't my coughing worry you?

The attendant—No, indeed. Why should you think so? All of the surgeons are agreed that the cough is only an incident of your general condition. Dismiss the thought from your mind.

The President—Yes, but I fear that it is one of those incidents that are very unwelcome. It certainly worries me. I am afraid we are going to have a long siege.

10 P. M.

Dr. Bliss is very cheerful tonight. He said in his evening talk: "I think there is an increase of fat tissue. That would be the best possible sign, of course. When he begins to deposit fat that is a condition that will be marked very quickly. My impression now is that there is a little increase. His face is better, and his lines of expression are firmer. We are rid of the suppurating gland. The wound is granulating. There is nothing offensive about it. It is a healthy sore. We are careful to prevent it from healing too rapidly, so as to be certain that it will heal from the bottom. The lungs are now in good condition. The kidneys are perfectly natural. I have made an analysis twice since we have been here, and their operation is entirely normal. The analysis showed no albumen. The digestive organs are perfect. The liver performs its natural functions."

"Is there likely to be any other complications?"

"Lightning might strike him! It is not reasonable to expect any complication now.

WE OUGHT NOT TO EXPECT IT.

It seems that the blood-poison is eliminated. The sore is as natural as it could be on anybody. It is an evidence that there is no taint in the blood. The blood is normal because it provides its own repair, but I do not expect that the repair will be very rapid."

"Is the demand for the drainage of the wound too much for the system to supply?"

"The discharge is not so great as to tax him beyond his capacity to supply it. He ought to sustain himself well and keep up the pus supply without trouble."

"YOU WILL FIND THAT GEN. BARNUM

has as great a pus discharge as the President has. I have examined him several times. Yet he is a strong, vigorous man, whom no one would suspect of having a wound entirely through his body which has been discharging for fifteen years. The President's voice is very much improved and he speaks more firmly. He talks more. We do not restrain him now from talking.

HE DOES NOT GROW AS WEARY

as he did. The second day after he began to improve he asked to be placed in his reclining chair. Yesterday I promised him that he might try the chair, and he sent for us this morning and reminded us of the promise. He was just thirty minutes in the chair when he said himself: "I do not want to overdo this," and asked to be removed to his bed. He did not complain of fatigue.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE

than Dr. Bliss it is learned that "the President afterwards spoke of having some pain about the hips. His pulse and temperature were not increased by the change—possibly the pulse may have been four beats in the minute faster. During that time he looked out upon the ocean. This was the first time since he was shot that he has made such a change. In Washington

he never thought of it. He has never been up as straight as he was today. He is very comfortable in his room. The temperature was about 75. We had no fire until night. He does not have what you would call a fierce appetite because we are constantly feeding him. He relishes his food more in the morning, because he does not have so much during the night.

LAST NIGHT

he had eight tablespoonfuls of milk and in it three tablespoonfuls of old brandy. During the day he is fed on beef-extracts. He takes it as it is given him, but not with great appetite. He does not have a chance to get hungry."

"Do you expect any change in his condition when these stimulants are withheld?"

"No. We do not look for that. He has had today nine grains of quinine administered by suppositories. That is equal to about eight grains taken by the mouth. We give this as a tonic, in small doses."

MIDNIGHT.

Notwithstanding the assertion of the surgeon in charge that the President's blood is entirely pure, and that all the blood poison has been eliminated from his system, it is learned tonight from a Cabinet officer that five small boils or abscesses were found upon the back today. They were opened, and discharged a small quantity of pus. Their appearance was not welcomed. They indicate that, even if the trouble in the lungs is overcome, the blood is still in an impure condition, and that there is still reason to fear that the President is suffering from chronic pyæmia.

BLISS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 13.—Dr. Bliss says the liver and kidneys are in first-class order. The fractured rib, which, it was supposed might yet cause trouble, Dr. Bliss considered entirely healed. The President does not experience so much weariness as for some time past, showing a gain of strength. Formerly he would say, "Oh, I am so tired." Today he said he did not experience that weary feeling any more.

The Doctor alluded to the criticisms of his statements regarding the President, and said it was very annoying to have to submit thereto, inasmuch as the President's condition altered from day to day, and sometimes the alternations or changes were very marked, hence his opinions changed with the symptoms, and consequently it was erroneous to expect him to hold to one opinion on a certain subject, as some persons appeared to think he ought to.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MACVEAGH,

the only Cabinet officer here, feels very much encouraged still, and says the President, in his opinion, is doing nicely. Judge-Advocate General Swaim and Col. Rockwell adhere to their standard policy, and say there is plenty of Garfield there yet, and if the favorable symptoms continue there is no room for complaint or fear.

DR. AGNEW'S FAVORABLE OPINION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Dr. Agnew, in an interview tonight, said he did not regard the President's case as by any means a hopeless one, and added that he thought the President would receive much benefit from the pleasant weather which may be reasonably expected at Long Branch during this month and next. Dr. Agnew stated emphatically that the President never had an abscess on the lung. It was merely a circumscribed inflammatory trouble, in the nature of bronchial pneumonia.

THE PRESIDENT'S COW.

Long Branch Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

The Alderney cow which is to supply the milk hereafter used for the President, arrived here yesterday morning from the Hon. Henry C. Kelsey's Redgate farm at Newton, and was carefully placed in a stall in the Elberon stables. She is a two-year old, and the pick of the large herd of Alderneys owned by Mr. Kelsey. The animal was brought in a special car, and will receive extra attention, so that her milk may be of the finest quality. Food was brought along from Newton. The cow will be fed three times daily, each ration consisting of ten quarts of cotton-seed meal, linseed, and corn-meal, mixed with six quarts of bran. Occasionally she will be given a meal of green corn and hay, and will also be allowed to browse on the grass. Mr. Kelsey sent yesterday to New York for a bottle of special design. The milk will be strained directly into the bottle, and then placed on ice. The cow has been named "Repartee," and gives an average of twelve quarts of milk per day.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

8:30 A. M.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 13—8:30 a. m.—At the examination of the President at 8:30 a. m. today the temperature was 99.4, pulse, 100; respiration, 20. He passed a comfortable night, sleeping most of the time, and, on the whole, his condition this morning is encouraging, and gives promise of a good day.

D. W. BLISS,
FRANK H. HAMILTON.

6 P. M.

ELBERON, Sept. 13—6 p. m.—At the examination of the President at 12 m. today his temperature was 98.8; pulse, 100; respiration 20.

At the evening dressing, at 5:30 o'clock, his temperature was 98.4; pulse, 100; respiration, 20.

President was placed in a semi-recumbent position, upon an invalid chair, at 11 a. m., and remained one-half hour without fatigue or discomfort.

His wounds are making the usual favorable progress, and his general condition is reassuring.

D. W. BLISS,
FRANK H. HAMILTON,

STATE BULLETIN.

AT NIGHT.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 13—6 p. m.—*To Lowell, London:* There has been no material change in the President's condition during the last twenty-four hours. He was moved at his own request this forenoon from his bed to an extension-chair, on which he remained half an hour, and he has been less inclined to drowsiness during the day than usual. The weather is now very favorable, and the physicians think they discover signs of a slight improvement in his symptoms. They expect him to pass a very comfortable night.

MACVEAGH.

THE ASSASIN.

SYMPATHY FOR MASON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Gen. Sherman, who is credited with saying that the attempt to kill Guiteau made by an officer of the army is a crime inexcusable and worthy of severe punishment, does not appear to meet the approbation of a good many of the officers and clerks of the Executive Department here. In some of the departments subscription papers are in circulation for the purpose of raising funds to aid Sergt. Mason in the employment of counsel for his defense. Some of the more thoughtless employés of the Post-Office Department have even gone so far as to draw up a petition and sign it, asking for Mason's promotion in the army as a recognition of his daring and courage, and of his having shown, by

HIS ATTEMPT TO KILL GUITEAU,

that he abhors the use of American soldiers in guarding the would-be assasin. The civil authorities here are displaying great reluctance in proceeding against Mason, and the general impression seems to be that they will take no steps, but will leave the case to be dealt with by the military authorities. If Gen. Sherman's sentiments are shared by the other officers of the army, it would appear that Mason will be subjected to the severest penalty applicable to his case under the military law. A very strong effort, however, will be made, and many think successfully, to show that Mason was mentally unsound when he fired the shot.

FORWARDED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—It is reported charges of disobedience of orders and breach of discipline have been prepared against Mason by the commanding officers at the arsenal and forwarded to Gen. Hancock.

GUITEAU'S CHANCES.

A prominent member of the Bar of the Criminal Court of the District has prepared the following statement of the law respecting a homicide where the act and the death occur in different jurisdictions, with a concrete application to Guiteau's case, if the President should die at Long Branch. It is approved by the Bar of the Criminal Court generally: "The removal of the President to Long Branch would seem, in the event of a fatal termination of his injuries, to preclude the possibility of convicting his assasin of murder in a legal aspect. The case presented would be simply that of a person who had received a mortal wound in the District of Columbia, from the effects of which his death had taken place elsewhere, and under these circumstances the courts of the District would not have jurisdiction of the offense as a homicide, but would be confined to a consideration of the assault merely. At common law murder, in common with other offenses, must be inquired into in the county wherein committed, and it was thought in England that where the mortal stroke had been given in one county and the death had happened in another, that the offense was not consummated or completed in either; that the jury of the first county could not take notice of the death which took place in the second, and that the jury in the second could not inquire of the wounding in the first. Finally, the Statutes II. and III. Edward V. were passed by Parliament, which provided that in such cases the trial

SHOULD BE IN THE COUNTY WHERE THE DEATH HAPPENS.

In this country the question has been passed upon by the highest courts in several of the States. In Virginia, in the case of the Commonwealth vs Linton, the Court of Appeals were unanimously of the opinion that the defendant could not be tried and convicted of the murder charged in the indictment, which alleged the mortal stroke to have been given in a county in Virginia, and the death of the person stricken at a county in the State of Ohio. [II. Virginia Cases, 205; II. Mississippi.] In the case of Stoughton vs The State, where it appeared that the death wound was inflicted in one county, while the death occurred in another, the high Court of Errors and Appeals, in quashing the indictment, used the following language: "The better opinion seems to have been that, by the common law, where the blow was given in one county and the death happened in another, the offender was not triable in either."—13 Sm. and M. 255.

THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY,

in the case of the State vs. Carter, 3 Dutch. 499, held that an indictment charging a felonious assault in New York, and that the party injured came into and died from its effects in New Jersey, intended no crime against the State. The concluding portions of the opinion of the court is as follows: "It is said that if we do not take jurisdiction the defendant will go unpunished, inasmuch as the party injured not dying in New York he could not be guilty of murder there. But New York may provide by law for such cases, and if she does not, it is their fault and not ours, etc."

The question was also considered in North Carolina in Orrell's case, 1 Der., 239, and in Tennessee, in Riley's case, 9 Humphrey, 646, and in the year 1809 the old Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, sitting in Alexandria, which place was then a part of the district, gave judgment for the defendant, and the case of the United States vs. Bladen, in which case the prisoner had been indicted for manslaughter, and in which it appeared that the mortal blow was given in Alexandria, and the death happened in St. Mary's County, in the State of Maryland. The case is reported in Vol. 1, at page 548, of Cranch's Circuit Court Reports, and, although the defendant had been found guilty as indicted, the Court held that under the circumstances the offense was not complete within its jurisdiction. The prisoner was, however, held to answer an indictment for assault and battery. The common law as laid down in these decisions is the law of the District today.

FEELING.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 13.—The day of prayer for the recovery of President Garfield was observed here by a good attendance at most of the churches, closing of public institutions, and almost a general suspension of business.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13.—Business was suspended this morning and prayers offered in the churches of all denominations for the recovery of President Garfield.

STAMFORD, CONN.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—An immense union prayer-meeting was held at the Baptist Church this afternoon in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor. A large collection was taken for the benefit of the Michigan sufferers.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 13.—In accordance with a request of the Governor, a portion of today has been set apart for prayer for the recovery of the President. The day has been generally observed. Services of prayer were held in all the churches. The public schools, manufactories, and places of business were closed.

SECTARIAN EDUCATION.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Georgia Advises His Followers to Take Their Children Out of Non-Sectarian Schools.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—Bishop Gross, of Georgia, has preached an eloquent and most effective sermon here, which in all probability will create a stir in the discipline of the public schools of the State. In these institutions children of all denominations are educated on non-sectarian principles, without regard to any particular religious belief, and, from the fact that children of all denominations are to be found there, little attention is paid by teachers to religious training, the proper disposition of parents being in favor of applying moral training at home. Bishop Gross advocates that moral and religious faculties should be developed simultaneously with intellectual training, and that the salvation of their souls should be ingrounded into children, that being the prime object of life. He stated that children were born to serve a purpose, and prepare themselves to be happy in the next world. This, he said, should be taught daily along with common studies. He said that in cities were such a thing was practicable all of the Catholic children should be taken from the public schools and educated where God's word was a portion of every day's exercise, so as to make it second nature. The occasion was confirmation-night, and the sermon was preached after quite a number had been confirmed. The effect of the sermon will result in all Catholic children being withdrawn from the public schools of the State. There are now several Catholic schools in the State for the education of girls, but only one or two for boys. Where the former exist other schools will be established, and, where there are none of the latter, suitable educational institutions will be created here. There is no school for the boys, and only limited accommodations for the other sex. It is thought that the wealthiest Catholics of Atlanta and other cities of the State will raise a fund and build schoolhouses for the purpose indicated by Bishop Gross. If this be done, there is great probability that the Catholics will make a demand of the State for a certain portion of the educational fund. This movement may cause similar action by other denominations, and ressult in a general fight for a division of the educational funds of the State. Developments are looked for with considerable interest.

SPRINGFIELD MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—The Secretary of State today issued a certificate of organization to the Evanston Driving Association. The corporators are William B. Phillips, Simon W. Farwell, C. H. Renny, John B. Kirk, and T. W. Pemberton.

A meeting of citizens was held this evening, and committees were appointed to make arrangements for the annual meeting of the National Prisoners of War Association, which will be held here Oct. 20.

POLITICAL.

Bookwalter Visits All the Mining Towns in Ohio on a Still Hunt.

Carte Blanche Given the Saloons to "P'ison" Everybody with a Mouth on Him.

The "Boozing" Democratic Candidate Shocked upon the Prohibitionists Discovering His Tactics.

A Prohibition Wine-Press-Maker Running for Governor on the Teetotal Ticket.

Speculations Concerning the Organization of the Next House of Representatives.

Virginia Readjuster Ideas Taking Root in South Carolina and Georgia.

OHIO.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12.—The Hon. (?) John W. Bookwalter, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, has recently made an exhibition of himself in a manner which even ward politicians seldom resort to.

Mr. Bookwalter, under the direction of his managers, hoped to steal a march upon the Republicans by visiting all the mining towns in the Hocking and Sunday Creek Valleys, and, if possible, secure the influence of the leading miners in his behalf and the sympathy of the entire body of miners in these valleys, which, if pocketed, would secure to him not only a large vote at those points, but would also influence the votes of the miners in the Mahoning Valley. With this end in view, the Democratic candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people of Ohio, started on his "still hunt."

Reaching Corning, on the line of the Ohio Central, the candidate for Gubernatorial honors was met at the train by one of the saloon-keepers of the town, and was escorted to the groggery, where he held quite a brilliant(?) reception with the "boys" and dispensed the ardent as the wants, or rather the thirst, of the loungers thereabout might demand. After remaining at the first saloon some time he departed for another place of like character, leaving behind a five-dollar note to pay for drinks to be given other miners as they might come in. The same program was carried out at the other saloons of the town, when Mr. Bookwalter departed for Shawnee, another mining town, where

THE SAME SHAMELESS PROCEEDING

was indulged in, only with less secrecy. It is stated that many of the miners became drunk and boisterous, and that even the yearling Democratic candidate, Mr. Bookwalter, became enthusiastically elated over the apparent success of his "still hunt." He had evidently found the product of the "still" without much hunting, and used the same most liberally, believing as he did that the free distribution of it would enhance his election as the Chief Executive of the State. From Shawnee Mr. Bookwalter moved forward to Straitsville, Nelsonville, and smaller towns, where he visited the saloons first, then the mines and furnaces, representing at all these places that he was the warmest friend to the laboring man; that Gov. Foster called out the troops last fall simply because he was interested in the coal-mines at Corning, which is false, and was known by the Democratic candidate to be false. Gov. Foster had no interest whatever in the mines, and even if he had he could not have ordered out the militia unless the Sheriff had applied to him for assistance.

A saloonkeeper at Corning was engaged by Mr. Bookwalter to do work among the miners in these valleys, and he has already been heard from at various points.

It was not anticipated by the Democratic managers that the Republicans would

"DROP ON TO THE RACKET,"

but in this they were sadly deceived. Mr. Bookwalter was shadowed from the time he left this city on his secret mission, and all the facts were well known to the State Executive Committee as they transpired, and now that the whole matter has leaked out, and their candidate fully shown up, every effort is being made by the Democracy to overcome the evil which it is only too apparent has been done their cause.

It can be authoritatively stated that the miners who drank at Mr. Bookwalter's expense also swallowed what respect they had for him as a candidate for Governor, for while they feel free to do about as they please there are none so ignorant as not to recognize the fact that the Chief Executive of the State should be a man of not only dignity and character, but should hold himself aloof from practices of so degrading a character as marked the conduct of Mr. Bookwalter. Others feel themselves insulted by the implied supposition of Mr. Bookwalter and his agents that their votes have been secured or can be for a drink of grog.

ANOTHER VERY MORTIFYING CONDITION

in which the Democratic candidate finds himself is before the Prohibitionists, who have all along been regarded as the tender to the Democratic party, and on which that party relies for success. The strong although futile efforts of the radical temperance agitators to swing the Methodist Church over to the Democratic party has now, after the events of the past week, received its quietus, and it seems quite probable now that many who have been identified with the Prohibitionists will feel that they can do more in rebuking intemperance by defeating the Democratic candidate than they could by throwing away their vote by voting their own ticket.

And in this connection it might be said that the candidate of the Prohibitionists, Uncle Abe Ludlow, is just now under a cloud, and some of the brethren refuse to be comforted. It should be borne in mind that the Prohibition party not only demand that the sale of liquor shall cease, but that the manufacture of all intoxicating beverages should be prohibited. It now transpires that this good man is at the head of a large company manufacturing wine presses. When the fact became known the goody-good reformers held up their hands in holy horror—their own dearly beloved candidate at work in making machinery not only calculated to make wine, but also to cheapen its production, which would be within the reach of the poor as well as the rich and become as cheap as beer in time; it could not be. And so a committee was appointed to wait upon the old gentleman and ascertain the truth.

UNCLE ABE

met the committee, and the subject was at once opened. Uncle Abe admitted the fact, but, putting on a face of much solemnity, said: "Gentlemen, these presses we make and sell are not made for the purpose of producing fermented wine, but for communion wine; also to make cider for vinegar." It is understood that this was hardly satisfactory, and that it was intimated that the mere fact of his being engaged in the business would work serious harm to the ticket, but Brother Ludlow refuses to budge. The fact is Brother Ludlow sold, or endeavored to sell, some of his celebrated presses at Kelley's Island last year, where thousands of gallons are put up yearly.

It seems quite likely this wine-press affair will sadden many a heart and greatly diminish the Prohibition vote.

The Prohibition candidate for Member of the Board of Public Works, named Davis, and possessed of property aggregating $40,000, in former years kept a low doggery, and his present very favorable financial standing is the outcome of a long term of years behind the bar, where he indiscriminately dealt out liquid poison in such quantities and of such quality as render a further continuance of the traffic unnecessary. He should have the office now as a slight recompense for his reformation.

GOV. FOSTER,

who has been attending nearly all of the county conventions, arrived home Saturday night, tired and hoarse. After spending the Sabbath here and attending to the official duties of the office, he left again at noon today for Barnesville where he speaks tonight.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent asked him how things looked in the different sections—would the Republicans win?

Gov. Foster—Yes, sir; we will. It is all right with us. I am very busy and cannot go into details, but you may say we are all right, but, of course, we have got to work so as not to lose ground.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—The result of the special Congressional election held in the Second Maine District yesterday adds another to the Republican members of the next House. Not counting the four vacancies existing from New York, the Lower House of the Forty-seventh Congress now stands 144 Republicans, 133 Democrats, nine Greenbackers, two Readjusters (from Virginia), and one Independent Republican (Smith, of Brooklyn), making a present membership of 289 members. The four New York vacancies will be filled in December. Should the Republicans elect three out of this four they will then have just the number of votes required to organize the House—147. It seems to be generally conceded that the Republicans will elect successors to Messrs. Miller and Lapham. The Democrats will, no doubt, elect a successor to the late Fernando Wood, and they claim that they will send a member to fill the seat vacated by Minister Morton. Should they carry both these districts that will leave the Republicans with only 146 members. But it is claimed that Smith, of Brooklyn, will vote for Republican organization, and that would give them the additional vote necessary to make a majority of the whole House. There are five Greenback members who were formerly Republicans, and who, it is reasonable to suppose, will vote with that party on the question of organization as against the Democrats. They are Brumm, of Pennsylvania, and Rice, Haseltine, Ford, and Burroughs, of Missouri. Jones, of Texas, another Greenbacker, though formerly a Democrat, is now a bitter opponent of that party, and would be more likely to vote against it than with it. Ladd and Murch, of Maine, and Mosgrove, of Pennsylvania, would no doubt vote with the Democrats on the question of organization, should it be a contest between those two parties. What the two Virginia Readjusters may do, there are no means of telling yet. The result of the coming election in Virginia will probably have considerable influence in determining the political status in the next Congress. The Greenbackers make up the element of uncertainty in relation to the organization of the next House. Their leaders emphatically declare that they intend to make a caucus nomination for Speaker, and to stand by that nomination to the last. Then there is a good deal of talk of a coalition of Democrats and Greenbackers, but such a combination could not win unless the Virginia Readjusters join it. Provided the Republicans succeed in electing two of the four members to be chosen in New York, should the Democrats capture either Miller's or Lapham's district, it might be fatal to Republican ascendency in the next House, as it would enable the opposition by combination to muster a majority. The chances are favorable to Republican organization, but the vote is likely to be so close that a sudden death, or a case of illness on the part of a member, might upset all calculations.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—The idea of rerdjustment begun under Mahone in Virginia, and the issue in the triangular fight now going on in that State has reached this State, and is moving on the Georgians, in a new and startling form, and one which, from the present outlook, will assume large proportions, and, like readjustment in Virginia, enter largely into the politics of the State. The great failure of the cotton crop in South Carolina and Georgia has left a great number of the planters in debt for heavy purchases of fertilizers. Upon the discovery of this state of affairs, a movement was set on foot in Anderson County looking to the readjustment of the fertilizing debts. The idea of getting rid of the arrears and beginning the next year free has proved very popular, especially among the small planters, and the movement thus inaugurated in a quiet way has begun to assume proportions of a magnitude astonishing the originators of the idea. In Greenville County a well-defined movement has begun among the farmers to hold a meeting, as the call says, for the discussion of ways and means to overcome existing difficulties caused by heavy purchases of fertilizers and light yields of cotton. Some of the farmers have an idea that the meeting should propose to fertilizer agents to remit one-third of their claims on the guarantee of the debtor that he will patronize the agent so remitting exclusively for from three to five years. Others farmers object to the meeting, and think it would be better for everybody for the farmers to pay every cent they owe. It is generally conceded that the fertilizer manufacturers will not accede to any such demands. The local papers have taken the matter up. The Atlanta *Constitution* says this is the Mahone plan over again, and asks: "Who knows but the action of these farmers may not serve as the basis of some future campaign wherein a South Carolina Mahone may have to appeal to the Republicans for aid and comfort in carrying out the plan of readjustment and repudiation, in crushing the Bourbons, who believe in an honest payment of debts, both public and private?" Some of the resolutions propose to enlist the enthusiasm of the colored people, and this will not be difficult to do, as they constitute a great voting power. It is not impossible that, should the movement be made a party issue, they could do as has been done in Virginia: give a majority representation in the Legislature. The opponents of this readjustment idea foreshadow the result, and, to use the language of one of them: 'The probability is that the adoption of this resolution will ruin the credit of the farmers who countenance them. But there is a possibility that some such demagog as Mahone will seize upon the idea, rally the debtors, both white and black, in all sections of the State, cover it up with some talk about Bourbonism, a free ballot, and a fair count, and so formulate an issue which the public may indorse as one of the methods of breaking up the Solid South.'

The Charleston *News and Courier*, opposed to the readjustment, says: "The Half-Breeds and Stalwarts who support the Mahone movement in Virginia can see for themselves the effect of the readjuster propaganda. Some farmers in South Carolina, oppressed by the failure of their crops, desire to readjust their debts for fertilizers and merchandise. There is more excuse for them than the Virginia Readjusters, but the principle is the same. The peril to the opulent North is far greater than to the rising South. By supporting the Mahone movement in Virginina the Republican party is deliberately and willfully giving force and practical meaning to the doctrine that any people may repudiate as much of their just obligations as they feel or fancy themselves unable to pay, and in so doing the Republican party is breaking down, as far as it can, the only organization which stands between order and anarchy, honesty and repudiation, in the South, the so-called Bourbon Democracy. It is certain that if Mahoneism succeeds the readjustment movement will spread, and, as is threatened by Mahone's men in Virginia, Readjuster principles will be next applied to the National debt. It is conceded now that this movement for the readjustment of fertilizer debts has gone far enough to warrant belief that it will extend into Georgia. Those who favor the scheme look upon it as an additional means of breaking up the Solid South, and contend that the readjustment of this debt is just because the act of God has destroyed their means of subsistence."

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 13.—During the past week the following counties have held Republican conventions and instructed for the Hon. James F. Wilson: Iowa, Butler, Floyd, Delaware, Blackhawk, Pottawattamie, and Van Buren. This makes fifty-four counties, having fifty Senators and Representatives, that have instructed for Wilson, five for Kasson, two for McDill, and one for Gear. So far twenty Senators out of twenty-five have been nominated, and seventy-seven Representatives out of 100. Of these, Mr. Wilson's friends claim seventy-five Senators and Representatives. Five counties—Appanoose, Keokuk, Clinton, Dubuque, and Winneshiek—are yet to nominate Senators, and the following counties Representatives: Mills, Fremont, Keokuk, Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Dubuque, Woodbury, Bremer, Fayette, Clayton, Alamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Mitchell, and the Audubon District. It is generally admitted that Wilson will have a majority of these districts.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 13.—The Republican State Committee make appointments for addresses during the campaign for the Hon. B. R. Sherman, candidate for Governor, for ten dates, beginning at Ida Grove Sept. 21; the Hon. J. A. Kasson, eleven dates, beginning at Chariton the 20th; the Hon. J. F. Wilson, twelve dates, beginning at Council Bluffs the 22d; the Hon. J. W. McDill, twelve dates, beginning at Greenfield the 19th; the Hon. C. C. Cole, thirteen dates, beginning at Nevada the 26th. Other appointments will soon be announced.

MAINE.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 13.—Returns from most of the Second Congressional District increase the majority of ex-Gov. Dingley (Rep.). So far Dingley has 10,096, Gilbert 4,947, scattering 232; Dingley's majority, 4,917. These towns gave 1,387 Republican majority last year. Towns to hear from gave 67 Republican majority last year. Probable Dingley majority, 5,000. The Republican vote is larger than usual in an off year.

GREENBACK CAMP-MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA HARPE, Ill., Sept. 13.—A Greenback camp-meeting has been held at Disca, four miles from this city, during the past three days, at which Gen. Weaver and other prominent men were present.

CORNELL AND GRACE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Gov. Cornell, in a letter to Mayor Grace, denies the latter's power to remove the Police Commissioners.

WASHINGTON.

STAR-ROUTE CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—There is a very evident revival of interest here in the proposed prosecution of the star-route plunderers. It is impossible to ascertain even the approximate date of the presentation of the prepared cases before the Grand Jury now in session. It is doubtful whether even the Government officers in charge of the cases can yet know the precise time when this can be done. Owing to the numerous matters the jury will have to deal with as promptly as possible, it is understood to be the desire of the prosecuting officers to have the jury relieved of much of the other business to be laid before it, in order that the star-route cases may occupy the uninterrupted attention of the jury after they are taken up. It is not improbable that consideration of some of the cases will be begun some time next week. It is related by an official in a position to know whereof he speaks that, during the week preceding the shooting of the President, some of the gentlemen prominently interested in these cases made strong and earnest appeals to Gen. Garfield, urging him to interfere with and radically modify the methods adopted by the prosecuting officers of the Government. During an interview of this nature, shortly before the 2d of July, the President very emphatically refused to adopt the policy urged upon him, and there is every reason to believe that, should he recover and be able to give his attention to the subject, he will stand firmly and untiringly in his support of the Attorney-General and his associates in their efforts to secure the punishment of all shown to be guilty of committing or conniving at frauds upon the Government.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Secretary Kirkwood is fully resolved to reform the Indian-Agency service of the Interior Department. Recent developments regarding the irregularities of Agent Tiffany, of the Don Carlos Agency, and the regretable lack of executive ability shown by Agent Eastman, of the Navajo Agency, and by other agents, will be treated by the Secretary in a practical way. Not only will cases of maladministration be punished, but it will be the effort of the Secretary to replace incapable and inefficient agents with men having the tact and executive ability to a proper and successful administration of agency affairs.

BONDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Up to the close of business today, there had been $6,553,250 in 5 per cent coupon bonds under the 103d call, and $15,553,700 in registered 5 per cent bonds under the 104th call, presented at the Treasury for redemption.

CROPS.

NEBRASKA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BLAIR, Sept. 5.—Corn in this vicinity will average about the same as last year. Early planting will be a good crop, but late planting is short. But the acreage is considerably larger, so the average will be about as good as last year.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HERMAN, Sept. 7.—The early corn in this section will be about an average crop. The late corn will be over half a crop if not injured by frost. There has not been so much corn planted this year as last on account of backward spring.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TEKAMAH, Sept. 5.—Corn crop fair; quality good; will be about one-half crop compared with 1880. Will be about 40,000 bushels cribbed here if present prices continue.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BANCROFT, Sept. 5.—The corn crop in this vicinity has been damaged by the dry weather. Stock men say they will probably have to pay 45 cents to 50 cents per bushel next winter.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LYONS, Sept. 6.—Corn is pretty good crop, but has needed rain for the last month. Will be quite heavy. It is all out of the way of frost now.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HUBBARD, Sept. 5.—The corn crop in this vicinity is nearly an average one. Will not be much for markets here.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DAKOTA CITY, Sept. 3.—Acreage of corn somewhat larger than 1880. Stand good, but on account of dry weather since the 1st of July the crop has been damaged slightly. Will average 90 per cent of full crop.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Sept. 6.—The corn crop in this section is good, and is about equal with 1880 crop. Will yield from fifty to sixty bushels per acre.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PONCA, Sept. 3.—Corn crop in this vicinity will compare very well with last year's crop. Late planted corn will not be quite as good, but as the acreage is larger the number of bushels will be about the same. Early planted is very fine. One gentleman told me yesterday that he had 100 acres that would average eighty bushels to the acre, and of the best quality.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 13.—This section has at last been visited by a rain-storm, and the temperature has fallen very much in consequence. Previous to the rainfall the temperature had ranged for several days between 90 and 98. It fell to 65, and on Sunday night there was heavy frost in low places.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—A St. Joseph (Mo.) special says the fourth or fifth mysterious disappearance within a year has just taken place. The missing man is Walter C. Bailey, shipping clerk in the house of Turner, Frazer & Co. He disappeared last Tuesday and has not been heard of since. He was suffering from temporary aberration of the brain, probably produced by malarial fever. Last Tuesday he attempted to shoot a gentleman and lady in the St. Charles Hotel, and fired, but the ball passed through the clothing of the persons. The revolver was taken from him. He demanded it two or three times, but it was refused. Since then nothing has been seen or heard of him.

Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach, and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters.

NEW ORLEANS.

The War Between Labor and Capital Takes On a Serious Aspect.

Teamsters Shot At by Mobs, and Rioters Shot At in Return.

The Acting Governor Assumes Control of the City to Preserve Order.

Armed Volunteers Invited to Join the Forces of the State and City.

The Coal-Miners of the Pittsburg District Likely to Demand Higher Wages.

NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 13.—Rioting was kept up all day, and but little interference was had from the police, and none from the militia. Efforts at an adjustment have been working all day, with promise of success, but, at midnight, the laborers' meeting adjourned without action till 10 tomorrow. Only one man was shot today. McEnery, Acting Governor, says that if there are further disturbances tomorrow he will use the troops freely.

THE RIOTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—This forenoon Jim Wilson, a driver, was stoned, and he shot John Linsky. Wilson then delivered his load of cotton at the Kentucky press. A large crowd gathered around the press. Three teamsters are reported as being driven off. One of them was struck with a rock. The police drove the vehicles to their destination. In the lower district twenty men employed at the Natchez press armed themselves with double-barreled shotguns and went to work. On Tchipitoulas street several pistol-shots were fired. The police arrested two men for firing at teamsters. Men loading ships at Callego with cotton having been driven away, a mob boarded the vessel and fired through the hatchway at the screwmen in the hold.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR,

at the request of the Mayor, ordered a State National Guard to assist in preserving the peace, and to disperse all congregations of persons on the street-corners. The Acting Governor has issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Whereas, the honorable the Mayor of the City of New Orleans has this day declared his inability to maintain the peace of the City of New Orleans, and has, therefore, called upon the Executive of the State to intervene; now, therefore, I, Samuel D. McEnery, Lieutenant-Governor and Acting-Governor of Louisiana, do hereby assume control of said city for the sole purpose of restoring order. All unlawful assemblages are hereby ordered to disperse forthwith. All military organizations will hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. All persons subject to military duty will immediately report to Maj.-Gen. Benhan for duty. All armed volunteers will be received. Maj.-Gen. Benhan is hereby assigned to the immediate command of the forces within the limits of the City of New Orleans. No interference will be had with the civil authorities of the city or parish. The Chief-of-Police will report with his forces to Maj.-Gen. Benhan for duty.

S. D. MCENERY, Acting Governor.

THE MAYOR HAS ISSUED A PROCLAMATION

commanding persons not to congregate in crowds on the streets, wharves, or landings. The militia is ordered to disperse all such unlawful assemblages. The Mayor adds: "The ample means in my hands to suppress these disturbances will be exerted to the full as long as resistance continues to the laws." Two brigades of militia are now under arms.

FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

It is reported that the British Consul asked protection for the steamships Historian and Cella and the bark George. The Governor promised to send troops this afternoon, but none were sent. If none are sent by 10 o'clock tomorrow the Consul will communicate with the British Minister at Washington. It is also rumored that the Spanish Consul wired the Spanish Minister at Washington relative to affairs on the steamship Gallego.

EVERYTHING IS QUIET TONIGHT

under rumors generally credited that the Cotton Men's Council and the Executive Committee of the Labor Associations have agreed to accept the arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce Committee. This committee met at 6 p. m., and, before adjourning, will finally decide all issues between capital and labor.

The coal-miners in the Straitsville district resolved today not to strike at present. From what can be learned the operators have agreed to advance the price of mining in a few weeks. The miners in the Hocking district also held a meeting today, but nothing has been learned of their conclusions.

COAL-MINERS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—The coal-miners of the Pittsburg district are holding a delegate convention here today. All mines along the various railroads leading from the city and up the Monongahela River are said to be well represented. The principal question to be discussed is the advisability of demanding an advance from three and a half to four cents per bushel for mining. Reporters of the press are excluded from the convention, and the proceedings are therefore unknown. One of the delegates stated that the question of demanding an advance provoked a heated discussion, many advocating a strike if the advance was not conceded. The matter, however, was finally laid on the table, to be taken up again tomorrow. Nothing else of general interest was transacted.

FIRE RECORD.

NEAR ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 13.—The barns and outbuildings on the farm in Plato Township, just west of here, belonging to E. K. W. Cornell, of this city, were burned yesterday afternoon. Small children playing with matches caused the fire. The buildings will cost $1,800 to replace. They were partially insured. Ten tons of hay, grain, tools, etc., belonging to the tenant, Henry Nichols, were destroyed. One horse was burned to death and another so badly injured that it will die. The Nichols' loss is $1,000.

COURT-HOUSE BURNED.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 13.—Fond du Lac County's Court-House burned to the ground yesterday at 3 p. m. All the records and valuable contents were saved. It was an old tumble-down structure, a disgrace to the city, and every one rejoices over its demolition. It was probably set afire, and the incendiary has conferred a favor in so doing. The insurance was light.

AT BEAVER, UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 13.—The business part of Beaver burned down last night, except the coöperative store and the court-house. The stillness of the night and the utmost exertions of the people saved the residence part of the town. Loss not yet received here.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 418 at 7:25 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the basement of a three-story frame house at No. 282 West Ohio street, owned by James Postman, and occupied as a dwelling by P. A. Peterson. Cause, a defective chimney. Damage, $10.

AT MUSKEGON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 13.—Albert & Ireland's shingle-mill at North Muskegon was burned today. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,500.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Lower Lake Region and lowest in the extreme Northwest. The temperature has fallen from 1 to 14 degrees in the Lower Lake region; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. The following temperatures are reported from stations on the northern frontier: Eastport, 52; Quebec, 59; Montreal, 58; Alpena, 55; Duluth, 63. Northwesterly winds continue in New England, easterly winds in the South Atlantic States, and southerly winds in the Missouri Valley. East of the Mississippi and in the Missouri Valley the weather is fair. Numerous rains are reported from Texas. The indications are that fair weather will prevail in the Lower Lake region and the Middle and South Atlantic States today and tomorrow.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather, except possibly local rains in Tennessee, northeasterly shifting to east or south winds, lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, easterly veering to southerly winds, lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, winds shifting to southerly, lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, fair weather, warmer southerly winds, and lower barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.196	56.5	76	N.	3	.18	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.213	65.8	79	N. E.	5	....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.158	67.0	70	N. E.	9	.30	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.124	65.1	75	N. E.	8	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.107	64.9	81	E.	3	.30	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 30.154.
Mean thermometer, 62.8.
Mean humidity, 75.7.
Highest temperature, 68.8.
Lowest temperature, 56.0.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Wthr.
Albany	75	61	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	61	53	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	65	56	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	81	73	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	78	55	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	67	65	N. E.	Light	0	Fair.
Cincinnati	79	70	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	67	56	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	74	64	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	81	68	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	80	67	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	70	61	N. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	80	..	....	....	..	....
Dubuque	72	..	....	....	..	....
Duluth	65	63	N. E.	Light	0	Fair.
Erie	67	56	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	64	50	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	77	..	....	....	..	....
Fort Gibson	..	60	....	Calm	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	68	57	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	77	65	N. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	80	65	E.	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	72	65	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Leavenworth	79	66	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Louisville	82	70	N. E.	Light	0	Fair.
Marquette	61	58	S. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Memphis	77	73	....	Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	63	61	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Nashville	84	74	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	86	..	....	....	..	....
North Platte	86	71	S.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Omaha	79	68	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Oswego	65	62	N.	Light	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	75	63	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Huron	62	56	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Rochester	65	58	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	67	63	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	71	66	....	Calm	[illegible]	Clear.
Springfield	77	67	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	82	72	N. E.	Light	0	Fair.
St. Paul	75	65	S. E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Toledo	70	62	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	80	71	N.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Yankton, D. T.	84	70	S.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Galveston	86	83	S.	Fresh	0	Thr'g.
Moorhead	..	65	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Eads	..	81	E.	Fresh	[illegible]	Fair.
San Antonio	91	75	N.	Light	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	77	..	....	....	..	....
Huron, Dak	82	68	S. E.	Brisk	0	Clear.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Temperature: 3:30 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 76; 9 p. m., 73; 12 m., 69; average temperature, 71¾; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 61.

HOUSTON, TEX.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 13.—A heavy lightning storm here. A young man named Weinberg was killed. Many persons received a severe shock.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 13.—By a boiler explosion this morning at Bulman & Brown's dry-dock, at the foot of Essex street, Capt. Decker, of the tug Gladwish, and James Tammany, were instantly killed, and three others fatally injured. The boiler was blown 600 feet up Essex street. In its course it cut down a lamp-post, a fire-hydrant, and two large trees. Two wagons standing in the street were entirely destroyed. The horse and cart of John Adams, which his son, aged 11, was driving, was struck by the flying boiler. The vehicle and horse were literally cut to pieces, and the boy's right leg severed from his body. The cause of the explosion was carelessness.

SEVERELY SQUEEZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 13.—Frank Merril, a plumber working at the Otter Creek shaft of the Coal Run Coal Company, was severely hurt today by being caught in the cage as it was moving downward. The machinery was promptly stopped and help came to his relief. He was taken out very badly squeezed, but no bones broken. It is feared, however, that internal injuries have taken place.

FALL OF A ROOF.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13.—A three-story brick building in course of erection for the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad Company fell today and several workmen were injured—four seriously. William W. Warren, a plumber, was killed. His helper, Marcellus Mosely, was fatally injured. The disaster is attributed to a badly planned roof, which was crushed in by the weight of slates.

SHIPWRECKED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The steamer Seminole, which arrived here today from Savannah, brought in the shipwrecked crew of the schooner M. W. Drew, of Belfast, Me., abandoned at sea in a waterlogged condition. The men had been in the rigging twenty-four hours, and were thoroughly drenched and exhausted when rescued by the Seminole's boat.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Sept. 13.—William Clossen, aged 35, employed as a switchman by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, was killed at 8:30 last night at the cut-off yards near this city. The Coroner's jury held the company blameless, and pronounced the death accidental. Clossen leaves a wife and two children, residents of Eureka, Kas.

FALL FROM A CAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 13.—An unknown man, attempting to steal a ride east on the Chicago & Northwestern this afternoon, fell from the top of a car near Quarry Station, five miles east of this city, and suffered such injuries that he died. He is supposed to be a tramp, and the company is exonerated from all blame.

SHOT IN THE LEG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUPACA, Wis., Sept. 13.—Willie Barrows, a young man living at Almond, a few miles west of here, was scaling a fence yesterday while out hunting, and the gun accidentally went off, sending the whole charge of powder and shot in his leg. The limb will have to be amputated.

A COLLISION.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Sept. 13.—Thirty coal cars and an engine were wrecked by a passenger-train on the Shamokin & Pottsville Road. The passengers were uninjured.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Nervous Debility.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in nervous debility with most satisfactory results.

PORTLAND, Me. S. E. SYLVESTER, M. D.

CRIMINAL NE[WS]

The Massachusetts Commi[ssioner De]clares War on a Host [of In]surance Swindler[s].

Assasination of a You[ng Man] in Georgia by a F[oe from] Ambush.

A Thief Captured at Oshko[sh] by a Detective as a No[torious] Burglar.

INSURANCE SWIND[LERS].

Special Dispatch to The Chicago...

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—On compla[int] ...surance Commissioner severa[l] presenting unauthorized comp[anies and] sociations, have been recently held for trial in variou[s parts of] the State. The last case George A. Millay, of Webster, for trial for illegally acting [for] the Mutual Benefit Life Insura[nce Company] of Hartford, which, according [to] ...of the Connecticut Insurance ... expended last year upward of $... aries, commissions, etc., in col[lecting an] income of less than $30,000, ... 681 for death assessments, the ... for dues and admission fees. ... organizations of this class clai[m] ...ing membership in Massach[usetts ...] tion of law are twenty or thir[ty ...] sylvania and other States, who ... speculations in life and accid[ent ...] have recently attained suc[h ...] notoriety. The Commissioner's ... these cases involves indictmen[ts ...] not exceeding $500 for each ... being in some instances twe[lve] counts, each subject to the s... though only one has thus far b... in each case of arrest, the re[st] reserved for further proceedin[gs if] necessary. It is understood t... rests, both of agents and broke[rs of] the unauthorized companies, ... are soon to be made, there see[ms no] other means of protection aga[inst this] of imposition and fraud. Th[e State] has enacted stringent laws for ... which, it is believed, were inte[nded to be en]forced.

HOMICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago...

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—... (Minn.) dispatch to the *Pionee[r ...]* the particulars of a homicide ... in Shell River, Cass County, ... from railroad or telegraph, ... William King shot an[d] killed his brother-in-law, ... kins. Both were German[s ...] brought to Brainerd this mo[rning ...] Doran, a Notary Public, the ... cer in that vicinity. The cir[cumstances as] they appear from the testimon[y at] an impromptu inquest are tha[t ...] is represented as having ... of bad temper and ... had threatened to k[ill her] for refusing to give him some ... received from her friends in t... Alarmed by his threats, she l[eft during] his absence and went to the h[ouse of] King, her brother, for protec[tion ...] note for her husband, inform[ing ...] action. On his return he we[nt ...] to King's. King met him ... asked him what he wanted. "One of us must die to-[day," and] drew a revolver he ... his pocket when he sa[w ...] him, and, stepping back i[nto ...] told Wilkins if he came any f[urther he would] shoot him. Wilkins replied ... to shoot, shoot." King fire[d ...] Wilkins stepped in the do[or ...] his hand to strike King, ... four more shots in rapid s[uccession ...] one taking effect, hitting Wi[lkins in the] heart and causing his instan[t death ...] then went to Doran, the N[otary, and gave] himself up. Wilkins had be[en married ...] years, and leaves two child[ren, a daughter] aged 3 years and a son aged ...

A NOTORIOUS CR[OOK].

Special Dispatch to The Chi[cago Tribune].

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 13.—... registered as from St. Louis ... House a week ago, and who ... the act of burglarizing the r[ooms of] guests, pleaded guilty before ... in the Circuit Court today ... tenced to three years' impri[sonment at the] State Prison at Waupun. ... Arthur Wood, of Pinkerton's ... arrived in the city with a re[quisition for the] prisoner, whom Wood rep[resents as a] notorious crook, and for who[m search] has been made for a long tim[e. He is known] to detectives as Dave Cro[ss...] mings, alias Little Dave, alia[s ...] wanted for a jewelry robbe[ry ...] last May, a large diamond ... delphia, for complicity in th[e ...] First National Bank of Qui[ncy ...] loss of $40,000 in money an[d ...] sustained, for a jewelry r[obbery in New] York, and a robbery of the ... to Bank of Louisville. He ... the New York robbery, b[ut ...] He was identified by Dete[ctives as one of] the two engaged in friendly ...

CHARGED WITH B[URGLARY].

Special Dispatch to The Ch[icago Tribune].

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 13... of Wallace's hardware store ... ing of Night-Watchman W... tioned in these dispatches ... cox, though severely wou[nded ...] through one kidney—is s... hopes are entertained that ... Yesterday City-Marshal W... ties went to the southern ... County, and in the notorious ... arrested one Albert Hollow[ay ...] and brought him here to jai[l ...] desperate character, and ... claim to have clews connect[ing ...] crime. Six hundred and fif[ty dollars] is offered by the city, the Sh[eriff, and] Wallace & Co. for the arres[t ...] of the criminals. The police ... of others.

ASSASINAT[ION].

Special Dispatch to The Ch[icago Tribune].

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—... about dusk a most estim[able young man] named Dunn, residing at H... joining county to this, whil[e returning] from a visit to a friend th[ree-quarters of a] mile away, was shot down ... ambush and died instantly. ... the dying man were hear[d ...] while at home, only a short ... who, upon hurrying to the ... son dying. Indications poi[nt to ...] lah, a neighboring farmer, ... a few days previous had ... perpetrator of the cowardi[ly] act.

A TRAIN WRECKED ...

Special Dispatch to The C[hicago Tribune].

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—... east-bound cattle-train ... night at Shelton by an ... shape of a car wheel an[d ...] been driven into the ... the wheel on the track. ... neer, had an arm broke[n ...] was severely but not da[ngerously hurt,] and the fireman, Levi, was ... died today. The engine w[as thrown off] wise of the track, and ... wrecked and thirteen ... and others injured.

ATTEMPTED MURI[DER].

Special Dispatch to The C[hicago Tribune].

BARABOO, Wis., Sept. ... Humphrey's saloon, Ironto[n ...] evening, W. Clossy shot a y[oung man,] striking him in the forehe[ad and] proving fatal by his throw... at the instant, causing ... wound. Clossy, believi[ng ...] ran out of the saloon a... where he shot himse[lf ...] from the effects of whi[ch he is dy]ing.

A DESPERATE ...

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—Ab... afternoon Joe Edwards ... negro firemen on the stea[mer ...] a broad open space at ...

shingle-mill at North Muskegon
...d today. Loss, $5,000; insurance,

...HE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.
...OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
...TON, D. C., Sept. 14—1 a. m.—The
...al Officer of the Army furnishes
...ing special bulletin:
...rometer is highest in the Lower
...ion and lowest in the extreme
... The temperature has fallen from
...ees in the Lower Lake region;
...t has remained nearly stationary.
...ing temperatures are reported from
... the northern frontier: Eastport,
...c, 59; Montreal, 58; Alpena, 58;
... Northwesterly winds continue
...gland, easterly winds in the South
...tates, and southerly winds in the
...Valley. East of the Mississippi and
...ssouri Valley the weather is fair.
... rains are reported from Texas.
...ations are that fair weather will
...he Lower Lake region and the
... South Atlantic States today and
... Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair
...xcept possibly local rains in Ten-
...rtheasterly shifting to east or south
...ver barometer, and stationary or
...perature.
...Lower Lake region, fair weather,
...ering to southerly winds, lower
... and stationary or higher tempera-
... Upper Lake region and the Upper
... Valley, fair weather, winds shift-
...therly, lower barometer, and sta-
...higher temperature.
...Lower Missouri Valley, fair weath-
... southerly winds, and lower ba-

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 13—10:18 p. m.

...	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
...196	56.5	76	N	3	.10	Clear.
...213	65.8	70	N. E.	5		Clear.
...158	67.0	79	N. E.	9		Clear.
...124	65.1	75	N. E.	9	.00	Clear.
...105	64.9	81	E	8	.00	Clear.

...corrected for temperature, elevation,
...ental error.
...meter, 30.154.
...mometer, 62.8.
...idity, 75.7.
...mperature, 68.8.
...mperature, 56.0.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 13—10:18 p. m.

Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Wth'r.
75	61	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
61	53	S	Light	0	Clear.
65	56	E	Light	0	Clear.
81	73	N	Light	0	Clear.
78	55	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
67	65	N. E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
79	70	N. E.	Light	0	Fair.
67	56	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
74	64	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
81	68	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
80	67	S	Light	0	Clear.
70	61	N. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
65	62	N. E.	Light	0	Fair.
67	56	S	Light	0	Clear.
64	59	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
68	60		Calm	0	Clear.
68	57	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
77	65	N. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
80	65	E	Light	0	Clear.
72	65	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
79	66	S	Light	0	Clear.
82	70	N. E.	Light	0	Fair.
61	58	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
77	73		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
61	61	S	Light	0	Clear.
84	74	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.
86	71	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
79	68	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
65	62	N	Light	0	Fair.
75	63	N	Light	0	Clear.
62	56	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
65	58	W	Light	0	Clear.
67	63	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
71	66		Calm	.08	Clear.
77	67	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
82	72	N. E.	Light	0	Fair.
75	65	S. E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
70	62	E	Light	0	Clear.
80	71	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
84	70	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
86	83	S	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
88	65	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
85	81	E	Fresh	.06	Fair.
91	75	N	Light	.08	Cl'dy.
83	68	S. E.	Brisk	0	Clear.

NEW YORK CITY.
...Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...rk, Sept. 13.—Temperature: 3:30
... p. m., 76; 9 p. m., 73; 12 m., 68;
...perature, 71¼; average tempera-
...responding date last year, 68.

HOUSTON, TEX.
... Tex., Sept. 13.—A heavy light-
... here. A young man named
... killed. Many persons re-
...ere shock.

...CASUALTIES.

...FATAL EXPLOSION.
...ITY, N. J., Sept. 13.—By a boiler
...is morning at Bulman & Brown's
... the foot of Essex street, Capt.
... the tug Gladwish, and James
...were instantly killed, and three
...ly injured. The boiler was blown
...Essex street. In its course it cut
...np-post, a fire-hydrant, and two
... Two wagons standing in the
... entirely destroyed. The horse
...John Adams, which his son, aged
...ving, was struck by the flying
... vehicle and horse were literally
..., and the boy's right leg severed
...dy. The cause of the explosion
...ness.

...VERELY SQUEEZED.
...Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
..., Ill., Sept. 13.—Frank Merrit, a
...rking at the Otter Creek shaft of
...n Coal Company, was severely
...y being caught in the cage as it
... downward. The machinery was
...opped and help came to his re-
...s taken out very badly squeezed,
...s broken. It is feared, however,
... injuries have taken place.

...FALL OF A ROOF.
..., Va., Sept. 13.—A three-story
...g in course of erection for the
...Allegheny Railroad Company
...nd several workmen were in-
... seriously. William W. Warren,
...was killed. His helper, Marcel-
...was fatally injured. The disas-
...nted to a badly planned roof,
... crushed in by the weight of

...SHIPWRECKED.
...Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...ept. 13.—The steamer Seminole,
...ed here today from Savannah,
... the shipwrecked crew of the
...W. Drew, of Belfast, Me.,
...sea in a waterlogged condition.
... been in the rigging twenty-four
...were thoroughly drenched and
...when rescued by the Seminole's

...DER THE WHEELS.
...Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...ept. 13.—William Clossen, aged
... as a switchman by the Michi-
... Railroad Company, was killed
...night at the cut-off yards near
...he Coroner's jury held the com-
...ess, and pronounced the death
... Clossen leaves a wife and two
...idents of Eureka, Kas.

...ALL FROM A CAR.
...Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...TOWN, Ia., Sept. 13.—An un-
... attempting to steal a ride east
...ago & Northwestern this after-
...m the top of a car near Quarry
...miles east of this city, and suf-
...juries that he died. He is sup-
... tramp, and the company is ex-
...m all blame.

...HOT IN THE LEG.
...Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
..., Wis., Sept. 13.—Willie Bar-
...g man living at Almond, a few
...f here, was scaling a fence yes-
...e out hunting, and the gun acci-
...t off, sending the whole charge
...d shot in his leg. The limb
... be amputated.

...A COLLISION.
...EL, Pa., Sept. 13.—Thirty coal
...engine were wrecked by a pas-
... on the Shamokin & Pottsville
... passengers were uninjured.

...Acid Phosphate in Nervous
Debility.
...d Horsford's Acid Phosphate in
...ity with most satisfactory results.
...Me. S. E. SYLVESTER, M. D.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Massachusetts Commissioner Declares War on a Host of Insurance Swindlers.

Assassination of a Young Man in Georgia by a Foe in Ambush.

A Thief Captured at Oshkosh Identified by a Detective as a Notorious Burglar.

INSURANCE SWINDLERS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—On complaint of the Insurance Commissioner several agents, representing unauthorized companies and associations, have been recently arrested and held for trial in various parts of the State. The last case is that of George A. Millay, of Webster, who is held for trial for illegally acting as agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Hartford, which, according to the report of the Connecticut Insurance Department, expended last year upward of $17,000 for salaries, commissions, etc., in collecting a cash income of less than $30,000, including $13,-... for death assessments, the balance being for dues and admission fees. Among other organizations of this class clandestinely seeking membership in Massachusetts in violation of law are twenty or thirty from Pennsylvania and other States, whose fraudulent speculations in life and accident insurance have recently attained such disgraceful notoriety. The Commissioner's complaint in these cases involves indictment and a fine not exceeding $500 for each offense, there being in some instances twelve or fifteen counts, each subject to the same penalty, though only one has thus far been presented in each case of arrest, the remainder being reserved for further proceeding, if deemed necessary. It is understood that other arrests, both of agents and brokers acting for the unauthorized companies, fire and life, are soon to be made, there seeming to be no other means of protection against this sort of imposition and fraud. The Legislature has enacted stringent laws for this purpose, which, it is believed, were intended to be enforced.

HOMICIDE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—A Brainerd (Minn.) dispatch to the *Pioneer Press* gives the particulars of a homicide that occurred in Shell River, Cass County, a point remote from railroad or telegraph, last Saturday. William King shot and instantly killed his brother-in-law, Charles Wilkins. Both were Germans. King was brought to Brainerd this morning by J. L. Doran, a Notary Public, the only public officer in that vicinity. The circumstances as they appear from the testimony taken before an impromptu inquest are that Wilkins, who is represented as having been a man of bad temper and half-witted, had threatened to kill his wife for refusing to give him some money she had received from her friends in the old country. Alarmed by his threats, she left his house in his absence and went to the home of William King, her brother, for protection, leaving a note for her husband, informing him of her action. On his return he went immediately to King's. King met him at the door and asked him what he wanted. He answered, "One of us must die to-night." King drew a revolver he had put in his pocket when he saw him coming, and, stepping back into the house, told Wilkins if he came any further he would shoot him. Wilkins replied: "If you want to shoot, shoot." King fired, missing him. Wilkins stepped in the door, raising up his hand to strike King, when he fired four more shots in rapid succession, only one taking effect, hitting Wilkins near the heart and causing his instant death. King then went to Doran, the Notary, and gave himself up. Wilkins had been married four years, and leaves two children—a daughter aged 3 years and a son aged about 5 weeks.

A NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 13.—J. H. Smith, who registered as from St. Louis at the Tremont House a week ago, and who was caught in the act of burglarizing the rooms of several guests, pleaded guilty before Judge Puming in the Circuit Court today, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Waupun. This afternoon Arthur Wood, of Pinkerton's detective force, arrived in the city with a requisition for the prisoner, whom Wood represents to be a notorious crook, and for whom active search has been made for a long time. He is known to detectives as Dave Cronen, alias Cummings, alias Little Dave, alias Hogan. He is wanted for a jewelry robbery at Baltimore last May, a large diamond robbery in Philadelphia, for complicity in the robbery of the First National Bank of Quincy, Ill., where a loss of $40,000 in money and securities was sustained, for a jewelry robbery at New York, and a robbery of the Fall City Tobacco Bank of Louisville. He was indicted for the New York robbery, but jumped bail. He was identified by Detective Wood, and the two engaged in friendly conversation.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 13.—The burglary of Wallace's hardware store and the shooting of Night-Watchman Wilcox was mentioned in these dispatches last week. Wilcox, though severely wounded—being shot through one kidney—is still living, and hopes are entertained that he will recover. Yesterday City-Marshal Wilson and deputies went to the southern part of Warren County, and in the notorious Possum Hollow arrested one Albert Holloway at his house and brought him here to jail. Halloway is a desperate character, and the authorities claim to have clews connecting him with the crime. Six hundred and fifty dollars reward is offered by the city, the Sheriff, and Messrs. Wallace & Co. for the arrest and conviction of the criminals. The police are on the track of others.

ASSASINATED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—Sunday evening about dusk a most estimable young man named Dunn, residing at Henry, in an adjoining county to this, while returning home from a visit to a friend three-quarters of a mile away, was shot down by some one in ambush and died instantly. The screams of the dying man were heard by his father while at home, only a short distance away, who, upon hurrying to the scene, found his son dying. Indications point to John Bellah, a neighboring farmer, with whom Dunn a few days previous had a dispute, as the perpetrator of the cowardly and Guiteauish act.

A TRAIN WRECKED BY VILLAINS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—A Union Pacific east-bound cattle-train was wrecked last night at Shelton by an obstruction in the shape of a car wheel and axle, which had been driven into the ground so as to leave the wheel on the track. Holteen, the engineer, had an arm broken. The brakeman was severely but not dangerously injured, and the fireman, Levi, was scalded so that he died today. The engine was thrown crosswise of the track, and seven cars were wrecked and thirteen head of cattle killed and others injured.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BARABOO, Wis., Sept. 13.—In a row at Humphrey's saloon, Ironton, this county, last evening, W. Clossy shot a young man, the ball striking him in the forehead, which escaped proving fatal by his throwing his head back at the instant, causing only a severe scalp wound. Clossy, believing he had killed him, ran out of the saloon and into a neighbor's, where he shot himself through the head, from the effects of which he died this morning.

A DESPERATE NEGRO.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon Joe Edwards and Al Guffin, two negro firemen on the steamer Porter, met in a broad open space at a bridge entrance and renewed a difficulty that was begun between them this morning. Guffin drew a knife and Edwards a pistol, which he discharged four times. One ball struck Guffin in the stomach, inflicting a mortal wound, and another penetrated the shoulder of Mrs. Garrity, an old lady passing along the street. Great excitement ensued, and a crowd of enraged citizens attempted to lynch Edwards on the spot, but four policemen rescued him from the mob and took him to the police station.

REWARD OFFERED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 13.—A reward of $200 was offered to-day by the Governor for the arrest of George Green, who killed Allen Powell in Crawford County the 4th of November, 1876.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—Gov. Cullom has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of Samuel Hazen, who murdered a little girl named Mollie Dalton near Dongola, Union County, Aug. 31.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 13.—A telegram from Ozark says that three prisoners made their escape from the jail by means of a stove-pipe hole. One of the men was a murderer, the other two horse-thieves. This is the second jail delivery within sixty days, and is creating considerable ill-feeling against the jailer and Sheriff.

HIGHWAYMEN.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—A family was robbed by highwaymen while proceeding from the Glen House to the Thorn Mountain House, near the line of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad. Later the Glen stage-coach was fired into, but the driver whipped up his horses and escaped. Officers are searching for the highwaymen.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 13.—George Smith, shot a few days ago by Prof. Stocking, died this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock at the home of the girl at the bottom of the trouble, and to whom he was married since. The shooting will be tried at the fall term of the Circuit Court. He will doubtless hang.

FATALLY STABBED.

RED WING, Minn., Sept. 13.—Last night Clauss Tipkee, a farmer living in the Town of Florence, was fatally stabbed while in a drunken row with two brothers, Hina and Henry Helms. The parties were arrested, and Henry acknowledged that he did the cutting.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 13.—Dr. B. G. Cantrell and his son, Bud Cantrell, got into a quarrel today, near Weatherford, with J. M. Cox about renting some land, which resulted in a bloody tragedy, Cox killing both the Cantrells and being seriously wounded himself.

POSTPONED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The bribery cases of Sessions, Phelps, and Barber have been postponed until the next term of court.

HORSES STOLEN.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 13.—J. T. Forbes' span of bright bay horses, harness, and buggy were stolen from his stable last night.

IN GREAT LUCK.

A Man Who Drove into the River and Got Out All Right.

John W. Campion, Captain of Engine Company No. 1, whose house is on Franklin near Adams street, has reason to thank his lucky stars that the inexcusable carelessness of which he was guilty last night was not the cause of the death, not only of himself, but of three fellow-beings who were with him upon the hose-cart which he piloted into the river from the abutment of the Adams street bridge. The escape of the men, the rescue of the horse, and the recovery of the cart—all uninjured—is simply wonderful. How the accident came about is as follows: At 11:21 o'clock the alarm of fire sounded from Box 278, at the corner of Canal and Madison streets. In response to the alarm the apparatus from the above-named house started out on the full run, as usual. The engine kept a straight course north on Franklin street, while the hose-cart turned west on Adams street, the powerful and high-spirited horse exerting himself to his utmost. Capt. John W. Campion was driving; beside him sat the regular reinsman, Patrick Murphy. On the tail-board stood Pipeman John G. Burke and W. H. Bartlett. Up the approach the hose-cart went at a tremendous pace. Just as the edge of the bridge was reached the men on the driver's seat were horror-stricken to see that the bridge was swung and that at the next moment horse, cart, and men would be plunged into the black water below. In less time than is occupied in the narration Campion rose in his seat and jumped off the side "hollering" as he jumped. The men on the tail board fell, rather than stepped off backwards just in time to see their comrade Murphy going headlong into the stream with the horse and the cart apparently on top of him. That the unfortunate man got out alive and uninjured is but little short of miraculous. When he struck the water he fortunately was "feet first." His boots stuck in the mud at the bottom, and he rose without them, struggling to reach the dock. The horse floundered about for a minute, and then, freed from the bands which had held him to the cart, started with a terrified snort and a puff for—he knew not where. Murphy was pulled out, and a few minutes later the horse was found under Harrison street bridge, and easily rescued from what he must have regarded as a strange and unpleasant situation. The cart was recovered later and replaced in its house, and except for the scared and shaken-up appearance of men, horse, and apparatus no one would have known that anything unusual had transpired.

The reasons why the accident occurred are not easily seen. The night was not dark, as the moon, which rose an hour before that time, was shining brightly, lighting up the road-bed, and the lamps upon the bridge were lighted as usual. The horse, "Paddy," a large and muscular animal purchased two months ago from the J. V. Farwell & Co. stock, was not fractious, though he is tough-bitted. It would seem that with so much light as afforded by the moon and the bridge lamps, and with the memory of a similar though doubly more fatal accident of three years ago still in his mind, Capt. Campion might have avoided the dangerous business of last night. Had Murphy not escaped what for a few seconds appeared inevitable death, and had the horse been lost by drowning, Capt. Campion's hair would have stood on end for a much longer time than it did when he saw how narrowly he had escaped an eighteen-foot tumble on a hose-cart into the uninviting water of the Chicago River.

ACCIDENTS.

John Rosowick, a Polish boy 9 years of age, was run over about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the tracks of the Northwestern Railroad between Dix street and West Chicago avenue, by a freight train drawn by engine 241, Engineer George Jeffers. His right leg was crushed below the knee, and his intestines so badly injured that the physicians who afterward attended him at his home, No. 13 Lessing street, have but slight hopes of his recovery. The boy saw the train coming and attempted to get out of the way. His foot caught in a switch and he was unable to escape.

Albert Goetze, a Pole 32 years of age, employed as section boss on the Northwestern Railroad at Terry, Ia., while riding on the bumpers of a freight train in the yard at the corner of Western avenue and Kinzie street at 11 o'clock last night, had his right leg broken between the bumpers of two cars. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Fair Rules.

As many who attend agricultural fairs are ignorant of the rules that govern such exhibitions, a practical agricultural man has made up the following code of rules that are applicable to fairs at all times and in all sections. As the season of fairs is upon us, it is only fair that those attending fairs should properly heed them:

Don't crawl in over the fence, but through the gate. The fence is simply made for ornament.

Keep to the right as you pass around. If you don't you may get left.

If you observe any animal that strikes your particular fancy, go by it at once.

In passing around among the live stock, remember that the horses and cattle are well heeled.

Beware of pickpockets! In order not to put them to unnecessary trouble, carry your wallet in your hands.

In case you get lost, hire some one to find you. Twelve cheap boys will be stationed on the ground for this purpose.

In walking 'round you will find plenty of chances to get a square meal.

An efficient corps of police are on the grounds, ready to club in and make the fair a success.

Any man caught squinting at the weather and predicting rain will be ordered to dry up.

The half-mile track is not a mile around. Bear this in mind, and it may save you much sorrow in after years.

In case your pig doesn't get a prize, don't bristle up about it or squeal.

When you get tired of sitting, take a grand stand.

NEW YORK.

Revival of an Old Suit Against Gen. Banks by New Orleans Parties.

A Great Scarcity of Lemons, and the Price Rapidly Advancing.

Arrival of 650 Mormon Immigrants on Their Way to Salt Lake.

GEN. BANKS.
REVIVAL OF AN OLD SUIT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Assistant United States District Attorney Conkling today issued notice to Gen. N. P. Banks that a suit which has long been pending against him in the United States Circuit Court by William R. Hodges, of New Orleans, would be revived and placed on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court for November. In the winter of 1862 and 1863 the plaintiff was engaged in business in New Orleans as a commission merchant, dealing in cotton, molasses, and sugar. Gen. Banks, under Special Order 82 of the Nineteenth Army Corps, then Major-General commanding the Department of the Gulf, levied a tax on the plaintiff, doing business under the firm name of Graham, Rodgers & Co., of $5 on every bale of cotton, $1 for every hogshead of sugar, and 25 cents on every barrel of molasses brought to the City of New Orleans by the firm. This tax was to be applied to

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND

of the army. The plaintiff, under threats of a seizure of the firm's property, was compelled to pay the tax, which amounted to $5,551. He brought an action for the recovery of the amount and damages against Gen. Banks in the State Supreme Court, in 1875. The case was afterwards transferred to the United States Circuit Court, where it has rested ever since. The full damage claimed from Gen. Banks is $20,924. The plaintiff claims that the tax was unjust and illegal.

LEMONS.
A GREAT SCARCITY JUST NOW.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—There is a great scarcity of lemons in the market just now, and for the past few weeks the price has been steadily advancing. The exhorbitant price of $10.50 and $11 per box is now charged for them, and even poor lemons at that. There is every probability of this price being advanced until the arrival of the new crop, the first shipment of which is expected this week. There are two reasons for the scarcity. The demand for lemons this summer, owing to the extreme hot weather, has been very great, while the shipments early in the spring were heavy and the supply rather light. Today the market price is $10.50 and $11, but

THE RETAIL PRICE IS STILL MORE.

The new season opens in November, and there is every reason to believe the crop this year will be a good one. For the past ten months 900,000 boxes have been shipped, each box containing 300 and 350 lemons each. Add 15 to 20 per cent on this number for the next two months, and you will get a fair estimate of the whole crop. The average price per box may be placed at $5 for the year, while the ordinary price would be from $2 to $3 per box, the retailers charging for good lemons $3 and $3.50 per 100, and in smaller quantities 50 and 60 cents a dozen. The corner will not be broken until the new crop is well arrived.

ITEMS.
AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A call has been issued for a National Convention of representatives of the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country, to be held in Cooper Institute, this city, on the 30th of November, for the purpose of considering and recommending such Congressional action as will best promote domestic and foreign commerce, and afford adequate protection to American industry. Communications relating to the subject may be addressed to Marcus Hanlon, care of the *American Protectionist*, of this city, and James M. Swank, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, Philadelphia. The convention will consist of 600 delegates.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Board of Aldermen today confirmed James Mathews as Police Commissioner, and George Caulfield as Commissioner of Jurors. The Democrats united to confirm these nominations.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.

The steamship Wyoming brought 650 Mormons en route to Salt Lake.

ENGLISH MAIL FOR AUSTRALIA.

The steamship Gallia brought the London mail for Australia.

FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED.

A morning paper notes the financial embarrassment of the book-houses of William T. Ames and James Jordan. The latter has a branch in Chicago.

DELMONICO'S WILL.

The will of the late Lorenzo Delmonico was filed today. The estate is valued at $2,000,000. He leaves $400,000 and his house and stables, with all they contain, to his wife; $600,000 to his nephew, Charles C. Delmonico, and the yearly interest on $100,000 to his brother Siro. His wife's children by a former marriage are well remembered.

SYMPATHY FOR PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The Republican General Committee of Brooklyn tonight passed resolutions expressing abhorrence at the attempted assassination of President Garfield and sympathy with his family, and also the hope that he would quickly recover.

TWO PICTURES.

"An Old Roadway" and "The Last Gleam."

Exposition Gallery, 323—"An Old Roadway," by George Inness.

Lydian Gallery, 143—"The Last Gleam," by William Hart.

These two pictures are the best of the landscapes in the exhibitions named, and as they are from the easels of two American painters who, if they do not stand at the head of the landscape artists in this country, have achieved a reputation which has brought them into the front rank. Both are painters of many years standing, though it is only within a comparatively brief period that Mr. Inness has won for himself the honorable position which he now enjoys in the world of art. Mr. Hart's reputation was made many years ago; and while this particular picture under consideration contains much of his manner of a dozen years ago, it must be admitted that it gives evidence of having been painted con amore, and will be considered the one on which he has bestowed the fruit of his ripened experience.

It is well to bring these two pictures into close juxtaposition, not because they are the greatest portraits of American landscape that have been painted by American artists, which they are not, but because they exhibit what may be termed the extremes of treatment in the so-called American school.

Both paintings are pastoral in character, and the same general feeling of repose is predominant in each. "The Last Gleam" is, however, the more labored composition, and is more diversified in color and effect. It represents a rural village, nestled in a charming valley, the hillsides golden with ripened grain fields, while in the background, and receding till lost in the gloaming, is a low range of hills, behind which are slowly creeping up the shadows of night. In the immediate foreground is a dusty highway, over which trudges a herdsman, driving a bunch of cattle, many of whom are cooling their weary feet in a pool in the centre of the road. A little way further down, the road makes a bend and skirts a little stream. Rifts in the thick growth of bushes on the bank disclose here and there the reflection of the sky in the water, or the long shadows cast by the trees on the opposit shore. The church-spire and the roofs of the houses in the mid-distance village are brilliant with the last rays of the rapidly setting sun, and through the tree-tops to the right of the picture the golden gleams fitfully slant their way to the hillsides at the left. The picture as a whole shows greater tact than force in composition, and, while it may be regarded as somewhat panoramic in its general effect, it is in the main free from diffusiveness. Its simplicity would have been much improved if the artist had painted the wheat-field as half ripe. Had he done so he would have preserved the "Last Gleam" in its purity and genuine effectiveness, without compelling the eye to pierce a golden splendor in order to catch the tender feeling in the middle distance.

"THE OLD ROADWAY"

in its severe simplicity is a model of composition. The foreground is an opening in the woods, and through its centre is a grass-grown road, exhibiting here and there the wagon tracks of half a dozen years ago. In the middle distance is a rough stone wall disappearing in the woods at the back. Half a dozen sheep are grazing on the tufts of grass. A child sitting on the sward watches them with glee, and a single figure slowly walks down the road. The time is near sundown. The picture is exceedingly compact, and the handling of the shadows lurking between the trees in the background is of the most subtle character. Close inspection reveals the delicate gradations of half lights and deepening shadows, and as the spectator peeps into the picture he more or less discerns the outlines of the trees as they recede from view. The various grays in the old stone wall form a pleasing relief to the umbrageous shadows and dense foliage of the trees, while here and there a speck of light, just visible through the edges of the woods, gives a feeling of distance, indicative of an open country far behind the wall of trees that confronts the spectator. In this picture Mr. Inness has had no occasion to fall back on tact, and in painting the scene just as he saw and felt it he has given us a genuine poetical transcription of nature, compact and beautiful.

The modes of treatment in the two pictures are as divergent as the scenes themselves. Mr. Hart's work is one of elaborate attention to detail. There is not a blade of grass in the foreground that has not received its own particular care, and even the grain of the wood in the old fence at the left, and the veins of the leaves on the bushes are plainly discernible under the lorgnet. As the foreground recedes into middle distance the same painstaking is observed. This microscopic attention to detail is obtained at the expense of breadth, and the result is that the masses of color are lacking in that force, connection, and solidity which give a positive strength to the picture. It is with the greatest effort that Mr. Hart has succeeded in repressing the diffusive, and had not this canvas been deemed by him his chef d'œuvre, the love of his mature years, it is questionable whether he would have done so. With less tact in the composition the task would have been an impossibility.

Mr. Inness is a moderate believer in the "impressionist" school, but has no sympathy with its advanced exponents, who trust to distance and reflected lights to give form and shape to daubs and blotches of color. He possesses in a much greater degree than Mr. Hart the power of generalization, and in addition thereto that happy faculty which knows just exactly how much detail is required to aid the imagination of the spectator in determining for himself the character of the transcription in color. He selects the focus of his picture, paints it just as he sees it, and then lays in the foreground and other portions from his impressions. To the latter is added that "quantum suf"—as the doctors say—of detail which is requisit to finish out the work, and not rob the student of his pictures of the pleasure and profit of exercising the imagination. Without imagination there can be no poetry, and without a poetic feeling a landscape or portrait is as hopelesly dead as a photograph.

Mr. Inness is possessed of the genuine inborn feeling of the pastoral poet. All his landscapes indicate it. Some of his works have been, and probably others will be, more or less crude in treatment, but he is always inspired by a sincere love for nature in all its moods and phases, and all his transcriptions of rocks, and trees, and undulating prairies have a real poetic ring, with which dilletanteism has no sympathy. Mr. Hart is the versifier of the country villa and the landscape gardener.

KING KALAKAUA'S TOUR.

A Talk With His Attorney-General—How the Monarch Enjoyed His Trip Around the World.

New York Tribune, Sept. 12.

William N. Armstrong, Attorney-General of the Kingdom of Hawaii, arrived yesterday on the steamer Germania, after a tour around the world with King Kalakaua.

"The King had no special object in making a tour around the world," said Mr. Armstrong, "beyond a desire to see foreign countries about which he had read a great deal, and to observe their manners and customs. Many foreign ships and travelers come to our country, and the King constantly has met citizens of countries about which he had no personal knowledge.

"Will you give a short account of the tour—what countries you visited, and how you were received?"

"The King and his suite started Jan. 20, 1881. He went to San Francisco, where he staid one week, and then sailed for Japan, where he remained ten days as the guest of the Emperor. The entertainment was really magnificent, and no expense was spared to make the visit pleasant. The King was received by the military and the navy, a palace was put at his disposal, officers from the Department of Foreign Affairs attended him in the palace, and a guard of honor was also placed there. He exchanged visits with the Emperor and Empress. A state dinneer was given in his honor by the Emperor. During our stay of ten days in Tokio everything was done to make the visit agreeable. From there we went to Kobe, in Japan, and to Kioto, where the Governors of the Provinces entertained the King. Japanese officials attended him to Nagasaki, where they left him on the borders of the Empire. A Government ship was placed at his disposal to sail to Shanghai. I must add that the courtesy shown the King was attributable in a great degree to the kindness of John A. Bingham, the American Minister to Japan. It was due to him that preparations were made by the Government to receive the King. We have no diplomatic representative in Japan; only a Consul.

"The King next went to Shanghai, where he staid three days. We were received by Chinese officers. We were also welcomed by Li-Hu-Chung, Viceroy of the Province of Chi Li and the General commanding the Chinese armies, reputed to be the first citizen of the Empire. We next visited Hong Kong, remained five days, and were the guests of the colonial authorities. King Kalakaua being a Mason, and having reached the thirty-third degree, he was handsomely entertained by the Masonic fraternity. From there we went to Siam, and were cordially received by the King and made his guests for six days. We were in Singapore three days, and during that time the King visited the Kingdom of Johore. Calcutta was the next stopping place. We passed through India very rapidly and went to Suez, where the King was received by an embassy from the Khedive of Egypt. He was taken to Cairo and was the guest of the Khedive for a week. At Alexandria he dined with the Khedive and attended a ball given in his honor.

"From Alexandria we crossed the Mediterranean to Naples, where we were met by the King and Queen of Italy and remained two days. Rome was the next place visited. The King had a private audience with the Pope. The conversation was pleasant and friendly, but it had no political or religious bearing. The King was anxious to see the Pope because about one-third of his subjects are Roman Catholics. We were all struck with the intimate knowledge which the Pope and Cardinals possessed about Polynesia and our own island. We remained in Rome two days.

"From Rome we started directly for England, where the King remained for eighteen days and was made the guest of the Queen. He received a great deal of attention from her Royal Majesty, from the royal family, and from the nobility. In Brussels we staid three days, and the King exchanged visits with King Leopold, and inspected the battle-field of Waterloo. Berlin was then visited, and we were entertained by the royal family, the Emperor being absent. The military was exhibited to us during our visit of five days. In Vienna we did not meet the Emperor, as he was absent, but he sent Aides-de-Camp to attend the King. We were in Vienna three days, and then we left it for Paris, where we also stayed three days. The President of the Republic was absent, but he directed that attention be shown the King. We went then to Lisbon by way of Madrid, and were made the guests of the King of Portugal for four days. The King received a State dinner and attended a bull fight. We returned to Madrid for two days, and made a second visit to Paris for two days more. London was again visited for three days, and then the King started for Scotland. I left him at Liverpool. He was to have had a reception in Glasgow on Sept. 10, and was to be in Liverpool this evening. Tomorrow a banquet will be given him by the Mayor of Liverpool, and on Tuesday he sails for this city on the steamer Celtic."

"What are his plans for this country?"

"He will stay two weeks in the Eastern States, and then go to Virginia, Kentucky, and San Francisco. On Oct. 22 he will sail from San Francisco for his kingdom."

"Did the King receive many decorations while he was away?"

"Yes. He received decorations in every country. I cannot recall them all. In Japan, Egypt, Portugal, Siam, and Belgium decorations were bestowed on the King and his suite on the one hand, and the King conferred the decorations of his own country in return. The Queen of England conferred on him the grand cross of St. George and St. Michael, and he bestowed on her the grand cross of the Order of Kamehamaha, and also the grand cross of the Order of Kalakaua. The King was much surprised at the grandeur, power, and wealth of England, but he was most pleased with the great display that was made over him in Japan."

FOREST FIRES.

Great Areas of Timber on Fire in the Parry-Sound Region.

The Losses of Timber and Camp-Equipage Already Very Large.

Efforts of the Humane to Succor the Burnt-Out People of Michigan.

IN CANADA.
THREE WEEKS OF FIRE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 13.—The Parry Sound district has passed through an experience during the past three weeks which will never be forgotten by its inhabitants. The flames day and night have covered the sky with volumes of smoke so dense that the sun has never appeared but as a great red ball, shorn of its brightness, but not of its heat. No rain of any account has fallen since June, and under the intense heat the streams of this well-watered district have failed. The destruction will not be known until the smoke clears away. The fires burn in every direction, and there is scarcely a square mile out of more than 2,000 in this area but is sending up its contribution to the great pall of smoke which lays over the land. Beyond the multitude of minor fires, which at any time may develop into great conflagrations, there have been

FIVE OR SIX GREAT FIRES.

The first of these was started by a settler in the Township of Fuller, in the month of June, on the northwestern road, a few miles from Parry Sound. During the drouth of July this fire burned in an easterly direction over a belt from half a mile to a mile in width across the northern part of the Township of Macdougall, and, after devastating the lands of the Parry Sound Lumbering Company, passed into the Township of Ferguson, sweeping away a large area of forest in the limits of the Ontario Bank. An east wind then drove it back into the Township of Cutling, where it is now raging. In all this fire has burned over 15,000 acres of very fine timber country.

Another fire on the Shawanagha River has swept over the larger portion of the township of that name.

A fire broke out lately on the Nashcoutcong River near Bying Inlet, and, burning along both sides of that stream, ran south through the Townships of Wallbridge and Harrison, involving both these townships in flames.

Along the Georgian Bay the Maganetawan Lumber Company have lost heavily by a fire which commenced three weeks ago and burned along a length of thirty miles of coast by a distance inland not yet known but probably from six to ten miles, or over

TWO HUNDRED SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY.

It is burning yet.

A very destructive fire, originated apparently in a criminally careless manner, has swept the Township of Mills. It was started for the purpose of facilitating the repair of a Government colonization road. It is stated that Mr. Kelsey, who superintends the repairs on the North road, refused to start the fire, as he did not know, the weather being so dry, what destruction it might cause. Mr. D. M. Card, Road Inspector, it is reported, came along, and, notwithstanding Mr. Kelsey's remonstrances, gave peremptory orders that the fire should be started, saying that they "must build the road and let the fire take its chances." It took its chances, and, besides burning out the crops and buildings of a Mr. McVitte, destroyed twenty-five square miles of splendid timber yet unsold by the Government. Mr. McVitte, it is said, has instituted proceedings against the Provincial authorities for the destruction of his property.

IN THE VICINITY OF PARRY SOUND

a fire was set on an island either by a camping party or by the Indians. The fire leaped across the islets to the mainland near the Boyne River, and worked its way up to within 200 yards of the Ontario Bank Mills, which were saved with much difficulty.

The loss the Parry Sound Company has sustained by these fires is already about $20,-000, and the Ontario Bank Mills nearly as much.

It is reported that over 3,000,000 feet of saw-logs owned by Cook Bros. and others have been burned in the dried-up bed of East River, in the Township of Chaffey.

By these great fires between three and four hundred square miles have certainly been burned, but there are fires yet unreported which may add greatly to the area.

In timber the loss has been enormous, and thus far can scarcely fall short of one million dollars.

The pine which is burned over, unless stripped of its bark before spring, will be attacked by the pine-borer—a grub about two inches long and a quarter of an inch thick. This borer is furnished with an augur-like proboscis, with which it bores right through a tree. The noise of the boring is quite audible. The borer only attacks burned, fallen, or decaying trees, the beetle never depositing its eggs under the bark of a dry tree. Scarcely one out of all the trees now damaged by fire will escape destruction or serious injury from this borer.

Mr. I. C. Miller, M. P. and an extensive lumber merchant at Perry Sound, says in regard to the fires that

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

is necessary as a preventive. Mr. Miller thinks the present law is a failure, and steps should be taken to secure a better one, compelling any farmer who wishes to clear a fallow to obtain first the permission of the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district, who would, if he considered it safe to grant the settler's request, notify by letter all the timber-limit holders of the neighborhood of the fact. A precaution could likewise be taken by notification in some way of neighboring settlers. If nothing is done the loss from fires in future will be enormous.

Extensive fires are also raging in the Muskoka district, but particulars of their ravages have not come to hand, the roads being impassable and telegraphic communication interrupted.

SCOOT RIVER.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Sept. 13.—A large part of the timber-limits along the Scoot River, including portions of those belonging to Rathbun & Son, Gilmour & Co., Alexander Sutherland, William Bleecker, and Flint & Hallon, have been devastated. Two hundred sleighs in the Township of Anglesea, belonging to Gilmour & Co. and their jobbers, have been destroyed. Sutherland saved his sleighs, blankets, and a portion of his cooking-utensils, but lost his shanties, stoves, and a large quantity of lumber. An immense quantity belonging to various individuals was destroyed. The fires are still raging.

AID.
NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A meeting under the auspices of the Michigan Fire Relief Committee was held tonight in Chickering Hall. Charles P. Crosby stated that the committee had already forwarded $10,800 to Michigan. The Rev. Robert Collyer made an address on behalf of the sufferers and gave his experience during the Chicago fire. He praised the generosity of Eastern cities, and advised that all the churches be requested to devote the collections on a certain day to the aid of the fund, and that sewing societies and other institutions be requested to contribute their mite. James Birney, Minister to the Hague, stated that the property destroyed by the fire would amount to $1,000,000, and that the farmers would need to sow 50,000 bushels of wheat this fall to have a crop next year. Other addresses were made, and subscriptions of $730 obtained. Another meeting of a similar kind will be held shortly.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 13.—The Chamber of Commerce Committee has forwarded $2,000 for the relief of the Michigan sufferers, and subscriptions are still coming in.

ADRIAN, MICH.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 13.—A depot for supplies for fire sufferers was opened this morning, and the cash value of supplies reported this afternoon was $570.75 already sent in. Liberal cash contributions are also being made, and the fund will exceed $2,500. Township officers throughout the county are coöperating, and money and needed supplies will be rapidly forwarded.

HOLLAND, MICH.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 13.—At a public meeting held last evening at Lyceum Hall, pursuant to a call from Mayor Roost, to aid the sufferers by fire in the northeastern part of this State, a committee of three was appointed for each ward to canvass the city for money, clothing, and provisions. The people here know what it is to lose their all, as Holland was almost totally wiped out by fire in October, 1871, on the same day with Chicago, Manistee, that Peshtigo, and many feel the effects of it yet.

CHICAGO.
THE RELIEF WORK.

The following is a list of the collections of Mr. G. W. Hotchkiss, Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange, No. 254 South Water street, in aid of the Michigan sufferers:

Previously reported		$ 994
H. M. Kinsley	$ 25	
O. S. Favor and others	40	
South Branch Lumber Company	25	
Chase & Pate	25	
Hamilton, Merryman & Co.	50	
Collected on train from Evanston, 8:30 a. m., by G. W. Hotchkiss	30	
Barrett, Kimball & Arnold	25	
Clinton Street Congregational Church	22	
Churches, Onarga, Ill.	50	
George E. Wood	25	
Bigelow Brothers	50	
Smaller amounts	117	
Total		$ 475
Total to date		$1,469
Subscriptions not collected		50
Grand total to date		$1,519

A large amount of new and second-hand clothing, tools, etc., have reached Mr. Hotchkiss, and will be shipped today. Mr. Hotchkiss yesterday received the following letter from the devastated regions:

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 12.—*G. W. Hotchkiss, Secretary Lumberman's Exchange, Chicago*—DEAR SIR: The Bay City Fire Relief Committee instruct me to convey to you and your friends in Chicago their heartfelt thanks for your prompt and generous donation of $500. The committee will see that the money is used where it will do the most good. Very truly yours,
JOHN H. WILKINS, Mayor.

Mr. Hotchkiss telegraphed to Mayor Wilkins last night to draw on him for $1,000 more, now on deposit to meet the draft. Bay City is chosen by Mr. Hotchkiss as the channel through which to reach the sufferers with his collections, for the reason that something like 1,000 destitute families on the west side of the burned district can be more readily and advantageously reached from that point than from the eastern side of the State. The relief work now being prosecuted in the Saginaw Valley is in the hands of some of the best known and most able men in the State—men who know the district intimately, and are eminently fitted for the discharge of the trust committed to them.

The work of collecting aid in Chicago is not as systematic and forward as would be to the credit of her citizens, and the few now taking an active part in it should at once receive organized and systematic assistance in their endeavors. Mr. Hotchkiss, who seems thoroughly acquainted with the suffering district, would without doubt be willing to attend any public meeting which might be called, in churches or elsewhere, and give all the information in his possession as to the condition of the region and its pressing demands upon the sympathy of the people of this city. Such a meeting or meetings should at once be held, and more generous contributions collected and forwarded.

A Board of Trade Committee, at the head of which is Mr. Charles Higgins, was able to report at noon yesterday that they had received in cash about $4,000, while large quantities of clothing—"piles of clothing," as the President of the Board expressed it—were ready for transportation, and would be sent at once. There is no delay in sending the money and the provisions on to the sufferers, and it is creditable to the common carriers—the railroad people and the express people, all over—that they are not charging any fares for transportation.

Monday night the Third Unitarian Church—a comparatively small body of worshipers—succeeded in raising $87, besides a large quantity of clothing.

The Anchor Steamboat Line will carry to Port Huron free of charge, until further notice, all goods contributed for the relief of the Michigan sufferers. Freight should be delivered at the Anchor Line docks, foot of North La Salle street.

CORRESPONDENCE.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—From my scanty exchequer I send you $10 for the houseless and homeless in Michigan. I have often thought that the most speechless soul at the Judgment-Day will be one who, while having means, has never contributed to those "sick, or afflicted, or in prison." There are hundreds of men in this city with plethoric bank accounts who might draw checks to the thousands for this beneficent purpose, but whose hearts, we fear, will not be touched by the cry of brother man from the burned and desolate fields of Michigan. To all such we commend as an appropriate text this: Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these ye did it not to me. SAMARITAN.

A SUGGESTION.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—I would like to make a suggestion in aid of the charity which is now uppermost in the minds of the people. "What shall I send?" is a question constantly asked. I answer: Send that discarded sewing-machine in your attic, and put with it anything that a housekeeper can possibly use, from a rolling-pin to a cook-stove; kitchen utensils, fire-shovel and tongs, lamps, lanterns, candlesticks. Do this: Go into your cellars, attics, and woodsheds, and, eschewing fastidiousness, send anything that will help feed, clothe, or warm the poor stricken people of Michigan. MRS. C. C. H.

PETROLEUM.

Another Exciting Day at the Pittsburg Oil Exchange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—This was another exciting day on the Oil Exchange. The sales amounted to nearly 1,000,000 barrels, almost as large as yesterday, when they reached 1,102,000. The opening price was 97 cents. A quick advance to 99 cents was recorded, then a decline to 98½ cents. This was followed by an advance to $1, but another decline succeeded, the market closing at 99½ cents. The market is in a very unsettled condition, and an excited time is anticipated tomorrow. The bears have organized a strong movement to depress the price, and are confident they will succeed. The bulls say they will force the price to $1 or over tomorrow. Several firms are reported shaky. The day was an eventful one also in the oil regions. Many failures are looked for before the flurry is over.

VERIFICATION OF A DREAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13.—A singular and terrible verification of a dream developed here to-day. For several days past Louis Roberts, a little 7-year-old son of Capt. R. Robers, of this city, had been missing from his home. The police and the parents of the child searched for him everywhere but without success until to-day. Last night the father of the missing boy dreamt that his son was drowned near a particular wharf on the south side of the harbor. The dream so vividly impressed him that today he had the water dragged, and, sure enough, found the body of his child. Capt. Roberts testified to the strange coincidence at the Coroner's inquest over the remains of the child.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Arrived, Austrian, Glasgow.

LARNE, Sept. 14.—Arrived, the State of Pennsylvania, from New York.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Australia, from Boston, and the California, Donau, Amsterdam, from New York, have arrived out.

Catching Bass in a Hammock.

Livingston (N. Y.) Republican.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week there was a curious scene witnessed on Conesus Lake. M. L. Forsyth and his family, and Edward Butterway and his sister were staying at Walton, and on Wednesday evening some of the party placed a lamp with a reflector upon the bow of the boat for the novelty and convenience of having a lamp while rowing, and were amazed by the curious antics of the bass and pickerel, which commenced jumping all around them, and one two pound black bass actually jumped into the boat. On the next evening the experiment was renewed, and a hammock fastened to a pole into which four large bass jumped, one weighing four pounds. Those who witnessed the novel exhibition were greatly excited. Large pickerel and bass leaped fully six feet from the water, and skimmed a distance of a rod or more before disappearing. They came up in all directions, some of them striking violently the bottom and sides of the boat, and some being at a distance of several rods.

CANADA.

"RELIGIOUS TRAMPS."
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 13.—Apropos of Father O'Connor's lectures, Father Egan, of Uxbridge, a town near Toronto, has been writing to the papers against patronizing "religious tramps" who discourse on the abominations of Roman Catholicism. He says he had been laboring under the fond delusion that religious bigotry was dead, but that he finds that it is only a delusion after all. He declares that it is really humiliating for Catholics to be from time to time subjected to the scorn which these vagrants elicit before audiences of their Protestant neighbors, whose esteem and good-will they would wish to cultivate and cherish. He asks, "Why is it that respectable people, and even clergymen whom we thought were liberal, lend themselves to the stirring up of religious strife? What have we done or what are we doing to merit all this? And if we have not by want of due consideration for the feelings of our Protestant citizens merited it, why then wantonly insult us by ridiculing and lampooning what we venerate and hold sacred?"

OTTAWA NEWS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—Notice is given in the official *Gazette* that the Dundee Landed Investment (limited) will apply next session for an act enabling it to hold and convey real property within the Dominion of Canada.

Also that an application will be made for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from a point on the Canada Pacific Railway, at or near Portage la Praire, in the Province of Manitoba, running thence in a northwesterly direction to a point at or near the forks of the Saskatchewan, with power to construct a branch in a southerly direction to the main line of the Canada Pacific Railway, and with power also to build and run tramways, steamers, and barges in connection with the said line of railway.

The bank statement published shows: Capital authorized, $63,266,566; capital subscribed, $58,455,283; capital paid up, $58,079,-719.35; notes in circulation, $27,154,979.44; total liabilities, $124,712,157.88; assets, $198,-355,715.82.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries have issued their fourth annual list of all the vessels on register in the Dominion, showing tonnage, age, class, etc. The total tonnage shows a slight decrease as compared with 1879.

Nova Scotia farmers believe that the cattle disease is caused by a large yellow weed called by them the "stinking willow," which abounds in Nova Scotia, especially in the vicinity of Picton.

A GHASTLY SIGHT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Sept. 13.—Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember the account of the suicide of Crimínen, a Torontian, at Niagara lately, after leaving a letter behind him full of crazy accusations of all kinds against priests and relatives. His body has since come to the surface, and is visible in the water below the falls on the Canadian side of the river. It is caught in an eddy, and an eye-witness describes it as whirling round and round in the water, now up, now down, presenting a horrible sight, the legs and arms swinging about and bobbing here and there. It is asserted that the remains could be easily secured from the Canadian shore, but that the Clifton authorities refuse to have anything to do in the matter, inasmuch as they would probably have to go to the expense of burying the body if they took it out. Meanwhile the miserable corpse is the centre of attraction for hundreds of people, and is for the time being one of the celebrities of Niagara, except that no charge is made for a glimpse at it.

MONTREAL NEWS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept 13.—As an English-speaking witness from the country was about to be sworn in the Court here, he was asked if he knew the nature of an oath, and he frankly admitted that he did not, nor did he know anything, he said, about the Bible. On being asked to point out a Bible from amongst other books, he pointed to the court register.

The Rev. B. B. Usher, M. D., of the Reformed Church of England, is to be the Bishop of the denomination in Canada.

A new Trappist monastery has been consecrated at Oka. It is the first in Canada.

The City of Montreal, which has shown itself alive to the important electrical development of the age, being the first city in America to illumine its harbor with the electric light, is also likely to be the first city this side of the Atlantic to apply electricity to railway purposes. The Canadian Electric Light Company has ordered the necessary apparatus from Paris, and will shortly experiment upon lighting a street car.

MONTREAL ITEMS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—Messrs. Sells, father and son, were committed for trial here today for libel on James Baxter.

The Dominion Government today purchased here £300,000 pounds of exchange on London from the Bank of Montreal, the Merchants' Bank, and Molson's Bank.

BELLEVILLE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 13.—The scare produced by the horse epidemic here has almost subsided. The doctors seem to have the disease well in hand.

Fifteen practical gold miners passed through here en route from New York to Madoc the other day.

OBITUARY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Sept. 13.—Mr. William Mitchell, for some time United States Vice-Consul at Hamilton, is dead. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and had endured many hardships during its several campaigns. At one time he was confined as prisoner at Andersonville.

FIREMEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13.—The Association of Fire Engineers held its ninth annual convention today. Mayor Carrington delivered an address of welcome. G. Watt Taylor, of Richmond, was elected President of the association for the next year. Among the Vice-Presidents are John Garcey of Toledo, J. D. Paige of Joliet, Thomas O'Neil of Kalamazoo, J. G. Pendegrast of Indianapolis, H. Clay Sexton of St. Louis, Joseph Binker of Cincinnati, and William Stockwell of Nashville. Harry Hill, of Cincinnati, was chosen Secretary. Just as the fire department was about to pass in review before the association the men were called to the work of recovering the dead and rescuing the wounded from the wreck of the fallen railroad building. The chiefs used the calamity to point out the danger of insecure buildings and ineffective building laws.

INDIGNANT STUDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 13.—Two hundred students held an organization meeting tonight and resolved to resist the efforts of the Regents of the State University to charge them $4 for incidental expenses. The students claim that the University is a free institution, and cannot legally make any charges. They have contributed money to contest the matter in the courts. The Regents say that $90,000 of their funds are not available, and they are compelled to make the assessments. The action of the students will injure the institution.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 13.—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh District, convened in the First Methodist Church in this city today with a fair attendance. The day's proceedings consisted in addresses by various members and devotional exercises.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Industrial Exposition.
Lake-Front, opposit Adams street. Open day and evening.

The Chicago Fair.
At the Chicago Driving Park (at terminus of the Madison street car-track). Live-stock and agricultural exhibition.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Robson and Crane. "Twelfth Night; or, What You Will." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of J. K. Emmet. "Fritz in Ireland." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company. "Mother and Son." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of J. M. Hill's Comedy Company. "All the Rage." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Tony Pastor. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. "Karl; or, the Brothers' Love." Afternoon and evening.

Central Music Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. Panorama—"A Visit to Windsor Castle."

O'Brien's Gallery.
208 Wabash avenue. Art Exhibition—"The Court of Death."

Lake Front (Circus Grounds).
Between Madison street and Exposition Building. The Monster Whale.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE PERFECTION, A. A. Scotch Right Masons.—Regular Assembly Thursday evening. By order of T. P. G. M.
ED GOODALE, Grand Sec'y.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1881.

EARL GREY was a member of the House of Commons when the Cobden Treaty was negotiated, and opposed it on the ground that it was a departure from the principles of free trade. He has reiterated these views in a long letter to the London *Times*. There is some logic in his position. Reciprocity, he maintains, is a form of protection between two or more countries as against the nations not enjoying the reciprocal relations. The political effects of it may be bad. Earl Grey asserts that such has been the operation of the Cobden Treaty. It excited the jealousy of Spain and Portugal and caused those countries to impose serious restrictions upon British trade. The principle of free trade in its widest application requires duties to be levied for revenue only, without discrimination in favor of or against any particular nation or group of nations.

THE growth of Republicanism in Maine since the election of last year may not be exactly measured by the election of ex-Gov. Dingley to fill the vacancy in the Lower House of Congress created by the elevation of Mr. Frye to the Senate. But the margin is on the right side. The Republican majority is 4,947, against 2,075 last year. Part of the increase is undoubtedly due to the feeling that the Republican party in the district should not suffer for the honor conferred upon its Representative by a promotion to the Senate. But the gain may also be attributed in part to sympathy with the Republican Administration which took a Secretary of State from Maine, and has thus far done nothing to forfeit the confidence of the people, while it has suffered much in its representative capacity on account of the people.

THE Guiteau sympathizers are not confined to Ohio or to Quincy. One of them has turned up in Dallas, Tex. On the 10th ult. there was a reunion of Confederates held there to commemorate the battle of Wilson's Creek, which they claim as a victory. The principal speaker was one Capt. Grigsby, who informed the crowd that he did not sympathize with the President in his misfortunes. He wasn't "that kind of a man." From this point the step was not a very long one—he went on to a red-hot indorsement of the late Confederacy and Rebellion, but, to the credit of his listeners, it must be said that he was advised to "tone it down" and "cut it short." Capt. Grigsby's ferocity is perhaps not to be wondered at, as he is a Confederate lunatic, who is still fighting in the Rebellion. In point of fact he appears in a much better light than the Guiteau sympathizers of whom we have spoken, for he is consistent, however foolish he may be. He fought against the Garfield side from the beginning, which these Northern skulkers had not the courage to do.

THE Detroit *Post and Tribune* has already discovered a very material compensation in the Michigan forest fires, and its discovery is not without some very practical and material considerations. The area devastated by the fire has been effectually cleared. The forests have been killed, the underbrush has been burned off, and the ground is now bare of everything but ashes, which are an excellent top-dressing of manure. The soil is very rich, not only for fruit, potatoes, and grass, but, as experience has shown, for wheat also, and it is now in complete readiness, even without much plowing, for seeding. All the toil of clearing which the settler has to accomplish at an expense of from ten to fifteen dollars per acre has been accomplished for him, though at a terrible cost of material and life. All the insect pests have been destroyed, and there will be no birds or squirrels for years to come. There will be no danger from future fires, unless the lands are allowed to lie idle for ten or twelve years, till the underbrush is grown again, while, if they are resettled at once, the brush will not be allowed to grow, and there will be no danger at all. The *Post and Tribune* says:

> Other advantages for new settlers are the facts that there are roads already made throughout the district; and so much has to be rebuilt that there will be work and wages in plenty for several years to come. These lands can now be purchased at low prices; and we repeat that they offer the best inducements for new settlers to be found in Michigan, or in any part of the Northwest. They are near to good markets, to which they have easy and cheap access by boat and railway. There are many thriving, wide-awake lumber and other manufacturing villages and ports close at hand, with cash markets for farm produce. With the energy and industry of the brave population of sufferers, who will rebuild their homes and renew their business, the region will be covered with a busy industry for years to come. Besides the aid flowing in, capital and enterprise will go there in abundance.

The suggestions of the *Tribune* are well made, and ought to direct the attention of settlers to these lands, and equally encourage the charitable to help those already on them to get their seed into the ground and reclaim the burned territory.

IT will be observed that, in the judgment of Senator Don Cameron, "we are paying the debt too fast." Why? The Senator will scarcely care to maintain that "a national debt is a national blessing." But if he does not agree to this he must hold that the process of payment is too burdensome for the people. The question to which he should address his mind is, therefore, How shall we reduce taxation most with the least loss to the revenue? It is an odd fact that Senator Cameron has never cared to meet that question plumply. He runs from it. He admits virtually that his economical scheme requires him first to reduce the revenue, and, secondly, to think of the burdens resting upon the people. A fiscal policy which has for its main object the reduction of the revenue is one of the most extraordinary things under the sun. But such things have been done before, and may be again. Senator Cameron, perhaps, is shrewd enough to see that his scheme for the abolition of the tax on tobacco will instantly command the support of nearly every Southern member of Congress.

THE International Cotton Exposition shortly to be opened at Atlanta is expected to accomplish much for the industrial development of the South. It may also have a good effect politically. There will be thousands of exhibitors and visitors from the North. They will take back with them a better knowledge of Southern modes of life and a more cordial appreciation of the good qualities of the Southern character than they possessed before. They ought also to be able to leave behind them a pleasant impression of the Northern people. Whether any of these objects shall be realized or not, the exposition will at least have a good effect in promoting the material prosperity of the South. Nothing can more effectually kill sectional passions than the establishment of intimate commercial relations between the North and the South. It is a cheering symptom of the great progress of the latter section since the War that such an exhibition as this one at Atlanta should be projected. It is the first one ever held on so large a scale in the South, but it will by no means be the last. A people that takes so lively an interest in business cannot afford to be consumed by hate or harried by political agitations, nor can it give the least countenance to irregular and revolutionary methods of carrying elections and subverting Governments.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL MUDDLE.

The people of Illinois are blessed with a good Constitution, which carefully protects and guarantees to them all the civil and religious liberty that can be desired; but just at this time they have something that seems like too much Constitution. The Constitution of 1870 provided for the annual election of several county officers, and provided for the length of their terms. These officers, under that Constitution, would fill out the terms for which they were elected in December, 1881, and in November, 1881, their successors would be elected. But, at the election of 1880, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted providing that an election should be held in November, 1882, for these offices. Hereupon has arisen the question, What is to be done with the offices, the terms of which expire in 1881, and for which an election is provided in 1882? Three theories have been advanced: (1) That the present incumbents hold over a year beyond the term for which they were elected; (2) that an election shall be held in 1881, the persons elected to serve until their successors are chosen in 1882; and (3) that the present incumbents all go out in 1881 at the expiration of their terms, and that their places be filled, some by the Governor and the others by the County Boards, until 1882. There are 102 County Judges in the State, and as vacancies for less than one year in the Judiciary are filled by appointment by the Governor, Gov. Cullom is understood to have the opinion that after November it will be his duty to appoint these 102 County Judges—as it will be the duty of the County Boards to appoint the other county officers. Of course the present incumbents deny this theory, and insist that they hold over a year beyond their term. The Attorney-General of the State, as well as other lawyers, insists that, as the amendment to the Constitution provides for no more than that an election shall be held in 1882 for these offices, it provides for no change in the tenure of the offices until that time, and therefore there must be an election in November, 1881.

In these conflicting opinions efforts have been made to have a case which can be determined at the present term of the Supreme Court, but there is a great want of patriotism. Any person holding the office of County Treasurer or Judge could resign his office, and then there might arise the question whether an election should be called in November to fill the vacancy, but, strange as it may seem, though all these officers are confident that they hold over not one of them will resign in order to have that fact judicially determined. Even the persons holding these offices in this county most respectfully refuse to resign, though they can get a pledge that they will be appointed promptly to fill the vacancy. On the other hand, a County Judge in Central Illinois, who now holds by appointment, has offered to resign if the Governor would promise to reappoint him; but the Governor, who thinks his power to appoint after November is as clear as Holy Writ, refuses to make the promise and have the case decided authoritatively. Various efforts have been made to get up cases involving only parts of the question at issue, but it is to be hoped that a fair case, and one involving a decision of the full question, will be presented to the court, and that a decision will be rendered that will leave no room for dispute. This is due to the State, due to the public whose interests are at stake, and especially due to the present officeholders, who find themselves, under a conscientious sense of duty, compelled to hold offices against their will, and compelled to draw salaries which they do not want, simply because of a constitutional complication. A decision is also due to the Governor, who finds himself compelled under a sense of duty to select some hundred and more County Judges—an amount of patronage wholly unprecedented in that office, and the assumption of which patronage pending an election for Senator is of necessity foreign to his taste and to his wishes. Let there be a fair case presented, and a full decision by the court obtained.

THE CASE OF GUITEAU.

The very foolish attempt by a soldier to shoot Guiteau, though perhaps applauded by some for its motive, deserves to be so reprobated by public opinion that no one will venture to renew it. This man Guiteau is a prisoner, unarmed, defenseless, and in the custody of the law. He is held subject to the recovery or death of President Garfield. The man is held subject to the law in a government of law. There can be no term too infamous to apply to the crime. Nevertheless, the man who committed it is in a land where the law is supreme and impartial, and the man can only be tried and dealt with as the law commands and directs. Should the President recover, the would-be assasin can be tried only for some legal offense the punishment for which is not capital; should Gen. Garfield die, his crime will be that of murder.

The law of the land recognizes in the case of murder, and in this case as in all others, the establishment of insanity as a sufficient defense. We assume that in this case the plea of insanity will be presented in his behalf, and the man, despite the infamy he has obtained, is entitled in this country to a fair hearing and determination of that fact of insanity. If he can establish the fact that he was insane at the time he committed this killing to the satisfaction of a court and jury, then he will be entitled, as thousands of other homicides have been, to an acquittal of a crime which the law will declare he was incapable of committing. The law, justice, and the National character all, unitedly, demand that this man shall be protected from harm while a prisoner, and that he shall have a fair trial, just as any other person accused of murder is sure to obtain in this country.

There is a question involved in this Guiteau case of more importance even than the mere hanging of a murderer. In addition to the importance of maintaining the principle of justice and fairness to all persons accused of crime, and the importance, under a government of law, of preserving the supremacy of the law under all circumstances, there is the question whether this attempted assasination, so foreign to the character and institutions of this great Republic, was the deliberate act of an American citizen or the act of a madman. The act itself was wholly inconsistent with the spirit, instincts, tastes, education, and thought of the American people. So deeply rooted is the respect for the law in the minds and hearts of the American people that to them assasination has a peculiar and extraordinary horror. When committed in this land the American mind instinctively pronounces the assasin a madman; it refuses to admit the depravity necessary to inspire such an act. Long may this feeling exist, and may assasination never find a pretext or excuse save in the mental weakness and irresponsibility of the perpetrator. We are sure that no American wishes to have it established that in this country there exists even one sane man so infamous as to commit this crime. We are sure the civilized world will rejoice if upon a full investigation, under the scrutiny of a court of justice, the fact is established that this miserable wretch was insane, was mentally irresponsible for his actions, and therefore not legally guilty of the most wanton and unprovoked assault upon such a man as President Garfield. If not insane, then, upon a judicial finding to that effect, let him be punished to the extent of the law; but if not guilty, because insane, let the world be relieved even of the suspicion that an American citizen in the full possession of his intelligence had raised his murderous hand in free America to strike down the purest, bravest, and best beloved ruler among the rulers of the earth. If this man be insane, we are confident that the American people, without exception, would infinitly prefer that that fact be established, and that this miserable prisoner at Washington go free, than have it judicially declared that assasination had become an American crime, and that a sane man had been found in this country capable of such a deed.

DEATH OF SENATOR BURNSIDE.

Senator Burnside, of Rhode Island, whose sudden death is reported this morning, has been conspicuous in public life for twenty years. He was born in Indiana May 23, 1824, and was appointed from that State to the Military Academy at West Point. After graduation, in 1847, he served with credit in the Mexican War. His residence in Rhode Island was purely accidental, arising from his invention of a breech-loading firearm, which proved to be a failure. When the Civil War broke out Mr. Burnside was employed in the Illinois Central offices at Chicago, in company with George B. McClellan. Both entered the army, Burnside having the command of the First Rhode Island Volunteer Regiment. He was at the head of a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run; in charge of the expedition to Newbern; and commander of the left wing of the Union army at Antietam. His command of the Army of the Potomac was comparatively brief, extending only from Nov. 7, 1862, to Jan. 28, 1863. The cause of his removal was the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. It was well understood, both before and after the battle, that Gen. Burnside took the chief command reluctantly, and had no great confidence in his own military capacity. He continued to serve through the War, resigning in April, 1865, with the rank of Major-General.

Mr. Burnside's political experience was embraced in three annual terms as Governor of Rhode Island, extending from 1866 to 1868, inclusive, and one full term as United States Senator, from 1875 to 1881. He was reëlected without opposition last winter for a full term of six years, and was consequently a Senator of the United States at the time of his death. While not regarded as a man of great abilities, he was recognized as a faithful and honorable public servant. His moral character was above reproach. His principles were correct, and his demeanor affable and kindly. His name was identified in Washington with a bill providing for the introduction of all the cardinal virtues into the District schools. He was highly esteemed in private life, and had a good social position, both at the Capital and in Rhode Island.

The death of Senator Burnside creates a third vacancy on the Republican side of the Senate. Though the successors to Senators Conkling and Platt have been chosen, their credentials have not been passed upon. It is reported that the Democrats will cause some mock inquiry into the manner of their election to be instituted with a view to keeping them out until some reorganization of the committees and of the officers of the Senate can be effected. If President Garfield shall live this plan will fall to the ground. Vice-President Arthur will then have the casting vote in the Senate as formerly. There would be no object in such case for the Democrats to delay the admission of the New York Senators, as the work of reorganization might be undone at any time. But if Vice-President Arthur should become President, the Senate would unquestionably pass into the control of the Democrats. The death of Senator Burnside complicates matters only in so far as it deprives Senator Davis of his casting-vote. However well disposed he might be to hold an even balance between the parties on the preliminary organization, it would be impossible for him to do so without the vote of every Republican, including Senator Burnside. If President Garfield lives, and Vice-President Arthur is in the chair, the Vice-President himself may accept the credentials of the two Senators-elect from New York and the Senator appointed by the Governor of Rhode Island to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Burnside. This business may precede the election of a Secretary, that office being now vacant; and when the Senators have been admitted proceedings to oust them must be wholly futile, as their credentials are perfectly regular and undisputed. A successor to Senator Burnside will be temporarily appointed by the Governor of Rhode Island, and the vacancy will be permanently filled by the Legislature, which meets in January.

EGYPTIAN ANARCHY.

Egypt seems to have plunged suddenly into a condition of anarchy, in comparison with which the turmoil in Morocco and Tunis seems child's play. Ostensibly the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, is ruler of Egypt, and has at his command a most elaborate system of government machinery, in the administration of which he is aided by a Council of Ministers, two European Controllers who take care of the revenues, a so-called Parliament, International Magistrates, twenty Consuls-General, and numerous French, English, and Italian administrators, who advise him upon all points. With all this show of power he is as powerless as the young Princes were in the Tower. The ruling power of Egypt is an ignorant, discontented army, and the administrator of this power is its chief, Araby Bey. He has a powerful force at his command, if we may trust his own declarations: 15,000 Egyptian troops, armed with Remington rifles, six Krupp batteries, and 150,000 armed Bedouins. This force has taken possession of Egypt, and what shall be done with it is the question that does not confront the Khedive, for he cannot do anything with it, but confronts the Powers who are interested in Egypt.

The Egyptian army is substantially a rabble, which has never been very well fed, clad, or paid. Commencing with discontent, and finding that its demands were not met, it began to assert itself, and at last made its demands in such a manner that they had to be met. Having secured its pay and better rations, it increased the sphere of its demands. It first claimed the right to elect its own officers, and this was conceded; then it demanded that its numbers should be increased, and that it should regulate its own pay. At last it boldly demanded the right of regulating civil appointments. In other words, by the sheer force of physical power it made itself the ruling element in Egypt, and the Khedive's administration was impotent for any purpose. Such a condition of things cannot long be tolerated without the certainty that Egypt will lapse into a military despotism. When ignorance once gets control there is no telling where it will stop. The remedy lies apparently in disbanding the army; but who is to disband it? England hesitates and France hesitates, and both would like Turkey to step in and undertake the job, but there remains this condition in such a case—Turkey once in, who is to get Turkey out? It adds to the gravity of the situation that England and France distrust each other. The *Observer* (English) says: "Nothing is to be gained by affecting to ignore the suspicion which the whole affair, and the intrigues supposed to have preceded it, so strongly suggest. It will depend upon the action of France whether that suspicion is dissipated or confirmed. At present we are compelled to take it provisionally into account, or, at any rate, suspend judgment as to the possibility that the military *coup* may be viewed, if not with actual approval, without disfavor by France." And the *Republique Francaise* significantly says: "It is important that nothing should intervene to disturb the agreement between England and France, by which alone the difficulties of the Egyptian situation can be surmounted." The latest intelligence says that the press of the two countries are already making charges and counter-charges, and the London papers, with the *Times* at the head of them, are demanding that the army shall be disbanded and that Turkey should do the work. There is out one thing that looks clear in the future, and that is: whoever does the work of disbanding this mutinous army, there is little hope for order in Egypt until it is parceled out in some manner among its creditors. As annexation is the fashion all along the north shore of Africa from Morocco to Tripoli, Egypt must sooner or later fall into it, and the sooner the better for her.

YORKTOWN.

There is a town in the interior of Pennsylvania where the lights are put out at 10 o'clock and the watchman on his rounds calls the hour with the old refrain, "All is well." On the 13th of October in this year of grace 1881, the watchman in the old Pennsylvania town will add to his routine refrain the comforting assurance that "Cornwallis is taken!" The Yorktown affair was a famous victory, and it will be famously celebrated this centennial year. Baron Von Steuben will not be there, but his descendants are invited. Large numbers of the descendants of his contemporary countrymen have been coming over of late years. These and their children are on the ground ready to shout, "Cornwallis is taken!" Invitations should be sent to the descendants of Counts de Rochambeau, de Grasse, and de Barras, the Marquis St. Simon, and Lafayette. Nor should the families of Burke, Fox, and Pitt be forgotten. The four great nations of the world—Germany, France, England, and the United States—will join in the celebration of the real culminating act of the drama of the American Revolution, and join heartily.

Without the aid of France the victory of the colonists must have been long delayed; the countrymen of Von Steuben have justified his prescience in carving with his sword a new field for Teutonic enterprise, and the Englishmen and Irishmen and Scotchmen who have been coming to these shores for a hundred years never cease to revere the memory of the Liberals in Parliament for the brave words spoken in defense of the rights of rebels against the Stamp act—taxation without representation. A roll of great names will be called at Yorktown—names which will carry the mind back to the youth of modern civilization. Baron Von Steuben was a soldier of Frederick the Great before he tendered his sword to the Western infant Republic. Lafayette was connected with the early struggles for liberty of the French people. In English history there are no greater names than those borne by the champions of the struggling American colonists. England's true greatness as well as the birth of the American Republic may be said to date from the protests against the injustice of the mother country to her self-exiled children uttered by those illustrious men. Last and most prominent, the central figure of a grand era of the world's progress, stands the name of Washington—a name now too often belittled by contrasting the small events of its time with the greater events of a later day, but which later events are the legitimate outgrowth of the secure foundations to the laying of which the modest hero of the Revolution of 1776 so powerfully contributed.

The capture of Yorktown was not only a portentous event of the struggle for independence, but the campaign which led to it was conducted with rare skill and ingenuity. Lord Cornwallis felt the utmost security behind his fortifications, so much so that he begged to assure his superior officer, Sir Henry Clinton, in a dispatch shortly preceding his humiliating defeat and capture, that there was but one wish throughout his army—namely: that "the enemy would advance." But curiously enough he was occupying a position selected for him by the American General! For, long before, Washington had written a decoy letter to Lafayette, which he caused to be intercepted by the English, in which he remarked that he was "pleased with the probability that Earl Cornwallis would fortify either Portsmouth or Old Point Comfort, for were he to fix upon Yorktown, from its great capabilities of defense, he might remain there snugly and unharmed until a superior British fleet would relieve him with strong reinforcements, or embark him altogether." This ruse of Washington is not of a piece with the story of the hatchet and the cherry-tree, but all is fair in love and war. It served to quiet the apprehensions of Sir Henry Clinton, and Yorktown was soon invested by land and sea—by land by the Continental army and their French allies, and by sea by the fleet of Count de Grasse and the squadron of Count de Barras. It was a proud moment for Washington when, after a brief engagement, Cornwallis sent a flag of truce requesting a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours. Two hours were granted, and the full surrender took place the next day—on the 19th of October, 1781—in the presence of the combined armies of the Republic, the Americans on the right and the French on the left.

The courier bearing Washington's dispatch announcing the victory to Congress rode into Philadelphia at midnight. Thundering at the door of President McKean he roused him, saying, "Cornwallis is taken!" The watchmen caught up the inspiring cry of joy, and when they called the hour added, shouting, "Cornwallis is taken!" The inhabitants of the staid old Quaker City deserted their comfortable beds, filed into the streets, and took up the glad refrain, "Cornwallis is taken!" There was ringing of bells and booming of cannon, and Dr. Franklin said: "The infant Hercules has now strangled the two serpents that attacked him in his cradle"; and the news spread all over the land, and the name of Washington, lauded as the savior of his country, was on every tongue. But the dispatch that caused all this excitement was very modest—as modest as Washington, the hero of the hour: "I have the honor to inform Congress that a reduction of the British army under Lord Cornwallis is most happily effected. The unremitted ardor which actuated every officer and soldier in the combined army on this occasion has principally led to the important event at an earlier period than my most sanguine hopes had induced me to expect. The singular spirit of emulation which animated the whole army from the first commencement of our operations has filled my mind with the highest pleasure and satisfaction, and had given me the happiest presages of success."

Yorktown is a very great name in American history. It was indeed a famous victory achieved there on the 19th of October, 1781; and it is a singularly happy circumstance that the centenary anniversary of the event will be celebrated by both the victors and the vanquished. "Thus [sometimes] the whirligig of time brings in his revenges."

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Writers who have complained of the outrages practiced upon American citizens in Germany have assumed that our naturalization laws were perfect, and admitted of no improvement. But a little examination of them will show that they are extremely defective. The National Constitution empowers Congress "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Laws were passed in pursuance of this provision at an early day. The essential requirements of these laws have not been altered since 1802. An alien is now, as then, authorized to make his declaration of intention, and to receive his full certificate of citizenship, after a due period of residence, in any United States or Territorial court, or any State court of record having common-law jurisdiction. When this law was adopted the United States had barely one-tenth the population of the present day, and the inhabited area was practically confined to a narrow fringe along the seacoast. The courts were comparatively few in number, and their authority was everywhere understood and recognized. Now it is estimated by a writer in the *International Review* there are 2,300 courts in the United States competent to grant naturalization papers. Each of them may have a peculiar formula, and there is no review of the proceedings taken in them. Yet it is expected that foreign Powers will recognize the seals and the jurisdiction of these tribunals, many of which are obscure and unknown even in this country, and give full effect to their decrees.

It would be manifestly impossible—even if it were desirable—to restrict the facilities for naturalization in the United States. The theory of our Government is that all men are free to enjoy its privileges if they desire in good faith to do so. Aliens must have easy access to the courts where the requirements of the law are to be fulfilled, and the number of such courts is not too large. It would be inexpedient now to propose an extension of the requirements of admission, as, for example, a longer period of residence. No political party would advocate such a change, because all depend on foreign votes, and it is for the advantage of all to have the process of naturalization made as expeditious and simple as possible. Nor is it true that the evils growing out of the system of naturalization are seriously felt in this country. The looseness of the laws only begins to be fully perceived when American citizens of foreign birth return home and appeal for protection under them to our Government.

The privileges of American citizenship have unquestionably been abused by foreign adventurers who have taken out naturalization papers in the United States merely for the purpose of escaping military service or throwing off allegiance at home in time of war. Moreover, fraudulent papers have been obtained and used for improper purposes. Pedro Bozzi, who had a claim for a large amount before the American-Spanish Mixed Claims Commission, had taken out such papers without having lived the due period in this country; yet his legal status was protected by Secretary Blaine on the ground that the foreign tribunal had no right to go behind the seal of the American court. The Secretary's position may have been justifiable, but it was mortifying to American pride to be obliged to take refuge behind the court when it is well known that the seal of such a tribunal on a naturalization paper too often has little dignity or honor back of it.

The change that is needed is twofold. First, there should be a uniform form prescribed for use in all courts. Each naturalization-paper should be required to contain a description of the applicant, his age, occupation, exact place of birth, number and ages of children, and so forth. The last requirement is particularly important, inasmuch as the citizenship of minors of foreign birth depends upon the naturalization of their father. Secondly, the naturalization-papers of foreigners traveling abroad should be vised by some competent authority appointed for that purpose in this country. A special certificate of residence for the legal period might be attached. There would be no hardship in this requirement, as travelers are obliged before embarking to pass through large cities, where the verification might easily take place.

While the rule is now uniform in name, it is insufficient on account of vagueness. It is not such a rule as the United States ought to have. The amendment of it would not make naturalization any more difficult, but it would add to the dignity of American citizenship, and give an authority to naturalization papers which they do not now possess. Every alien who honestly assumes the obligations, duties, and privileges of citizenship has an interest in seeing that they are not fraudulently enjoyed by others or used for improper purposes. A naturalization obtained by fraud, or abused when it has been legally secured, discredits and brings into disrepute all that have been issued regularly and used for legitimate purposes. American citizens of foreign birth have, therefore, the strongest motive for desiring an improvement in the character of naturalization, and the proofs of it which are carried abroad.

BRONSON ALCOTT, who is the leader of the curious collection of people that assembles every summer at Concord and institutes what is called, possibly with a fine appreciation of the satire of the name, a "School of Philosophy," has recently been making public some facts in connection with the early history of his talented daughter, Louisa, who, it may be stated, remains away from the "School of Philosophy" with praiseworthy regularity. Miss Alcott is a charming writer and a woman of more than ordinary gifts, and it is a matter of wonder that a philosopher whose most famous remark is that "Actuality is the Thingness of the Here" should be the progenitor of so superior a woman. Mr. Alcott evidently appreciates his daughter, for at the last meeting of the philosophers he gave an extended sketch of her infantile days. "During the first days after birth," we are informed by the doting parent, the child "slept most of the time," which was certainly a commendable, and at the same time extraordinary, performance on her part, because babies generally devote the first six months of their precarious existence to a vain attempt at howling the balance of the family into a state of perpetual insomnia. "As she gradually awoke," says Mr. Alcott, "she opened her eyes as if intent on adjusting them for the purpose of seeing." This is indeed strange; but still more startling statements are to follow, for we are told that on the tenth day "her attention was attracted by the colors of her mother's dress, which made her smile." On the fifteenth day her eyes followed a watch held before her, and on the twenty-fifth day "her hands moved more, and were under control." Thirty days from the time of Miss Alcott's birth "she turned towards persons who were speaking," but notwithstanding his philosophy, her father was "unable to discover that she distinguished particulars from generals, or that recollection had dawned upon her." On the fortieth day she was attracted by soft and suppressed tones, displeased by violent notes, and liked to look out of the window. On the sixtieth day she smiled at a vase of flowers on the mantel-piece. On the seventy-seventh day she was frightened by a distorted face, and sought protection in her mother's arms. On the seventy-eighth day "she expressed great pleasure at being taken into the yard, and could hold things in her hand." If Mr. Alcott only knew that every baby acts precisely in this manner he would doubtless be very much surprised, but he doesn't. He is a philosopher, and philosophers seldom trouble the extensive domains of their intellect with petty facts which all the world may grasp. They prefer to talk learnedly about something their ignorance of which is only equaled by their apparent desire to exhibit the same.

THE TRIBUNE republished yesterday from the New York *Sun*, for which paper it was written, a poem commemorating the virtues and genius of Mr. George W. Childs, A. M., whose efforts as an obituary poet have placed him in a position of no ordinary prominence before the people of this country. Mr. Dana, of the *Sun*, has long been known as an ardent admirer of Col. Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, whose powerful articles in reply to the strictures of Surgeon-General Murat Halstead concerning Grant's campaign have attracted so much attention recently, and evidently instructed his poet-in-ordinary to embalm the virtues of the Ohio journalist in verse, as the following, from last Monday's *Sun*, will show:

In vain may infidelity's cold wave
  Across the Western prairies roll,
And vainly may Peoria's skeptic rave,
  Denying that he has a soul;
At Cincinnati Satan's efforts weaken,
Met by a truly good, heroic Deacon.

This worthy man, the Nation's pride and hope,
  Although by wicked partners vexed,
Who labor to contract his moral scope,
  And oft by politics perplexed,
Fears not the weighty sword of truth to gird on,
Although his legs may bend beneath the burden.

The hosts of evil come, a horrid horde,
  But all too rashly tempt their fate,
When Deacon Richard draws his shining sword,
  And meets them at the city's gate;
There, day by day, a short but flamy beacon,
Stands forth the truly good, heroic Deacon.

Good, moral men will ardently desire
  That this defender of the faith
May always safely pass through Satan's fire,
  Without a burn, without a scathe,
Unharmed by all his wicked partners' capers,
Unfretted by the postage on his papers.

O Cincinnati! famed for hogs and beer,
  Necessities of drink and food,
Safe is thy future, and thy course is clear,
  Protected by the Truly Good!
Legions of devils can't make thee a Sodom,
While Deacon Richard Smith remains to prod 'em.

IN our last issue we chronicled the experiences of Denver with "Fra Diavolo." She has now had "Il Trovatore," and with similar results. The Denver *Tribune* says "Trovatore" is not unlike "the murmur of the sea waves," and that it has awakened in the Denver people "responsive echoes of chivalry and knightly bravery." Socially we discover that Congressman Belford went to the performance in "a faultless spike-tail coat and an immaculate necktie," and that he looked like an "Italian sunset"; that Mlle. Zelma, who was to sing in "Martha" the next night, "looks like ten pounds of coffee-sugar put up in an eight-pound bag." Of the effect of the high flight at fashion upon Gov. Tabor the same oracle says:

> Gov. Tabor and Mr. Bush were standing in the lobby of the opera-house last evening smoking cigarets, and Mr. Bush, who has been brushing up his French and Italian lately, said: "Bong tong audience, eh Horatio?"—he calls him Horatio because that's the Italian for Horace. "Wee," replied the Governor, who, by the way, is no small shucks at foreign tongues; "wee, tray recherchay!" "Parly voo Fronzsay?" asked Mr. Bush. "Wee, Guglielmo," responded the Governor, who knew Guglielmo was the Italian for William. Then they said something about "eleet," and "crame de lar crame," and "hote tong," and "decollytay," till finally they winked at each other and walked off arm in arm towards a place where no minors were allowed.

GRIM-VISAGED war has reared its corrugated front at Bloomington in this State, and the outlook is indeed a lurid and a gloomy one. But the saddest feature of the conflict now raging between Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton and the editor of the *Bulletin* is that it is all on account of that Blue Grass statesman and best Mayor that Chicago ever had, Carter H. Harrison. The editor of the *Bulletin* recently asserted in his paper that the Lieutenant-Governor, after having been instructed by the Committee on Invitations to the recent soldiers' reunion at Bloomington to request the presence of Chicago's Chief Magistrate on that occasion, had failed to do so, thereby depriving the people in attendance of the privilege of beholding the original and sole inventor of the American eagle as an adjunct to popular oratory, and listening to the pearls of thought that invariably fall from the hights of his mental treasury in a bright and never-ending cascade. The Lieutenant-Governor naturally feels badly about this matter, especially as the charge has no foundation in fact, and has written a letter to the editor in which he explains the matter in a manner that cannot fail to be satisfactory. He says that the invitation to our Mayor was among the first lot sent out, "the same lot that contained invitations to Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, and other distinguished men"—which shows how Carter is ranked at Bloomington. No reply was received, however, although Mr. Hamilton is certain the invitation was received, as "the fact was generally known in his own city." The *Bulletin* insinuated that the invitation was not sent because Carter is looming up with great brilliancy on the political horizon as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Mr. Hamilton feared that in case he attended the reunion the magnetic influence of his personal appearance, and the brilliant corruscations of his seething mind, made apparent by the fervid oratory for which he is noted, would cause every last veteran at the reunion to at once forswear his allegiance to the Republican party, and vote and work for Carter H. Harrison as Governor of this State. It was to repel this insinuation that the Lieutenant-Governor wrote his explanation and brought the head of our City Government before the public in a light whose effulgence brings out in bright relief all the strong points of his character. The explanation of Mayor Harrison's absence from the reunion is a very simple one. He was too busily engaged in sewing up holes in the new fire ordinance to leave the city.

THE following card appears in the Atlanta (Ga.) papers:

> INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 9, 1881.—*To the Vocalists and Instrumentalists of Atlanta and of Neighboring Cities:* An elaborate program has been adopted for the opening day of the International Cotton Exposition. One feature of the occasion will be the rendering of the "Hallelujah Chorus," by a choir of 500 singers. I have the great pleasure of informing the vocalists of Atlanta, Marietta, Griffin, and other adjacent cities, that Mr. Chauncey M. Cady, manager of the Estey Organ Company, has kindly consented to perform the arduous duty of master of the chorus. Mr. Cady has been a chorus conductor in Chicago and other Northern cities, and is admirably fitted by taste, training, and valuable experience for the discharge of this important duty. His first rehearsal will take place at the rooms of the Estey Organ Company on Monday evening, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock. I hereby cordially invite the singers of Atlanta to meet Mr. Cady at that rehearsal. I also invite the vocalists of adjacent cities to meet together and communicate with Mr. Cady, who will be happy to visit and rehearse with them as often as may be necessary to insure a successful rendition of this grand chorus. Mr. Daniel Wiegand, leader of the Fifth United States Artillery Band, will conduct the orchestra on this occasion. I invite all skilled players on brass, stringed, or reed instruments who may desire to take part in this festival to communicate with him as soon as possible, that they may have sufficient time for rehearsal.
>
> H. I. KIMBALL, Director General.

Mr. C. M. Cady, who is well known in this city as one of the old firm of Root & Cady in ante-fire days, incloses the above card to us and says: "Please emphasize the fact that we include Chicago in the 'adjacent cities.' If the directors of your vocal societies will ascertain and inform me at their earliest convenience how many Chicago singers are likely to be present and join us in the 'Hallelujah Chorus' from 'The Messiah' on the grandest occasion of the century for the South, I shall feel greatly obliged."

ALL the culture of the journalistic profession is not by any means confined to the metropolitan press. For instance, the editor of the Danville (Mo.) *Item*, wishing to convey to his readers the facts in a somewhat delicate matter, involving a former resident of Danville, and desiring at the same time to so present the information that its salient points would not grate harshly on the finer feelings of persons who might be connected by tender ties to the subject of the paragraph, constructed the following:

> From a private source we learn that Mr. W. T. Manning, late of this town and now of Dakota Territory, had a difficulty with a man (whose name we failed to learn), and in self-defense had to use the pistol, which, we understand, he did with marked effect. From the same source we learn that Mr. J. T. Garvey, for a long time foreman of the *News* under Mr. Manning (while in this city), is Sheriff of the county in which the difficulty occurred. Our best wishes are for Mr. Manning's speedy exit out of his present trouble.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to improve on this. If Sheriff Garvey is not lost to all sense of politeness he will release Mr. W. T. Manning at once.

BUFFALO BILL, a long-haired person who some years ago abandoned the exciting life of a scout for that of an actor, has an Indian policy which seems to work better than any of the numerous ones experimented with by the United States Government during the many years this it has been trying to solve the question of how to arrange matters so that white men and Indians can both live in this country. In connection with the dramatic efforts of the ex-scout it is necessary to introduce a number of Indians, and occasionally one of the noble aborigines gets full of fire-water and becomes altogether too sanguinary in his tastes for the comfort of the white people who are forced to travel with him. In an emergency of this kind the Buffalo Bill Indian policy is shown to advantage. The unruly redskin is captured and tied up, after which he is thoroughly whipped with thongs by other members of the band, all of whom see the necessity of resorting to severe measures where an Indian is concerned.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Ex-Secretary Evarts is at his farm in Vermont. He will write a letter or two and return to New York in time for the holidays.

Jay Gould is reported to have sold the New York *World*. It is understood that he discovered an original item in the paper the other day and became disgusted with its management.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* alludes to John Kelly as "the Conkling of the Democratic party." It is difficult to decide whether John or the Democratic party is entitled to the most sympathy.

"So Mr. Kelly wants to bury the hatchet in me, does he? Mr. Kelly will discover some day that I came from Bitter Creek and live pretty well towards the head of the stream."—*S. J. Tilden.*

"You may look for something startling soon," said O'Donovan-Rossa to a reporter the other day. The name of the gentleman from whom O'Donovan-Rossa has borrowed a shirt is awaited with interest.

The school year at Vassar College began last week, and many of the old chews of gum left in the rooms last June are said to have been found in good order. This will be welcome news to those parents whose daughters attend Vassar.

"Why," asks the *Church Herald*, "does a Christian look serious on Sunday?" If the editor of the *Herald* ever gets a good look at a Sunday bonnet on the head of a woman who expects him to pay for it he will quit asking foolish questions.

"Blushing Bride"—The poem, "How We Measured the Baby," was written about twenty years ago, but you had better not go to the trouble of hunting it up. The best way to measure a baby is with a slipper. Measure it crossways of the grain.

Prof. Huxley will deliver a series of lectures in this country next winter. It is proposed to have him talk into some phonographs for a day or two and then present the machines to the Indians. The time has come when the red men must go, no matter how harsh are the measures resorted to.

When the roses came I loved the rose,
  And thought of none beside;
Forgetting all the other flowers,
  And all the others died.
And morn, and noon, and sun, and showers,
  And all things loved the rose,
Who only half returned my love,
  Blooming alike for those.

I was the rival of a score
  Of loves on gaudy wing;
The nightingale I would implore
  For pity not to sing.
Each called her his; still I was glad
  To wait and take my part.
I loved the rose—who might have had
  The fairest lily's heart.

—*Young-Girl-Afraid-of-a-Washtub.*

A venturesome boy of Oak Creek
Went out, some muskmelons to seek.
  The farmer so grim,
  On a boot lifted him,
And he didn't sit down for a week.

—*Chicago Summer Song.*

PERSONALS.

Justice Stanley Matthews is building for himself a handsome brick house in Washington. It will cost about $26,000.

The Archduchess Valerie of Austria, who was reported to be the betrothed of the King of Bavaria, is now said to be likely to become the bride of the Duke of Genoa.

Mr. Charles G. Francklyn, the owner of the cottage wherein President Garfield is now

...returning to health, has gone to the West with his wife and daughter, accompanied by Sir Bache Conard and Mr. Balfour. The party is occupied in bear hunting.

The death is announced in London of John Winter Jones, geographical compiler and editor and for many years principal Librarian of the British Museum. He was born in Lambeth early in the century.

Considerable interest is being manifested in Richmond, Va., and vicinity, over the mysterious disappearance of a beautiful widow, Mrs. B. M. Harvey, whose personal attractions have often been the theme of praise in the country in which she lived. She has been missing since Aug. 15, and foul play is suspected.

An English clergyman has just received the Victoria Cross—the Rev. J. W. Adams, the Chaplain to the Cabul Field Force, who, when a number of Lancers fell into a ditch, rushed waist deep into the water, and, under a heavy fire, extricated the horses and saved the men, having himself to make his escape on foot with the Afghans at his heels.

The execution of Djalel Agha, the Persian marauder, at Teheran, was an imitation of Anglo-Indian punishment. He was tied fast to an upward-pointing cannon, placed upon a platform, and then was so thoroughly "distributed" that only one rib was found, and this was given to his wives, of whom he had many. There was not enough left of him to go round.

The prosaic "Cape Cod Folks," described by Miss McLean in her successful novel, could not understand the ways of that lady while she was their teacher. "Why," said one of them to a correspondent of the *Literary World*, "she always wore her gloves when she went out; and she had, I admit, a pretty hand. Then she was always wanting more water, and forever taking a bath. One pitcherfull wouldn't do, and our well is very deep, you know. Then she was up all night, rummaging round her room when all honest folks ought to be in bed by 9! She would go over by that sea every time she got a chance, even if it stormed and in dark nights. She would lie on the rocks like a seal for hours, and nobody ever knowed what she was doing there."

The imperial family of Germany have shown much good sense in cordially accepting the marriage of the Princess of Scheleswig-Holstein to Prof. Esmarch, of Kiel. The Professor, though a great surgical authority, has no noble blood in his veins, while his wife is not only a Princess, but the aunt of the future Empress of Germany. The kindly couple often entertain their imperial relatives; and when Prof. Esmarch lately attended the Medical Congress in London, the Crown Princess took particular pride and pleasure in presenting him to her mother the Queen. Mme. Esmarch never regrets having relinquished her royal title, and her home at Kiel, which is open to every student who seeks an introduction, and which is a gathering place for all the resident celebrities, is an unusually happy one.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.): Senator Beck has not as much sense and patriotism as the country thought he had. When a good thing is put down to his account he won't stand by it.

Senator-elect Warner Miller is quoted as lately writing to a merchant in Augusta, Ga.: "I assure you the South will never have cause to regret that I am in the Senate. I prefer to devote myself to the development of the unbounded resources of our common country. I hope the South will not lag behind the North in this work. I know that your thriving City of Augusta will not."

Speaking of the Mississippi Democrats, the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* pertinently says: "It is no doubt true that the 'best portion of the party' will no longer countenance ballot-box stuffing and false counting; but has it the power to enforce its will? Up to this time the best portion of the party has been powerless to 'sit down' on the bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers, and it is not likely to secure that power except through the overthrow of the Bourbon Democracy by a coalition similar to the Ben King combination."

New York *Herald*: An immediate extraordinary session of Congress is the straight pathway out of the embarrassments in which the Executive is involved. The assent of the President to a proclamation for it is his paramount duty at the earliest moment at which his medical attendants will suffer his attention to be directed to any official business, and, having once issued it, he may repose on his pillow in perfect confidence that the gates of Paradise were not more faithfully guarded by Heaven's own angels with their flaming swords than will be every privilege of the Presidency by the love and loyalty of the people.

Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.): It would be a curious result of the long illness of the President if it should suggest to the real fountain of power, the people, the idea that a single chief Executive officer, an imitation of Kingly Governments, is unnecessary—that they had fallen easily into the habit of regarding a President as absolutely essential to the smooth running of popular government, when in fact he is but a dangerous agent on temporary duty. It is a fact no one can deny, that "much of our noise and confusion comes out of individual ambition pursuing the Presidency." It teaches us hero-worship, and is the initial step to Cæsarism, however much we may deride that term here. Very unworthy, very corrupt, very dangerous men have been prominent candidates for the Presidency. Burr had but one more step to take to seat himself in the chair of the Chief Executive, and he tried to take it. At one time one vote might have placed in the Presidency a man who, in the judgment of history, lacked neither the ambition, the talent, nor the unscrupulousness to keep himself there.

New York *Tribune* (Rep.): Representative Wolfe, the intrepid and hitherto successful leader of the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania, has made a serious and unaccountable blunder. On Saturday he published this pronunciamento in the Philadelphia newspapers: "The black flag has been raised against the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania. Please announce that, on my own responsibility, I am an independent candidate for State Treasurer, in full sympathy with the Administration and against the rule of the bosses. I will stump the State, and give my reasons for such action." This is folly pure and simple. The only result of Mr. Wolfe's course, if he succeeds in drawing many votes after him, will be the loss of the State to the Republicans. The State Convention was conducted in a regular manner, its nominee is an unobjectionable man, and its platform is certainly as cordially in sympathy with President Garfield's Administration as any man could wish. Mr. Wolfe has acted in a hasty and ill-considered manner. He should hasten to recall his announcement before it harms the party.

Peoria *Transcript* (Rep.): If Gen. Grant did use such language [as that reported in the Chicago *Dampness*] the least that can be said in comment is that he is very heedless of the proprieties that obtain in the intercourse of gentlemen. A man of his alleged poise—one filling so large a measure of the public attention—should have sufficient magnanimity to avoid sneering attacks upon men whose only fault is that they opposed the policy and methods of him and his friends. This they had a right to do—a right deniable to no American citizen—and no really great man could for a moment think of holding them responsible for the exercise of that right. The language ascribed to Gen. Grant is so lacking in correct taste—so devoid of dignity—that it would better comport with the license of a penny-a-line paragrapher than a man who at one time commanded the armies of the United States and was President of our country. No person can doubt that if Mr. Medill and Mr. Shuman had labored in behalf of a third term with Gen. Grant and his friends, not a syllable of aspersion would have been uttered against them—not a whisper of a sneer would have been heard from Gen. Grant.

Cincinnati *Commercial* (Rep.): Mr. Bookwalter is making a still-hunt canvass. We hear of him in many parts of the State, and especially in the mining districts. He is apparently endeavoring to convince the laboringmen that he is one of them, and is of the impression that nothing can demonstrate the fact so convincingly as to invite them into saloons and set up the drinks for them. His method of campaigning is becoming a subject of general remark. Some newspaper correspondents who have seen him in his rounds accuse him of occasionally becoming too full for utterance. He takes his whisky straight, they say, and perhaps too often. . . . A private letter from the head of one of the most responsible mercantile houses in Shawnee, O., has been put in our hands with a request to publish it. It leads us to fear Mr. Bookwalter is conducting his canvass in a manner that will do him more harm than good. It was addressed to Mr. Henry Cassell, of Fredericktown. We withhold for the present the name of the writer, but here is the pertinent part of the letter:

SHAWNEE, O., Sept. 7, 1881.—Mr. Bookwalter was here, as you saw stated in the newspapers. I saw him, was introduced to him, and was ashamed of him. I was sorry to see a candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio so degrade himself. Respectable men in the Democratic party here were disposed to hang their heads in shame at the way he acted, and are free to say so.

I saw him going around with some of the most drunken loafers about Shawnee, taking them into the saloons and treating them, and when asked what he would drink himself his reply was: "I will take some straight Democratic whisky." He was full when I talked with him—not swaggeringly drunk, but on the verge of it. A common remark was, "Why, he is full," and the general verdict of outsiders was that the Democratic party ought to blanket him and keep him in the house until the election is over.

He had the sinews of war, however, and, in addition to treating freely at the different saloons, he is said to have left a considerable sum of money with a man by the name of Davis here, who is to put it where it will do the most good. Davis starts off this morning on Bookwalter's mission through the various mines in this region, and intends to make as many converts as the cash will permit.

FOREIGN.

A Fearful Storm at Shanghai—Ten Inches of Rain in an Hour.

A Strong Feeling of Animosity in Russia Against France Over Hartmann.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Ecumenical Conference of Methodists.

"Skeptical Science" Regarded as a Dangerous Foe of the Church.

More Troops Being Landed by France in Tunis, and by Turkey in Tripoli.

Ireland Again Highly Disturbed—English Cotton-Spinners Stopping Work.

Indications of an Era of Good Feeling Between Ferry and Gambetta.

England and France Evidently Moving Together in the Egyptian Complication.

The Latest Betting on the St. Leger Nine to Four Against Iroquois.

TERRIBLE TYPHOON

IN THE INDIAN SEAS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The *Herald's* special says: According to advices received at Plymouth a fearful typhoon has visited Shanghai, driving over 200 vessels of all nationalities on shore, uprooting trees, and leveling with the ground whole lines of houses. During the storm, which lasted barely an hour, over ten inches of rain fell. Hundreds of native sampans sank with their occupants. About £600,000 worth of tea stored for shipment was washed away and lost. A portion of the Sailors' Home was blown away.

RUSSIA.

THE INTERVIEW.

Special Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—The Emperor and Empress arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday at thirty-five minutes past 4 p. m. In a leading article the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the organ of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, discusses the unanimous satisfaction with which the German press has viewed the Dantzic interview and concludes with the following passage: "With regard to the comments of the French press, we must demur to the remark of the *Journal des Debats* that nowadays the interest and destinies of nations are superior to family ties. Our Paris confrère would doubtless not deny, however, that family traditions and close and cordial relations, such as those uniting the sovereigns of Russia and Germany help the heads of States to understand each other, and thus promote the interest of nations."

I HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE

that this article was writen at Peterhof yesterday evening and signed by M. De Giers himself. It has, therefore, considerable importance. On my remarking to a high official attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today that the Dantzic manifestation seemed to be directed chiefly against France, he replied: "It is strange, but there is no statesman in France with whom one can treat sincerely. M. Gambetta's utterances are always imprudent, and the French Government commits blunder after blunder. The Hartmann affair is a sad instance, and it will not soon be forgotten. If Marshal MacMahon were still at the head of affairs, no doubt the gulf between France and Russia would be narrower. It has never been so wide as now. This is the dominant feeling on the matter here. The Emperor is delighted with the results of his journey, and expressed his satisfaction to the Empress immediately when he saw her. Soon after his return he sent a dispatch to the Emperor of Germany announcing his safe arrival. An immediate answer was received."

TODAY

being the 1st of September (Russian style), and the last day of solemn mourning for the late Emperor, the whole imperial family went to pray at the tomb of Alexander II., and at the temporary expiatory, on the spot where the assasination took place. Today also appears the first number of a new popular weekly paper published by the Government under the name of

"LE MESSAGER RURAL."

It is to be sent gratis to all municipal administrations, and announces that it will contain news of the Imperial family, new laws, and general news about Russia and her relations with other countries, with reports of important events and foreign wars. The direction of the paper is intrusted to M. Dimelewsk, who already manages the *Journal Officiel*.

A CIRCULAR.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—The *Agence Russe* announces that the Russian Foreign Minister telegraphed from Dantzic a circular to Russian representatives abroad, informing them the bonds of relationship and traditional friendship between two sovereigns sufficiently explained the motives for the interview, and that the warm and hearty advance accorded the Czar corresponded completely with his Majesty's own feelings, and furnished a proof of the constant determination of the two countries to observe their mutual interests, and the interests of general peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IROQUOIS.

Special Cable.

DONCASTER, Sept. 13.—Iroquois arrived here at noon yesterday. He was greatly liked by every one who has seen him. He did the final gallop on the St. Leger course this morning, and afterward had a gallop of a mile and a half. The town is full of visitors, including many Americans. The Yorkshire *Post*, commenting on the chances of Iroquois for the St Leger, says: "In my experience I have known no parallel case. Although Lord Clifden experienced rough usage before the St. Leger of 1862, he was under a suspicion of lameness. This is not so with Iroquois. All that is known definitly against him was that he coughed during the York week. Should disgrace await him on Wednesday, the suspicions that have been freely aroused will not be removed again. The fact that Archer liked him on Saturday is accepted, however, as a hopeful sign. I am sure that, if the American cuts up badly, a scene will inevitably follow. The defeat of Iroquois would aim a great blow at ante-post speculation, but I hope that, for once, the nobblers have made a mistake and acted upon exaggerated or false information." Betting on the race was two to one against Iroquois and nine to two against St. Louis. Passaic has been scratched.

THE LATEST BETTING

is 9 to 4 against Iroquois.

BREAKFAST TO COLORED MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST COUNCIL.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A committee of the Templar Mission, in concert with the Anti-Slavery Society, have arranged to give a public breakfast on Thursday in honor of the colored Bishop and other representatives of the African Methodist Churches of America now attending the Ecumenical Conference. The object of the promoters of the breakfast is to make a demonstration in favor of the principle of social equality of the white and colored races.

The Methodist Ecumenical Conference today expressed a strong feeling against Methodists sending their children to Romish schools. On the subject "Skepticism," Mr. Todd, of Philadelphia, said skeptical science was a great enemy of the Church.

The conference strongly condemned theatres and dancing. Peck advocated religious entertainments as a counter attraction. A motion condemning the opium trade was introduced, but was referred to the Business Committee at the suggestion of Peck, because it contained words censuring the action of the British Government.

THE DISTURBANCES IN LIMERICK.

DUBLIN, Sept. 13.—An Assistant Inspector General of the Irish Constabulary has arrived at Limerick and taken charge of the town. Six hundred police are expected to arrive within a day or two. The greatest excitement prevails.

SPEECH OF AN IRISH-AMERICAN.

At a meeting at Kittullah, Galway, Larkin, of the New York *Irish World*, made a violent speech, in which he declared that Irishmen should not pay rent except at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon. The Land act, he said, was a fraud.

GAVAN DUFFY

has determined not to reënter politics.

APPEAL FOR A REDUCTION OF RENT.

The first notice of the intention to take advantage of the new Land Courts has been given by the tenants of the Dublin clergymen. They declare they will appeal to the Land Commission for a reduction of rent.

AID.

DUBLIN, Sept. 13.—The Land League received last week £1,339, chiefly from America.

FOUR ARRESTS.

CORK, Sept. 13.—Four arrests were made in connection with the outrage at Knocknagre.

COTTON.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A large number of limited companies of Oldham favor a week's stoppage of operations, owing to the cotton corner.

At the afternoon meeting in Manchester there was a large attendance of spinners and manufacturers from Lancashire and Yorkshire. Returns showed a majority of the spinners were in favor of stopping for a definit period. A resolution was unanimously passed requesting them to close for a week.

A resolution adopted at a meeting of the spinners and manufacturers at Manchester recommends that as the proprietors of nearly two-thirds of the spindles approve of stopping, the mill-owners be requested to stop at any time in the present or next week.

THE DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING

opened today. The Champagne Stakes for 2-year-olds was won by Kermesse, Dutch Oven second, and Nellie third. The Great Yorkshire Handicap was won by Petronel, Teviotdale second, and Syracuse third.

AT THE WOOL SALES TODAY

9,890 bales were offered, comprising Sydney and New Zealand. Prices were unchanged.

IRON.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Cleveland iron masters appointed a committee to concert with the Scotch masters for a reduction of the output. This decision has advanced the price of iron.

EGYPT.

THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.—The Cabinet today considered the situation in Egypt. The dispatch of troops is not yet decided upon.

THE KHEDIVE

attributes the entire trouble to Halim, the claimant to the Egyptian Viceroyalty.

PARIS COMMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The *Temps* states that, as soon as the first news of the revolt in Egypt arrived, the English Government communicated to Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs, its intention to proceed in accord with the French Government. The *Temps* adds that this accord is already manifested in formal joint opposition to the idea of Turkish intervention.

A RUMOR IS CURRENT

that a joint English and French squadron will proceed to Alexandria. The Egyptian bonds, which at one time today were quoted 3½ lower, closed only ½ lower on the day, in consequence of the announcement that Cherif Pasha had resumed negotiations.

THE DISAFFECTED OFFICERS

have signed an act of complete submission to the Khedive, and the notables guarantee the fulfillment.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Hardair Pasha has been appointed Minister of Finance, Baroudi Pasha Minister of War, and Marashly Minister of Public Works.

FRANCE.

FERRY AND GAMPETTA.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The *Herald* says: M. Jules Ferry has apparently propitiated the Gambettists by the moderation of his recent speech at St. Die. *La Republique Francaise* this morning approves part of it, but frigidly remarks that "M. Ferry omitted to express an opinion on the question of constitutional reforms. The reforms advocated by the Minister are desirable, no doubt, but if the Senate again hinders them, what will the President of the Council do?"

AS AN INSTANCE OF ENTERPRISE MOST UNUSUAL

in French papers, it is worth mentioning that the *Herald* correspondent's interview with Araby Bey, published in New York yesterday morning, was reproduced at 2 p. m. the same day by *La France*.

NEGOTIATIONS

for a treaty of commerce with England will be resumed the 19th inst.

MEXICO.

RAILWAY NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 13.—The Central Railroad opens to the public ninety-three kilometres of road to the 16th inst.

ALTAMERANO,

the Ministerial candidate, was elected President of the Congress by an immense majority.

ALGERIA.

FRENCH TROOPS FORWARDED.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Marseilles correspondent states that from the 6th of April to the 7th of the present month 36,000 French troops have gone to Algeria.

TRIPOLI.

TROOPS.

TRIPOLI, Sept. 13.—A Turkish troop-ship arrived on the 6th inst. with three batteries of artillery, 2,000 troops, and ammunition. Another vessel arrived today with over 2,500 troops.

TUNIS.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

TUNIS, Sept. 13.—There has been severe fighting at Zeghouan.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

state that the Arabs attacked the French camp at Zaghouan. The fight lasted forty-eight hours, supplies being entirely cut off. The French position is considered difficult.

ITALY.

VON SCHLOEZER'S RECALL.

ROME, Sept. 13.—Kurd Von Schloezer, German Minister to the United States, now here, will proceed to Washington to present his letters of recall.

GERMANY.

CHESS.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—In the chess contest today, Zuckertort beat Rumann, and Blackburne beat Tschigoryn. The game between Mason and Wittek was a draw.

THE EAST.

GREEK OCCUPATION.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Greeks have occupied Larissa.

"HORNERS."

The Party Which Troubled Mr. Jenkins.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 10.—A scene which furnishes a forcible illustration of one of the peculiar customs of the coal region was enacted here before Ald. Roesler. A gang of fifteen young men, arrested in the neighboring hamlet of Taylorville on complaint of a newly married man named Jenkins, appeared as defendants to answer the charge of disturbing the peace. The particular disturbance consisted in a wild serenade of Jenkins and his bride by these boisterous boys, who, on the night of the marriage, got together and organized what is known as a "horning party," to make all sorts of horrible discords outside the residence of the bride and groom. The music of a "horning" band is usually of a miscellaneous character, and is produced by fish-horns, gongs, drums, old tin kettles, cracked bells, and anything else calculated to shatter sound. Horning parties are a feature of the mining hamlets, and the object of their visits is to make the newly-married husband pay handsomely for the privilege of having the din stopped. Mr. Jenkins did not believe in encouraging such nocturnal nuisances, and, after the horning party had kept up a racket for an hour under the window of his bridal-chamber, informed the leaders that it was no use as he would never pay a dollar to have the diabolical music stopped. This made the "horners" blow and beat their instruments of torture with increased vehemence for another hour. Mr. Jenkins was still obdurate, although they informed him that for the small sum of $2.50 they would cease to annoy him. He refused to pay a cent, and after a parting blast the horners moved away.

They returned the following night with increased numbers and new instruments of torture, and set up a most unearthly noise. It was unbearable, and Mr. Jenkings, after listening to it for some time, appeared at the window. Then there was a pause, during which he informed the serenaders that they could have $2.50 to move off. But this did not satisfy them. They told Mr. Jenkins that their charge was $2.50 a night, and that he could not settle the bill for less than $5. He vowed that he would "be blowed" if he would pay any such extortionate price for peace, and said they might offend nature with their noise until the crack of doom for all he cared. Words fail to describe the horrible din which followed this announcement, and was continued for two hours. The next night the "horners" were on hand at the usual time, and repeated their discordant serenade. Mr. Jenkins saw it was no use holding out any longer, and consented to capitulate and pay the tribute levied on him, amounting to $5. The serenaders would take nothing less than $7.50 for their three nights' services, and, after a great deal of muttering, he paid the amount, and his tormenters withdrew. On the day following he had them all arrested and brought before Ald. Roesler for disturbing the peace. They were given a sharp lecture, and, after paying costs, were dismissed. It came out during the hearing that Jenkins has another wife living in the old country, and that it was owing to this fact the horners were so persistent. This aroused the sympathies of the people of Taylorville, and a subscription was promptly set on foot to pay the costs. The "horners" were in great glee on being discharged, and promptly organized the "Horners' Club." The object of the organization is to subscribe a sufficient sum of money to bring Jenkins' wife from the old country and confront her with her faithless lord. Most of the passage money has already been secured, and the deserted wife is expected to arrive before the "snow flies." The serenading of newly-married people by "horning parties" is a common feature of the coal country, but this special serenade promises to have the most romantic ending of any that has yet taken place here.

The Death of Prince Frederick of Orange.

New York Herald, Sept. 12.

Prince Frederick of Orange, whose death has been announced by cable, was the oldest surviving member of the historic house of Orange. Born at Berlin, Feb. 28, 1797, he was the son of William I., the brother of William II., and uncle of William III. of the Netherlands. He was the father of the late Queen of Sweden and the grandfather of the heir to the Danish throne. He received a naval and military education, having been at one time Admiral of the fleet and General in the Prussian army. He married Louise, the daughter of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, in 1825. One of the wealthiest men in Europe, he was almost worshiped by the people of the Netherlands for his abundant charities and benevolence. He used his ample means in the relief of destitution, and spent a great part of his fortune in hospitals and public institutions. He was Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of the Netherlands and celebrated for his bounteous hospitality. The Prince had a magnificent palace in The Hague and a splendid domain in the vicinity. It was at the latter place that he entertained Gen. Grant in 1877, doing the honors of his deer-parks and his shooting-box with a cordiality and warmth that won the hearts of his American visitors.

Mr. James Birney, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan, and now Minister of the United States at the Netherlands, on being informed of Prince Frederick's death, spoke in the highest terms of his Royal Highness.

"No death," said Mr. Birney, "could have occurred in Holland likely to excite a more profound sympathy among her people and her numerous dependencies than that of Prince Frederick. He was conspicuous for his charity and a universal favorit. He had attained the great age of 84 years, and yet he observed all the social courtesies until a few days before his death. It was only the other day that he made a personal call of condolence upon Mme. Bertinatti, the widow of the Italian Minister, who died at The Hague on Aug. 4. Chevalier Bertinatti had represented Italy at Washington for twelve years, and there he married a distinguished American lady. The Prince then appeared to be in good health, and his death, no doubt, was as unexpected as it was lamented. The Court will go into mourning for months, and his funeral pageant will be elaborate and impressive. His body will be entombed in the vaults of the old church at Delft, where repose the remains of William the Silent and the other magnates of the House of Orange who died in Holland. His daughter, the Princess Marie, who married the Prince of Wied, will inherit her father's vast estates in Germany and Holland. She has several charming children, one of whom may possibly inherit the crown of Holland in the absence of more direct heirs. Altogether his country sustains a severe loss in his death; and there is yet another tribute that should be paid to his memory, and that is that he was never implicated in any way with any Court scandal and never sullied with the slightest stain of dishonor, but was always a chivalrous, knightly gentleman, and an honor to his race."

Nurseries for Crabs.

Crisfield Correspondence Baltimore Sun.

Nurseries for crabs about to shed their jackets and become soft have multiplied wonderfully. Just before the crab is ready to shed he is called a peeler. He is then taken and put in an open live-box so constructed that he cannot crawl out. The nurseryman waits until the peelers slough their jackets, when they become perfectly helpless. In this state they are packed in sea-grass and sent alive to market. Crabbing is the most remunerative of all the bay fishing. Many cargoes of truck, fish, and crabs go to New York and Philadelphia by rail or water, in preference to Baltimore, because in those larger cities the demand is always greater and the prices higher.

Bidding for a Baby.

San Francisco Chronicle.

In the grass of the feast-grounds at Tucson, Arizona, last Sunday night a richly-dressed Mexican girl baby was lying on her back and crying at the distant stars, when Col. J. D. Dean discovered her. A large crowd soon gathered. One American lady offered the Colonel $50 for the baby. A Mexican lady offered $20. Others wanted him to raffle her off, and, as the excitement ran high, he might have cleared a thousand dollars had he done so. But he declined all offers, adopted the infant himself, and put her in charge of a Mexican woman to be nursed.

Gloomy Prospects for the Peanut Crop.

Bradstreet's.

Our Norfolk advices are that the peanut crop is not as promising as last reported. Some localities in which it was thought there would be a two-thirds crop will not average one-half, and it is believed to be too late for rain to be of much benefit now.

REDPATH.

In Dark Donegal—The Parish of Gweedore.

How the People Manage to Make a Bare Living.

Rents Far in Excess of the Value of the Land.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GWEEDORE, Donegal, Aug. 20.—All the natives of this parish, without exception, speak Irish, and it is the language of the district. The people rarely talk English at all, excepting when speaking to strangers. A large number of them do not know a word of English, and none of them speak it with fluency. The English as spoken here and in Londonderry, and wherever I have been in Donegal, is not what is known as the Irish brogue, but English with a strong Scotch accent. It does not bear the slightest resemblance to the dialect or pronunciation of Connaught or Munster.

All the people are Catholics, with the exception of four families, and a few Government officials—ex-constables and ex-coast-guardsmen—who came from other counties and settled in the parish.

As the parish is not capable of supporting the people, they supplement its scanty resources by

DAY-LABOR IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,

and the more favored counties east of Donegal. One man at least from each family goes to England every summer, leaving from early spring to harvest, and staying away months at a time. "Some return," said Father McFadden, "at the end of October, and others remain all winter if they can find employment."

"And does not this long absence from home have a bad effect morally?"

"None whatever, neither at home nor with the men. They save their money, and acquire no bad habits. I have had opportunity enough to judge of that—for it is a low estimate to say that a thousand leave my parish as migratory laborers every summer."

"What do they earn?"

"In England, from 20s to 30s a week and fed. They are lodged without expense in barns, lying on the straw. Some sort of rugs are given them for night-covers—rough enough, but these people have not been accustomed to comforts, and they never complain. By the way, John Bright, in a speech on the Land bill, bore testimony to the good character of these laborers in England. In good seasons these laborers bring back, on an average, after paying expenses, £5 a man. That is £5,000 for the parish. In addition to these savings, boys and girls go in the spring to Derry, and hire out as

HERD-BOYS AND HERD-GIRLS—

engaging in farm or housework, buying clothing for themselves, and bringing the rest home. There is hardly a family in the parish that has not a member of it in America, and some families more. They send substantial remittances from time to time, according as they are thrifty and prosperous or not."

A visitor present said: "The girls are the best. They send more money home than the boys."

"This service in Derry," continued Father McFadden, "brings into the parish about £3,000 a year more."

"What are the wages of labor in the parish?"

"Between harvest and spring," said Father McFadden, "you can get labor at 1s. a day; but the average wages without food would be 2s. a day. Capt. Hill gives them only 1s. 4d. a day. But all the year round there is a great deal of unemployed labor, and for a great part of the year this parish alone loses £100 a day from this cause."

"What do your people raise?"

"Two-thirds of the cultivated land is in potatoes. Only oats, rye, and potatoes will grow here. The soil is too weak for wheat or flax."

"What is the average rent of a cow's grass?"

"About £1 6s. That means from two and one-half to four acres, according to the soil. Large fields of this parish, as you saw, are only heaps of bowlders."

"Have the rents been paid this year?"

"No—I am

NOT AWARE THAT ANY RENTS HAVE BEEN PAID."

"Why?"

"Because the people consider the rents far in excess of the value of the land, if you deduct from it the improvements made by their own industry. On the average, the rental of the parish is one-third higher than the Government valuation; and, as compared with the rents paid before the advent of the present proprietors, or before 1854, it is double, and, in some cases, treble the old rent."

"Will you give a few illustrations?"

"Yes; take for instance the Island of Innisshirrer, within sight of where you are writing. It is a little island of 108 acres, made up almost exclusively of rocks and beach, with black boggy soil in the interior. Its government valuation, exclusive of houses (which, of course, the people built themselves), is £3 4s. It belongs to Capt. Hill. Its rental until 1854 was £5;

ITS PRESENT RENTAL IS £22 10!

Now, take one case on Mr. Nixon's estate—the townland of Glassagh. Its total area is about 1,900 acres, but Mr. Nixon holds 1,300 acres of it for his own use. The government valuation of the whole townland is £31 8s. The rent before 1854 was £22 10s.; it is now £66 18s 6d. St. John Baptist Joule, an Englishman, owns the townland of Meencladdy. The total area is 1,955 acres, of which a former landlord took from the people 1,130 acres. The government valuation of the entire townland is £34 8s. The former rental paid by the tenants, when they possessed the whole townland, was £31. The rental of the remnant now left them (about 800 acres) is £67 5s. 9d.! Take one illustration from the estate of Mr. Olphart. The townland of Curransport is a subdivison of the townland of Glasserchoo, and I do not know its acreage; but I was told by a man who lives on it that the rental within his memory was 16s., whereas its present rental, which has been paid for many years, is £39 8s! The government valuation of this subdivision I cannot determine; but I know that the present rental of the township of which it is a portion is £48 14s., and that its government valuation is only £26 13s."

"HOW ABOUT LORD LEITRIM

—the late Lord who was killed, I mean?"

"Lord Leitrim held but one townland in my parish—Moneymore. It contains 492 acres. He took away 285 acres of mountain-tract from the people, but gave them back again at a considerable increase of rent. The government valuation of his townland is £18. Its former rental was £14 1s., but its rental for many years has been £41 10s. The present Earl has obtained ejectment decrees against *every* tenant on the townland for non-payment of rent. The ejections are hourly expected there."

"That will do. Do you consider Griffith's [or the government] valuation a fair rent in your parish?"

"NO,"

replied Father McFadden with emphasis—"for the simple reason that, in striking the valuation, Sir Richard Griffith took into consideration the value of the tenancy as he then found it, and, consequently, included in his valuation the improvements created by the toil of the tenant. In this parish the *entire* value of a holding, over and above the value of the land in its natural state, is the result of the tenants' industry. Now, taking the valuation of Sir Richard Griffith as my guide, I find that the value of an average specimen of the land of this parish, in its natural state, is *about twopence halfpenny an acre;* and I cannot see how a landlord who has not expended even a penny in improving that land or enhancing its value can have a just claim to a higher rent than the value of the land in the state in which he gave it to the tenant—provided, as in this case, he has not acquired any further interest in the land by the expenditure of his own money and his own labor. Therefore, I conclude that Griffith's valuation in this parish

IS A HIGH RACK-RENT."

"Are your parishioners prepared to pay the rent if they get a reduction?"

"Yes—they are prepared," answered Father McFadden, "to undertake payment if they receive even so moderate a reduction as a permanent reduction of 25 per cent, and the restoration of their immemorial rights to graze on the mountains. This compromise has been adopted by the tenants at my suggestion, and it is far short of what they consider themselves justly entitled to."

"Has no arrangement been made between *any* of the landlords in your parish and their tenants?"

"No. Capt. Hill alone has been urging the collection of his rents, but he has not succeeded in a single case. He has treated with contempt every overture to effect a reconciliation. Like Lord Leitrim, he has resorted to law to enforce the payments of his rack-rents, but thus far there have been no ejectments. The other landlords have taken no action yet. It is understood they are looking on to see the result of the action of Hill and Leitrim."

"HAS YOUR PARISH BEEN PEACEABLE

in these circumstances?"

"Yes, excepting once. These writs of Hill were served by two bailiffs, aided by thirty constables, in May. The bailiffs were so hateful to the people that they rose in a mass to resist the service; a conflict ensued, a few stones were thrown, some of the constabulary were wounded, and the service of the writs was abandoned. Out of this conflict there arose 130 prosecutions; several men were sent to jail for two months; some women for one month, and quite a number of women for seven days. An extra force of twenty-five or thirty constabulary, and a detachment of 100 soldiers of the One Hundred and Fourth Bengal Fusileers, were quartered here, and they are here yet. It is supposed that the arrests of McSweeney and Gallagher as 'suspects' were also due to this outbreak, although neither of them was there nor knew anything about it, and although Mr. McSweeney always acted and advised in the interests of peace. There would have been no outbreak if, unfortunately, I had not happened to be absent from the parish that day."

"If the people were properly treated by their landlords, or if there were peasant-proprietorship, how many constables would it require to preserve order in your parish?"

"I have already publicly pledged myself to preserve order in my parish

IF THERE WAS NOT A SINGLE CONSTABLE IN IT—

so docile, temperate, law-abiding, and God-fearing do I know the people to be—and I have no reason to change my opinion. There are over 3,000 members in my parish who are pledged total-abstainers. Hardly any crimes are ever known among my people excepting such as arise in some way from disputes about land-tenure. They are industrious and inoffensive, and never violate law except under extreme provocations or exasperating circumstances."

"How do your people live?"

"You have seen their houses, and you can judge for yourself about them. You have seen their clothing. Their diet consists of three meals of potatoes, as long as the potatoes last."

"Nothing else?"

"Nothing else except a little milk or salt herring, and often nothing but salt with their potatoes. Those on the sea-shore very often use a species of sea-weed as a complement to their meals."

"You mean as a relish?"

"No—not as a relish, but as an

ADDITION TO THEIR POTATOES AS FOOD.

When the potatoes are finished, which generally happens in early spring, the staple, in fact the only, article of diet used by the people is Indian meal."

"Do they never have butcher's meat?"

"Meat is almost unknown among them. Most of them never taste it. The use of tea is becoming prevalent. They get it in exchange for eggs. The hens, in fact, supply the small currency of the peasants!"

I shall describe the homes of these people in my next letter. JAMES REDPATH.

SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 10.—Wichita is the county-seat of Sedgwick County, situated at the junction of the Big and Little Arkansas Rivers. It is the terminal point of the Kansas Division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, at its connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, and the terminal point of the Fort Scott & Wichita Railway, now being rapidly constructed. Although a few families squatted on the land where the city now is located, the town was not organized until in July, 1870; and it now contains a population of 6,000. Like all newly-organized frontier towns, its early history was a conflict between the vicious and marauding elements and the law-and-order portion of its citizens; and, like most conflicts of this character, the bad elements were compelled to give way. Today the city has a population of as orderly and well-behaved people as any of the Eastern towns or cities, and is one of the best business centres in the State. It contains six church-edifices, two large flouring mills, six elevators, five good hotels, a pork-packing establishment, the largest Opera building in the State, a cracker-manufactory, four banks; dry goods, hardware, grocery, and funiture stores, wholesale and retail, etc., etc.

As stated in a former letter, most of the settlers come here very poor, and in opening and paying for their lands have become involved in debt beyond their means to pay without selling their lands. The years 1879-'80 were both short crop years; and still almost everybody had something to sell, but not enough to meet all the demands. The parties who sold plows, harrows, reapers, harvesters, wagons, etc., had mortgages, and had to be paid; and, whilst the good crops this year will enable many to get out, there are a great number who will not. What we need is men with ready means to buy out such as are compelled to sell. There never was a better opportunity for getting good, cheap farms in this or any other country than now offers in this county. The purchasers would have to contend with but few of the hardships suffered by the pioneers; and would have good schools and churches, and as good society as they have in the older states. M. C. MCLAIN.

COOLIES FOR RAILROAD LABORERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Two agents, one from Texas and the other from New Mexico railroad companies, have been in China contracting for labor on those roads, and the Oceanic, which is due in ten days, will have 1,000 coolies for them. These will receive $1.25 per day and transportation to the scene of their work.

Mutilated Silver Coin.

Washington Star.

Treasurer Gilfillan is receiving a large number of letters inquiring what the Government will pay for mutilated silver. These letters from people who want to go into the business buying such silver which now cannot be passed in trade. The Government buys the mutilated coin at so much for the amount of bullion contained therein. There is a suspicion that the same class of people who made a business of cutting out small pieces of silver from the minor coins and then passing them are now turning around and buying in those coins at such a low figure that they can sell to the Government at its bullion rates and make money. Thus they have a scheme profitable at both ends.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Selters Water.

(Nieder Selters.)

BOTTLED UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND GUARANTEED TO BE A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

UNEQUALED AS A TABLE WATER.

For sale by ANTHONY OECHS, 51 Warren street, New York.

Sole agent for the United States.

Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Use Redding's Russia Salve in the house, and use Redding's Russia Salve in the stable.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRADE E&W. MARK

EARL & WILSON'S MEN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS "ARE THE BEST" FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

POTTERY WARES.

Our importations of Fine Pottery Wares, now exposed for sale, are unsurpassed. Examination and comparison invited.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

83 & 85 State-st., Chicago.

PLUSHES, VELVETS, &c.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Plushes, Velvets, and Satins

Of our own importation,

Now Open.

Novelties

Of Rare Elegance and Taste.

New Shades

Satin Merveilleux.

Black Rhadames and Brocaded Satins for Mantles.

106-110 State-st.

56-62 Washington-st.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

SPENCERIAN PENS.

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In 20 Numbers. A complete Sample Card, for trial, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co.

138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

PROFESSIONAL.

Catarrh,

Discharges from the Ear, Throat Disease, Bronchitis, and Catarrhal Deafness,

Relieved at Once and Absolutely Cured.

DR. CLESSON PRATT,

No. 243 State-st.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.

Use Jeffers' Original Bronchial Cigarettes, for the relief and cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Offensive Breath, etc. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents. F. KIRK STEPHENS & CO., Props., Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BEAVER LAKE RESORT Hartland, Wis. The owner will sell or lease at a bargain building sites for cottages, with privileges, access to lake, care of cottages during absence, special rates for board, etc. Address F. M. SCOVILLE, 332 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Chicagos Marching Steadily Toward the Championship Goal.

They Beat the Bostons Yesterday 3 to 1 by Superior Fielding Play.

Buffalo Beaten by Worcester, Detroit by Providence, and Cleveland by Troy.

Yesterday's Racing at Lexington, Toledo, Coney Island, Dubuque, and Elsewhere.

CHICAGO VS. BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—The Chicagos defeated the Bostons in a well-played game. They were outbatted by the home club, and won by bunching four of their hits in the seventh inning, aided by a poor throw by Snyder and an error by Barnes. The fielding was about even. In the second inning Anson hit safely, took second on a passed ball, and scored on Williamson's drive to right field. In the seventh, after Anson had retired, Williamson batted to centre, went to third on a wild throw by Snyder, and scored on Burns' single. The latter secured second on Barnes' error, and scored on Goldsmith's safe hit to right field. Boston's only run was made in the fourth inning by Morrill off his two-bagger and Sutton's single. Brilliant catches were made by Hornung, Matthews, and Dalrymple. Kelly played poorly.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Gore, c. f.	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	0	0	0	2	1	2
Anson, 1b	4	1	1	1	12	0	0
Williamson, 3b	3	1	2	2	1	2	1
Burns, s. s.	3	1	2	3	1	4	1
Goldsmith, p.	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Flint, c.	3	0	2	2	2	1	0
Quest, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	2	0
Total	31	3	8	9	27	13	4
Boston.							
Barnes, 2b	4	0	2	2	4	3	3
Morrill, 1b	4	1	2	3	5	0	0
Sutton, 3b	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Whitney, p.	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Deasley, s. s.	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
Hornung, l. f.	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	0	5	5	1
Matthews, c. f.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fox, r. f.	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Total	33	1	10	11	24	13	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Boston 1.
Two-base hits—Morrill, Burns.
First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 3.
Struck out—Chicago, 3.
Balls called—Goldsmith, 33; Whitney, 51.
Strikes called—Goldsmith, 12; Whitney, 27.
Double plays—Chicago, 2.
Passed balls—Snyder, 2.
Time—One hour and twenty-five minutes.
Umpire—Burdock.

WORCESTER VS. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 13.—The Buffalos appeared in the cast-off uniforms of the Worcester club to-day, theirs having miscarried on the cars, and the Worcesters played with crape on their arms in memory of Chub Sullivan, a member of the team, who died in Boston yesterday. The game was full of errors, and was called in the ninth inning on account of a thunder shower. The Worcesters earned two of their runs, but the rest were presented to them. Richardson let in three men in the third inning by a fearful throw over the third baseman's head, and the last two runs were caused by errors of Galvin and Sullivan in handling the wet ball. Seven of the Buffalos' runs resulted from Carpenter's errors, as they were scored after chances had been offered him to retire the side.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Buffalos	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	—8
Worcesters	2	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	—10

Earned runs—Worcester, 2.
Fielding errors—Buffalo, 5; Worcester, 6.
Base hits—Buffalo, 10; Worcester, 11.
Two-base hits—Richardson, Creamer.
Three-base hits—Foley, Bushong.
Home run—Richardson.
First base on balls—Buffalo, 1; Worcester, 1.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 5; Worcester, 2.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 6; Worcester, 3.
Struck out—Purcell, Galvin, Sullivan (2).
Balls called—Galvin, 58; Richmond, 54.
Strikes called—Galvin, 18; Richmond, 16.
Double plays—Smith-Creamer.
Passed ball—Sullivan, 1.
Wild pitches—Galvin, 3; Richmond, 1.
Time—Two hours and five minutes.
Umpire—Dunnigan.

TROY VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Troys luckily bunched their hits in the early part of the game. McCormick gave two bases in the first inning, Clapp had a passed ball, and Glasscock and Phillips made wild throws, letting in two runs. A hit of Hankinson and a double of Welsh earned one in the second, and hits of Gillespie, Holbert, and Cassidy, a double of Evans, a three-baser of Ewing, and an error of Bradley gave four in the third. The Clevelands scored in the seventh and eighth after two men were out on errors of Welsh and Ferguson.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Troy	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Base hits—Troy, 9; Cleveland, 8.
Errors—Troy, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Runs earned—Troy, 4.
Two-base hits—Welsh, Evans, Clapp (2), Phillips, Dunlap.
Three-base hit—Ewing.
Bases on balls—Troy, 2; Cleveland, 4.
Bases on errors—Troy, 2; Cleveland, 4.
Struck out—Shaffer, Glasscock, Remsen, Connor.
Left on bases—Troy, 4; Cleveland, 8.
Double plays—Ewing-Connor, Glasscock-Dunlap-Phillips.
Passed balls—Holbert, 1; Clapp, 1.
Balls called—Welsh, 95; McCormick, 80.
Strikes called—Welsh, 35; McCormick, 31.
Time—Two hours.
Umpire—Doescher.

PROVIDENCE VS. DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—It was a wretched game to-day. It opened with errors and closed the same way. It was hard to tell which would make most execrable work. Derby was erratic until the game was fairly lost; then he braced and did well. Ward was in good shape, and played finely, barring his two wild pitches and a base on called balls. He had eleven chances offered, accepting all of them. The best playing was done by Houck, Powell, Farrell, Hines, York, and Denny. There were 750 present.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—5
Providence	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	*	—6

Two-base hits—Start, Knight.
First base on balls—Hines, Farrell, McClellan (2), Dorgan.
First base on errors—Providence, 7; Detroit, 4.
Struck out—Gilligan, Denny (2), Hanlon (2), Powell, Gerhardt, Derby.
Balls called—Ward, 74; Derby, 19.
Strikes called—Ward, 20; Derby, 13.
Wild pitches—Ward, 2; Derby, 1.
Time—Two hours.
Umpire—Higham.

LEXINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 13.—The second day of the fall meeting witnessed three excellent races. The weather was devoid of the chilly breezes so common in the forenoon, and the grand stand was comfortably filled. The track was not fast, being deep in dust. The first race was the selling purse, all ages, one and one-fourth miles, with the starters in Rochester, Matagorda, Charles Backus, Juliet M., Mammonist, Jils Johnson, Pope Leo, and Nick Cheek. In the pools Rochester was a prime favorit. At the start Backus got away in the front. The rest were bunched, but coming to the wire Nick Cheek broke away and carried off first place, leading past the stand by half a length, and setting the pace for three-fourths of a mile, the favorit, with Johnson, Matagorda, and Mammonist frequently changing in the minor positions. At the upper turn some pretty work was done. The four leaders were bunched, and leading into the stretch, where Matagorda was sent to the front, winning by two lengths; Mammonist second, Rochester third, Jils Johnson fourth, Backus fifth, Nick Cheek sixth, Juliet M. seventh, Pope Leo eighth. Time, 2:12.

The second race was a purse for all ages, three-fourths of a mile heats, in which Maretzek, Elixir, Pride, Mamie R., and Last Chance started. In the pools Maretzek was a favorit over the field at odds of $100 to $80. In the first heat they were given a splendid start, Elixir in front, but Pride came forward, secured first place, and was never after headed. After reaching the stretch Maretzek was spurred and challenged Pride for the heat, but she shook him off, and won by two lengths, Maretzek second, Last Chance third, Elixir fourth, Mamie R. fifth. Time 1:19. Before the second heat in the pools Maretzek sold against the field at odds of $100 to $60. Last Chance was withdrawn on account of lameness, and Pride took the track from the start, and, although pressed on the stretch by Maretzek, won by three lengths, Maretzek second, Elixir third, Mamie fourth. Time, 1:17½.

The third race was the Colt Stakes for 2-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile, with the starters in Thaler, Wallanssee, Halifax, John Henry, Trickum, Mistral, and Lost Cause. Lost Cause sold as first choice at $100, Mistral $70, field $60. At the start Wallanssee was in front, Trickum second, Lost Cause third, John Henry fourth, the other straggling. Going to the half John Henry went to the front, but was followed past the post by Trickum, the favorit third, Wallanssee fourth. Up the hill John Henry went back, and Lost Cause and Mistral came forward in a gallant fight for the lead. Swinging into the stretch Lost Cause showed in front, but Mistral was lapped and made a fast break, but could not collar the favorit, who won by half a length, Mistral second, Wallanssee third, Thater fourth, John Henry fifth, Trickum sixth, and Halifax last. Time, 1:18¼.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The fall meeting of the Pittsburg Driving Park Association commenced at Homewood Park today. The weather was fine, but the track a little heavy from dust. The attendance was quite small. The first race, three-minute class, for a purse of $1,000, with five starters, was won by Mercutio, Fortune Girl second; Lewis Dolphin drawn after first heat.

Mercutio	2	1	1	1
Fortune Girl	3	3	2	2
Mary H.	1	2	4	4
Ike Schultz	4	4	3	3

Time—2:36; 2:30½; 2:34½.

The second race, 2:21 class, purse $1,000, had four starters, and was won by William H. in three straight heats:

William H.	1	1	1
Hambletonian Mambrino	3	2	2
Belle Oakly	3	4	3
Flora F.	4	3	4

Time—2:26¼; 2:22; 2:22½.

In the third race, running, mile and one-quarter, Virginia was first, Fairy Queen second, Keno third. Time, 2:11½.

CONEY ISLAND RACES.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 13.—The first race, three-quarters of a mile dash, was won by The Rat, Vampire second, and Volusia third. Time, 1:37.

In the auction race, one mile, Edelweiss was first, Sweet Home second, Oden third. Time, 1:43¾.

In the mile and a half, Eole was first, Gen. Monroe second, Sir Walter third. Time, 2:39¼.

In the mile and three-quarters, Glenmore was first, Monitor second, Irish King third. Time, 3:08½.

In the selling race, one mile and three furlongs, Spark was first, Surge second, Girofle third. Time, 2:27½.

MYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Mystic Park races, Class 2:21 (unfinished):

Lucy	1	4	2	2	3
Irene	2	1	6	5	4
Voltaire	7	5	5	1	2
Pilot R.	6	6	3	4	1
Dan Smith	5	7	1	3	6
Emma B.	4	2	4	6	5
Noontide	3	3	7	dr	

Time—2:22½; 2:23¼; 2:22½; 2:24¼; 2:22.

Class 2:19 (unfinished):

Edwin Thorne	2	1
John S. Clark	1	3
Josephus	3	2

Time—2:23; 2:23.

FUN AT OSHKOSH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 13.—The Northern Agricultural and Mechanical Association Exposition and Fair was opened today under most favorable circumstances. The entries are larger than any previous year, and if the weather continues favorable the week will be full of interest. The races were inaugurated today by a fine stallion race, which was won by Oshkosh Boy in three straight heats—time 2:40, 2:41, 2:41¼. The celebrated pacer Sleepy Tom was exhibited on the track. He made several fine spurts. He will pace a mile tomorrow, and against time on Friday.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 13.—The fifth annual exhibition of the Inter-State Fair Association opened today under favorable auspices. The weather was cool and bracing, and the attendance good for the first day. The track is in the best of condition and a fair field of horses present. The 2:50 trotting race was won by Mohawk Maid in three straight heats. Time, 2:33¼, 2:37, 2:35; Harry B. second, Ruth third.

The running race, one mile dash, was won by Dizzy Blonde in 1:47½.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 13.—The September races opened today with a light attendance, as was expected for the first day. The best trotting time was 2:39, made by T. J. Potter, entered from Ottumwa, who won the race. The best running time was made by Tim Finnegan, of Maquoketa, a half-mile in 51½ seconds. Miss Van Blumen with the bicycle made 2:28 time on a half-mile run.

LITTLE BROWN JUG.

Little Brown Jug, Mr. Bemis' celebrated pacer, is to pace at the Louisville Fair Sept. 28 for a purse of $1,500, with $1,000 added if the best time is beaten. The original intention was to have a match race between the pacer and Trinket, but the owner of the latter horse threw up the engagement.

ROWING CHALLENGES.

TORONTO, Sept. 13.—Hanlan offers to row Wallace Ross, or any man in the world, a three or four mile race, for from $2,000 to $5,000 a side, the course to be mutually agreed upon within six or seven weeks from date. He says this is the last offer he intends to make, and its fulfillment or nonfulfillment, if not accepted within two weeks, will end his career as a professional oarsman.

William Briceland offers to row either McKay, of Halifax, or McDonald, of Ottawa, a three mile single scull for $500 a side, the race to take place at Wheeling, W. Va., two weeks from the signing of the articles.

THE OAR.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 13.—The three-mile sculling match between McKay and McDonald was won by the former. Time 21:33.

THE CINCINNATI REUNION.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Tomorrow the soldiers' and sailors' reunion begins. The Seventh Battery O. N. G. is already here with four twelve-pounders. One gun is stationed at each of the hill-tops—viz.: Highland House, Lookout House, Bellevue House, and Price's Hill—and will be used in firing salutes at sunrise, sunset, and 11 p. m. during the three days of the reunion. Tonight a number of Mexican veterans arrived from Louisville. There are many individual arrivals already, and the morning trains will bring many more. A reception will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, but the formal speeches will be made at the camps in the afternoon.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Sept. 13.—William J. Nichols, grocer, made an assignment to Louis C. Waldo, his principal creditor, today. Liabilities, $4,000 to $6,000. The assets will go to the mortgagees.

Hop Bitters have more patience than Job, curing thousands of patients daily.

THE RAILROADS.

The Pennsylvania Company Makes a New Move in the Trunk-Line War.

A Further Consideration of the Emigrant Passenger Troubles.

Gould vs. Dowd in Relation to the Hannibal & St. Joe Corner.

Partial Deafness a Serious Defect in Locomotive Engineers.

PENNSYLVANIA TAKES A HAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday issued orders which will materially affect east and west bound passenger rates, and have a most important bearing on the great railroad war which has been waged so persistently for several months by the trunk lines of the country. Heretofore, it is claimed, the position of the Pennsylvania has been of a rather interested observer, and the action it has taken has been only that forced upon it by the course of the other companies. The Pennsylvania did not initiate the war, and generally it has left the main part of the fighting to the companies which began it. In view of the fact that the fall business is beginning, some action has been necessary in order to protect the interests which belong to the company. It has been ordered that passenger rates be reduced between Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington to the rates which are charged from the western cities to New York. The present rates from the West are: St. Louis to New York, $12, and from Chicago to New York, $5. Westward the rates are: From New York to St. Louis and Kansas City, $12, and to Chicago and Cincinnati, $7. Tickets can be purchased via the Pennsylvania to and from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington at these rates, and the Pennsylvania will meet any further cutting by competing lines by promptly making a similar reduction. It will be understood that these figures refer only to specially limited tickets, and they do not allow passengers traveling by them to stop over at way points. The three lines named will have all the advantages of cheap rates to and from the West that New York and Boston have had. The effect of the action of the Pennsylvania on the existing difficulties between the trunk-lines will be very important. In effect, it is notice to the originators of the war that the Pennsylvania is now ready for a long and bitter struggle.

WESTERN TRUNK LINES.

The Western Trunk-Lines' Passenger Association held a meeting yesterday at the office of Commissioner Dixon for the purpose of deciding what action to pursue towards the Eastern trunk lines representatives, whom they expect to meet in St. Louis Sept. 20, when the annual convention of the National Passenger Agents' Association will be held. There were present: W. H. Dixon, Commissioner; W. H. Stennett and W. A. Thrall, Northwestern; A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Mr. Beydon, Burlington; Mr. Case, Green Bay & Minnesota; George Daniels, Wabash and Missouri Pacific; and A. H. Hanson, Illinois Central.

After a short discussion it was decided that, if the Eastern trunk lines have formulated any demands regarding the emigrant business for the Western lines to consider, such demands would receive the attention of the Western Association at the meeting in St. Louis. In all matters regarding the settlement of the difficulties, however, between the Eastern and Western lines Commissioner Dixon must be the arbitrator, and all communications regarding the emigrant rates must be directed to him.

Some of the Eastern trunk lines have been in the habit of directing their communications regarding matters relating to the Western Association to the General Managers of the various Western roads, thereby indicating that they do not mean to acknowledge the existence of the association. By not considering any questions that are not sent direct to the Commissioner of the association the Eastern trunk lines will be compelled to treat with the association and acknowledge its authority.

MISSOURI RIVER POOL.

Commissioner Midgley is still engaged in compiling statistics to be used at the next meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association in connection with the proposed reorganization of the Southwestern pool. The figures will be ready in a few days, but it is not proposed to call a meeting before Oct. 1. It is feared that, if a meeting for the adjustment of the difficulties of the association was called now, serious complications might arise which would make a further continuance of the present temporary arrangement an impossibility. The affairs of the association under the temporary agreement are now running quite smoothly and the roads do not desire to disturb the condition of affairs until every means for an adjustment have been exhausted. The present arrangement is not satisfactory to several of the roads, but they prefer to stand it for a while longer rather than engage in such a war as is being carried on between the Eastern trunk lines.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOE CORNER.

The New York *World* of the 12th publishes the following interview with Jay Gould regarding the corner in Hannibal & St. Joe stock:

The following account of an interview with President Dowd concerning the "corner" in Hannibal & St. Joe, and his relation to it, appeared on Saturday in the *Tribune:*

"The subject came up for discussion at a meeting of the Directors in June. Elihu Root, counsel of the company, was present, examined the charter of the company, and declared that the Directors had an undoubted right to issue stock to the full amount of the cost of the road. The charter is very liberal in its provisions, and authorizes the sale of stock at any price that the Directors think best for the interests of the road. Russell Sage offered a resolution that the President should sell $3,500,000 common stock at such price as in his judgment was for the best interests of the company, and this was adopted. Something was said about appointing a committee, but he insisted that the President alone should have the power. The Secretary asked if the resolution should be entered in the minutes of the meeting, but President Dowd himself objected to it, because he said that the matter might become known, and if it did the purpose of the resolution would be defeated. A meeting of the board can be held any day on thirty minutes' notice, and even if such authority had not been given already, it certainly would be manifestly for the interest of the company to take advantage of the present price.

"President Dowd declared that he had no authority to issue or sell stock. 'The whole story,' he said, 'is an infamous lie. Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould may tell it just as often as they choose, but it is made from whole cloth. After the Directors had adjourned one day, several of them sat here, and we fell into gossip about the market. Mention was made of the price of our common stock, which was then between 80 and 90, and finally Mr. Gould suggested that it would be a good plan to sell the 'boys' some and reduce the bonded debt. Mr. Sage rubbed his hands gleefully, and said: 'Yes, that would be a good plan; I would vote for it sure.' That is all the foundation there is for the story Mr. Sage now tells. I have no authority to sell stock.'"

A reporter of the *World* was yesterday sent to see Mr. Gould at his country seat at Irvington and ascertain what foundation there might be for the story here told.

Mr. Gould received the reporter politely and the following conversation ensued:

"Have you seen the statement published in the *Tribune*, Mr. Gould, concerning a meeting of the Directors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway at which Mr. Russell Sage offered a resolution which was not entered on the minutes?"

Mr. Gould nodded in assent.

"Can you say whether any such scene occurred?"

"I was not at the meeting in June, and I can say nothing therefore as to what might have happened there excepting as I find it recorded in the minutes."

"After the meeting did you hold any such conversation, Mr. Gould, with Mr. Dowd and Mr. Sage as is described in the *Tribune?*"

"Certainly not. I knew nothing whatever of the subject until some little time after the meeting in June, when Mr. Dowd himself told me that authority had been given him at the meeting to sell $3,500,000 of common stock in order to retire that amount of the 8 per cent bonds of the company maturing in 1885. He asked me if I did not think this a wise thing to do."

"What did you say in reply?"

"I acquiesced, of course. I approved of the idea as a sound business operation which was perfectly legal, the bonds being convertible on their face into stock."

"Did you have any further conversation, Mr. Gould, with Mr. Dowd touching this operation?"

"Yes. In the latter part of August, meeting Mr. Dowd accidentally, I mentioned to him the rumors which were then already current of a 'corner' in Hannibal & St. Joseph stock, and asked him what truth there was in them. He replied that the corner was made, and that Mr. Keene was shut in it and would be badly squeezed. But he added that they did not mean to put the screws on until after the 1st of September, because the convertible bonds could only be turned into stock on the first days of March and September, on which days the interest is paid, and they wished to let the 1st of September pass, so that Keene should not be able to get out."

"Have you taken any action, Mr. Gould, or shall you take any as to the language used by Mr. Dowd in the *Tribune* concerning Mr. Sage and yourself?"

"Yes. I was very much surprised at his language concerning me, for I have had none but friendly feelings towards him and I supposed him to have no other feelings towards me. As soon as I saw the language imputed to him in the *Tribune* I notified him to call an immediate meeting of the Board of Directors. I did this as a matter of business propriety. The Directors having authorized the President, as I understand at his own suggestion, to sell the stock, and the President, after getting the authority, having refused to sell the stock; the President is certainly responsible for a serious breach of trust, and if the Directors fail to protest against this conduct they may themselves be brought under the same responsibility. In my judgment the Directors of a company are mere trustees of the stockholders. If they have sold stock at a high profit, that profit belongs not to them individually, but to the company, and they must be made to account for it. To my surprise Mr. Dowd, instead of calling the meeting at once, paid no attention to my note till late in the day on Saturday, when he issued a call for a meeting on Friday next, nearly a week off."

"That meeting, of course, Mr. Gould, you will attend?"

"Certainly I shall. Pray understand that I have not a dollar of interest, short or long, in the 'corner' or in the speculation. I simply wish to see the best thing done for the interests of the company."

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA & OHIO.

The following statement of the earnings and operating expenses of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad (Atlantic & Great Western) is taken from the advance sheets of the report of the State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs of Ohio. The road was operated as the Atlantic & Great Western from July 1, 1879, to Jan. 6, 1880, inclusive, by a Receiver. During the remainder of the year, from Jan. 7 to June 30, inclusive, by the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio. The numbers given for the year 1880, therefore, refer to the reports of the Receiver and company respectively, for the time the road was occupied by each. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Company operated the road during the entire year ending June 30, 1881:

Miles operated 1881		567.42
Miles operated 1880	512.49 / 512.49	512.49
Increase		54.93
Earnings for 1881		$5,604,469
Earnings for 1880	$2,585,555 / 2,235,390—	4,920,945
Increase		$ 683,524
Operating expenses 1881		$3,948,306
Operating expenses 1880	$4,992,634 / 1,627,330—	3,619,994
Increase		$ 328,311
Earnings per mile 1881		$ 9,877
Earnings per mile 1880	$ 5,045 / 4,556—	9,604
Increase		$ 275
Passengers, number carried 1881		1,364,505
Passengers, number carried 1880	615,389 / 535,509—	1,150,898
Increase		213,604
Passenger mileage 1881		58,122,363
Passenger mileage 1880	28,002,920 / 21,587,322—	49,590,242
Increase		8,532,121
Average amount paid per mile 1881		2.03c.
Average amount paid per mile 1880		2.01c. / 2.13c.
Total tonnage yielding revenue 1881		4,313,441
Total tonnage yielding revenue 1880	1,911,086 / 1,622,046—	3,533,132
Increase		780,809

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' EARS.

The New York *Sun* has the following regarding a new test to which locomotive engineers may be subjected in the future:

The necessary legislation is hardly secured for protection against the dangers of color blindness before a new trouble arises in the ear affections of those who must depend largely upon the organ of hearing in order to assure the safety of the many lives intrusted to their care and skill. The sharp crack of a broken crank, the dull thud of a shattered connecting rod, in short any of those often obscure noises which signalize the approaching disability of a great machine, and any of those accidents which interfere with smooth running, may often, if readily discovered, save largely both of life and property.

A veteran engineer says that two years ago a slight difference in the aggregate quality of the tones which came to his ear caused him to stop his train and look over the engine. "I found the trouble," said he, "to be due to the loosening nuts of two cylinder heads which had been put in place without the usual precautions to prevent their working off. Had they done so, I would have carried in a crippled train, and changed the whole business of the road for some hours."

"Then, you consider quick and reliable hearing of importance to the locomotive engineer?"

"No man," he replied, "has a right on an engine who has not all of his senses in perfect running order. The very feel of an engine when she is going fast is of the highest importance. A moment of dullness on the part of an engineer might, in some instances, lose him his engine."

The driver of a Hudson River Railroad locomotive said: "I was affected with deafness but once. There was some heavy artillery-firing in Yonkers, which lasted about ten minutes; my ears were very sensitive—made so, I think, through the habit of careful listening—and the moment I started up I felt there was something wrong about my hearing. At the end of ten days I put myself under the care of a doctor. He found trouble a considerable distance inside, and told me the concussion of the air had affected me. I was all right again in ten days."

This deafness, being acquired, is more dangerous than color-blindness, because its approach is often slow and insidious, and sometimes is not known to the victim until a cold or some accident diminishes his hearing before he is aware of it. On the other hand, most ear affections—such, at least, as are brought about through a man's occupation—are susceptible of treatment, and with proper care do not result in permanent disability. Prof. Moos, of Heidelberg, in calling attention to this subject, cites ten cases of marked disturbance of hearing in locomotive engineers and firemen, all of which came under his observation. The form most prevalent was catarrh of the middle ear. Investigation showed this disability was most prevalent on tunneled roads, and was generally accompanied by frequent colds, pains, roaring, and ringing in both ears. Subjective noises, or those having apparently no exterior cause, and an obstinate partial deafness were commonly complained of. These troubles were invariably worse after a journey on the locomotive.

Dr. Bürkner, of Göttingen, observed similar troubles in six locomotive engineers, two firemen, and sixteen other railway employés. Both writers agree that the condition of the sense of hearing should be made a matter of special care by all railway employés, and that they should be subjected to regular inspection by the company's physicians.

A writer in the London *Medical Record*, in referring to the foregoing facts, recommends that the examinations be made every two years, or oftener in the case of those who run on tunneled roads; for while it is true that thorough engineers are very careful in looking out for themselves, beginners show some disposition to conceal rather than effect a cure of their disability. It is also recommended that certificates be withheld until after examination, and that when firemen present themselves for promotion special precautions be taken. They should also be warned, so says the writer, that ear troubles are likely to be induced by their occupation, and they should be instructed to report them at once.

The statistics of accidents thus far as owing to defective hearing are not very large, though sufficient to alarm careful companies. The great cause for uneasiness lies in the fact that aural troubles in engineers are largely increasing.

ACROSS INDIAN TERRITORY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—A party of engineers under the direction of Mr. Thomas, of the Atlantic & Pacific Road, have gone to Vinita, Indian Territory, where they will commence surveying a line for the extension of the St. Louis & San Francisco Road across the Territory to Albuquerque, there to connect with the Atlantic & Pacific. The gap between Vinita and Albuquerque will be covered as rapidly as men and money can accomplish it, and the probabilities are that within two years the work will be completed, and the whole line open to traffic.

WILL BUILD A BRANCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—For the purpose of securing some of the traffic of the Northern Pacific Railway, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Company has resolved to establish a branch from St. Cloud to some point on the St. Paul & Duluth, probably Rush City or Pine City. Two preliminary surveys have already been made, one to Pine City and the other to Rush City. The former passes through a heavily pine-wooded country, while the route of the latter lies through a comparatively barren country. A party is now on the ground for the purpose of locating the line. It is not yet known whether the line to Rush City or Pine City will be adopted. Perhaps the road will be run to a point between the two places mentioned. It is the present intention to have the road completed in time for moving next fall's crops.

CINCINNATI & CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 13.—The articles of association of the Cincinnati & Cairo Narrow-Gage Railway Company have been filed with the Secretary of State. The road will extend entirely across the Southern portion of the State, having a length of 220 miles. The capital stock is $6,000,000, and the Directors are Enoch Lockhart, Frank Clarkson, J. C. Albert, James J. Brown, C. Barfield, W. H. Irwin, R. N. Barbour, W. H. Slaughter, and G. W. Gault.

RAILROAD-IRON AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—One hundred and four thousand dollars was paid to the Custom-House officials here yesterday for duty on railroad-iron received at this port from England via New Orleans during the past week.

ITEMS.

The Chicago & Indianapolis Air-Line Company are putting in a Y at Lowell, Ind., to connect with the Pan-Handle, over which it will temporarily run trains into Chicago.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has decided to join in the building of the railroad companies' belt-line at this point, and so informed President T. J. Potter yesterday.

Mr. T. W. Teasdale has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and will have charge of the general passenger and ticket business.

There was a rumor afloat yesterday to the effect that Jay Gould had bought out the big iron-mills at Irondale. The officers of the company which owns them deny the rumor, however. They say Jay Gould has no interest in the mills.

Commissioner Fink has sent a schedule of the new rates to Missouri River points recently adopted by the Southwestern Association to the various roads in the Eastern pool. The new rates have heretofore been published in THE TRIBUNE.

The Lake Shore Road is busily engaged in cutting down all its grades preparatory to putting it in shape so that sixty-five loaded cars can be pulled by one engine. The double track between Elkhart and Chicago will be ready before the cold weather sets in.

Mr. W. Borner, General Western Freight Agent of the Fort Wayne Road, announces that he will receive donations of clothing and supplies for the sufferers from the forest fires in Michigan, and will transport them over any of the Pennsylvania Company's lines free of charge.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the first week in September were $183,568.04, against $182,877.61 for the corresponding week last year—an increase of $1,490.61. The gross earnings from Jan. 1, 1881, to Sept. 1, 1881, were $4,877,195.56, against $5,076,257.09 for the corresponding period last year—a decrease of $199,061.53.

A meeting of freight representatives of the Burlington, Rock Island, and Northwestern was held yesterday for the purpose of taking some action regarding the indiscriminate issue of passes by their agents to shippers and merchants on account of business. An arrangement was made by which fewer passes on such account will hereafter be issued.

A certificate of consolidation of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis, the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago, and the Dayton & Michigan Roads was filed in Columbus, O., Sept. 8. Thirteen directors will be elected at Cleveland Oct. 20. Capital stock, $20,000,000, of which $18,500,000 has been issued. The stock of the new company will be issued upon delivery of stock in the consolidated companies.

At a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Western roads, held at Commissioner Dixon's office yesterday, the subject of an agreement to use coupon tickets of the same style and tint on all the roads was discussed. No definit action was taken. The committee of fifteen appointed by the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will make its report to the meeting to be held in St. Louis Sept. 20, and it is generally believed that they will report in favor of a uniform style of coupon tickets.

The Eastern passenger war remains in statu quo, and there is but little probability that a new move will be made by any of the roads this week. The Vanderbilt lines say they have no idea at present of meeting the $5 rate to Buffalo inaugurated by the Grand Trunk a few days ago. They claim that the Grand Trunk is taking but little business away from them, and they do not mean to fight the Grand Trunk; their fight is with the Pennsylvania. All the Eastern lines are now doing a very large business, especially to New York, and the trains, both departing and arriving, are crowded to their utmost capacity. The Pennsylvania during the last two days had to attach an extra sleeper to its 3:30 p. m. fast train.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

Preparations at Cincinnati for the Meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 13.—The fifty-sixth annual session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows convenes in this city on Monday of next week, and promises to be a convention of unusual importance to an Order embracing half a million of active members. It is expected that many of the delegates will have arrived by Saturday night. On Sunday the visitors will be in the escort of local committees. Probably religious service will be held in some large hall under the auspices of the Order, but that has not been determined upon definitly. On Monday, Sept. 19, the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Ohio will be convened at the Gas Company Hall at 9:30 a. m., when the formal opening of the Grand Body will be inaugurated. The Sovereign Grand Lodge works in the Royal Purple Degree, and Past Grands of all States may be introduced by their respective Representatives, provided they possess the required qualifications. Tuesday has been settled on for the grand procession, at the close of which the splendid monument in Spring Grove will be unveiled and officially dedicated. The procession will, from present indications, be one worthy of the vast brotherhood of the "triple links," and an opportunity will be afforded to render respect and honor to many who have grown old in the service, and whose names are indelibly connected with the mighty work of the Order of "Friendship, Love, and Truth." Wednesday the Exposition Commissioners have designated as "Odd-Fellows' Day," on which occasion the Sovereign Grand Lodge will be received in a body during the afternoon, when an extra floral display has been announced. There will also be a reception at the Highland House, which will bring together a great number of visitors, and an afternoon at the Zoölogical Garden with a lunch and a banquet. The Committee on Reception are sparing no pains to make the visit of their brethren pleasant.

SUICIDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Emma J. Vriedensberg, aged 24, committed suicide today by shooting, the ball entering the left breast and penetrating the heart. Melancholy produced by long illness was the cause. She leaves a husband and one child, a boy about 2 years old. The husband is an engineer at the National Mills, this city, and when he arrived at his home and saw his dead wife he snatched the revolver, which was lying near the corpse, and was about to put an end to his own existence when the prattling of his child attracted his attention and caused him to drop the weapon and change his purpose to destroy himself.

ROTTEN CABBAGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—On the corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues there is a small patch of cabbages which, I should judge by the odor they send off, were rather bad. I do not know whose business it is to look after them, but somebody should, as I am sure if there is anything that will make a person sick it is rotten cabbages.

READER.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, at Bristol, R. I.

Sketch of His Career as General-in-Chief, Governor, and Senator.

Sincere Grief of His Wide Circle of Admirers and Friends—Other Deaths.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—Gen. Burnside died suddenly at 11 o'clock this morning at his residence in Bristol, aged 57 years. He had been slightly ill for two or three days, but was in this city last evening. The immediate cause of his death was spasms of the heart. A telephone message from the General's house summoned Senator Anthony and Dr. Miller, but before the telephone connection was broken a message came that the General was dead. Gov. Littlefield, Senator Anthony, Representatives Chase and Aldrich, and other personal friends immediately started for Bristol.

Gen. Burnside was taken ill on Tuesday last, but neglected to call a physician until Saturday. Dr. Barnes, his family physician, was with him Saturday night, and visited him several times Sunday night. Monday morning he was more improved, and, contrary to the advice of his physicians, went to Providence Monday afternoon, returning by the 7 p. m. train. On his return he complained of severe pains in the region of the heart. Dr. Barnes was not called until about 10 o'clock this morning, when he found him suffering severe pains similar to neuralgia of the heart, and he expired in a few moments. When the Doctor entered his room he remarked something must be done at once, which was the only audible words he uttered, but was conscious until a few moments before he expired. No one was present when he died except Dr. Barnes and his family servants.

The funeral will be held Friday noon in the First Congregational Church of this city. The remains will lie in state in the rotunda of the City-Hall from noon Thursday until 11 a. m. Friday. The military and civic organizations of the State are requested to participate.

Gen. Burnside was born at Liberty, Ind., May 23, 1824, entered the Military Academy at West Point in his 19th year, and graduated in his 23d year. He served in the Mexican and Indian Wars, in the latter of which he was wounded. He resigned his commission in the army in 1852 in order to engage in the manufacture of a breech-loading rifle invented by himself. Failing in this, he sought and obtained a position in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, of which corporation he became Treasurer in 1858. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he entered the army as Colonel of the First Rhode Island Volunteer Regiment of Infantry, commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and soon after became Brigadier-General, and was subsequently made Major-General. He commanded the expedition into North Carolina in 1862, directed the operations of the left wing of the Union army at Antietam, and was repulsed at the famous battle of Fredericksburg by Gen. Lee, after which he tendered his resignation. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1866, 1867, and 1868. In 1870 he visited Europe, and acted as intermediary between the French and Germans during the celebrated siege of Paris. He was elected United States Senator to succeed Senator Sprague, and took his seat March 4, 1875. He was reëlected last year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—The news of Gen. Burnside's death caused great surprise here today. On every hand were heard expressions of the deepest regret and sorrow. He was personally well known and well liked in Washington. No man in the Senate was more highly respected and honored for sincerity and honesty of purpose. Frank, courageous, manly, he won the esteem of all his Senatorial associates. Even in the midst of exciting political contentions not even his political opponents were ever moved to utter a harsh or bitter word against the brave, outspoken, upright Burnside.

STREATOR, ILL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 12.—The many friends of Mrs. Margaret Applegate, widow of George M. Applegate have been much bereaved by her sudden death, which occurred at 11 o'clock yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law James W. Swartz, on Vermilion street. Mrs. A. was 81 years of age, and during her protracted stay on earth had always lived a true Christian life, making everything pleasant around her. She will be buried at New Michigan.

MRS. L. M. HEYSER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Loolie Minty Heyser, wife of Walter J. Heyser, Esq., died this morning. Mrs. Heyser was a prominent lady of this city, and highly esteemed. She was but 21 years of age, and had been married just four months. She was the daughter of Gen. R. H. G. Minty.

ED CROSSLAND.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—Ed Crossland, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, died at his home in Mayfield Sunday evening.

CAPT. BREEZE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—Capt. R. R. Breeze, of the United States navy, is dead.

JOHN MASTERSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 13.—John Masterson, who settled in this vicinity thirty-eight years ago, died to-day at his home in Emmett, Dodge County, aged 75 years.

PORKOPOLIS.

Great Preparations on Foot Being Made to Increase Cincinnati's Hotel Accommodations, in Anticipation of Big Conventions, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 13.—Steps are being taken for largely increasing the hotel accommodations of Cincinnati. The Grand Hotel will probably be soon extended south across the square to Third street, with an imposing front, directly opposit the big union depot which is to be erected immediately by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Company. The Gibson House proprietors own the property adjoining that house on the south, extending as far as Fourth street, and have refused to lease it for a longer period than six months in anticipation of doubling the capacity of their hotel at an early date, and now the St. Nicholas has been leased to the Roths for a period of fifteen years, and will be at once enlarged to more than double its present capacity. The ground embraces 100 feet on Fourth street and 150 feet on Race street, which reaches across to Baker street. This house has for a life-time been a famous hostelry for a wealthy class who desire quarters which are elegant but quiet. The property belongs to the Carlisles, and is one of the most eligible sites in the city for hotel purposes. The contemplated improvements will increase both the capacity and elegance of the house. On the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, and extending through to College street, the Emery Bros. are building an immense structure, which will also be devoted to hotel purposes. It will be conducted on the European plan, and is arranged on the most improved principles. The central location of Cincinnati and its abundant railroad facilities have caused the city to be frequently selected for great gatherings. Last week a Conclave of Knights Templar brought the members of their Order here in force. This week the National reunion of soldiers and sailors will bring here, it is thought, at least 50,000 war veterans. A little later in the season the Odd Fellows hold a convention here, which will be attended by thousands, and the Industrial Exposition is bringing daily to the city great numbers of strangers. Political conventions, religious gatherings, and the meetings of commercial and industrial bodies are often held here. So frequent an influx of strangers have rendered imperative an increase of hotel accommodations. It is probable that the extensions now in progress and under contemplation will no more than meet the demands.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

NEWARK, O., Sept. 13.—Policeman Griffith assaulted T. Watson, one of the editors of the Newark *Pen*, and afterwards, with Marshal Rickenbaugh, arrested and locked him up. The cause of the trouble was an item detrimental to Griffith which appeared in the *Pen*.

F. L. Cross, partner of Watson, was also arrested last evening on a charge of assault and battery. Both were released on their own recognizance. Officer Griffith was arrested on the affidavit of Cross, and waived examination and was bound over to court in the sum of $200. Placards comparing Cross with Guiteau was scattered over the streets in the morning. The *Pen* bulletin board was thrown into the canal. Considerable excitement prevails, and fifty or more citizens will support the editors.

AN INSANE SPIRITUALIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Charles Henry Foster, the Spiritualist and medium who has attained considerable notoriety in New York and the West, was found in a street in Salem today raving mad, and was removed to the Danvers Asylum.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

A WHOLESOME CURATIVE.

Needed in Every Family.

It acts gently, effectively, and is delicious to take. Cleansing the system thoroughly, it imparts vigor to mind and body, and dispels Melancholy, Hypochondria, etc.

A SINGLE TRIAL CONVINCES.

Tropic-Fruit Laxative is an elegant and refreshing fruit lozenge, which serves the purpose of pills and the usual time-worn cathartic medicines. It cures Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indisposition, Piles, and all kindred ailments.

Extracts from Newspaper Opinions.

"It does its work well and quickly, leaving no deleterious after effects, but bringing in their stead refreshing satisfaction, lively spirits, and a clear head."—*Chicago Tribune.*
"A pleasant confection, which childhood will be glad to receive, but whose properties are certain of an effect."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*
"In no sense a quack medicine, for already it is prescribed by leading physicians."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*
"It produces no griping, acts easily and naturally, and is pleasant to the taste."—*Chicago Journal.*
"Certainly no medical discovery of late years can equal it in value to the human race."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*
"Appreciated by those who have occasion to use it, and prescribed by leading physicians."—*Cleveland Leader.*
"The mildest and most efficient aperient we ever used."—*Cincinnati A. O. U. W. Bulletin.*
"It has been tried for costiveness by persons connected with this office, and found to work like a charm."—*Terre Haute Express.*
"It is now in universal use, and has a demand almost unequalled in the drug business."—*Chattanooga Times.*
"Seldom, if ever before, has any remedy grown so rapidly in public favor."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*
"It is pleasant to commend a medicine so really meritorious."—*Baltimore Baltimorean.*
"A positive and pleasant remedy for constipation, etc."—*Peoria (Ills.) Transcript.*
"For ladies and children, it is specially adapted, having none of the disagreeable form and taste of a pill or powder."—*State Line Herald, Joplin, Mo.*
"One of its pleasant features is that it contains no mercury or deleterious substance in any form."—*Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City.*
"We cheerfully recommend it."—*Deadwood (Dakota) Black Hills Pioneer.*
"A pleasant cure for costiveness and its consequent ills."—*Cairo (Ills.) Bulletin.*
"The lozenges are as palatable as the nicest fruit."—*Waco (Texas) Examiner.*
"Is more efficient in its action than the nauseous cathartics which make martyrs of ladies and children."—*San Francisco News Letter.*
"May be relied upon as a most harmless and effective medicine."—*San Jose (Cal.) Mercury.*
"We bespeak for Tropic-Fruit Laxative a world-wide fame and sale."—*New York Commercial and U. S. Exporter.*

Tropic-Fruit Laxative is SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 25 and 60 Cts. Per Box.

MARINE NEWS.

Grain Freights to Buffalo Advance One-Quarter of a Cent.

Full Details of the Foundering of the Propeller Columbia Last Saturday.

Arrival of the Crew of the Sunken Schooner Charles K. Nims.

Around the Lakes—Miscellaneous—Arrivals and Departures—Along the Docks.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

GRAIN.

Grain freights advanced slightly yesterday, 3¼ cents on corn and 4 cents on wheat being paid by shippers to Buffalo. Vessels were not very plenty, and the demand was only moderate. Vessel owners and agents were, of course, in good spirits over the advance, but no feeling of stiffness prevailed among them. The following were the engagements:

	Bushels.
For Buffalo.	
Propeller Cuba, wheat	55,000
Propeller Nyack, corn	30,000
Propeller Scotia, corn	50,000
Propeller W. T. Graves, wheat	37,000
Schooner Van Valkenburg, corn	37,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Alaska, corn	43,000
Propeller Allegheny, wheat	40,000
Schooner Annie Sherwood, wheat	40,000
For Collingwood.	
Propeller Canada, corn	18,000
Total capacity	350,000

LUMBER.

Lumber freights continue firm and vessels scarce. But few charters were made yesterday. No changes in rates are reported, and quotations are nominally as follows:

From East Saginaw to Lake Erie ports	$2.25@2.50
From East Saginaw to Chicago	3.25@3.50
From Bay City to Lake Erie ports	3.25@3.50
From Bay City to Chicago	3.00@3.25
From Manistee to Chicago	2.12½
From Ludington to Chicago	1.87½
From White Lake to Chicago	1.75
From Grand Haven to Chicago	1.62½
From Muskegon to Chicago	1.62½

Steam-barges carry cargoes from Muskegon to this port, from dock to dock, at 12½ cents less than sailing vessels.

IRON-ORE.

There was no change yesterday in iron-ore freights, the rates remaining firm at the following figures from the points named:

From Escanaba to Chicago	$ 1.00
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.40@1.50
From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	2.00@2.25

COAL.

Coal freights from Buffalo remain dull and weak. From Oswego and Lake Erie ports freights are active and strong at the prevailing rates, which are as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 1.10
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	1.10
From Lake Erie ports to Chicago	1.30@1.35
From Lake Erie ports to Milwaukee	1.30@1.35
From Lake Erie ports to Escanaba	1.10
From Lake Erie ports to Duluth	1.25
From Lake Erie ports to Detroit	45@ 50
From Cleveland to Buffalo	75
From Oswego to Chicago	2.35
From Oswego to Milwaukee	2.35

By Lake Erie ports is meant any port on Lake Erie west of and including Erie to which iron-ore is consigned, and from which coal is shipped.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE COLUMBIA.

Fairly full particulars of the loss of the propeller Columbia, of the New England Line, were received by D. B. Linsted, Esq., the agent of the line in this city, from Steward Moore, of the unfortunate steamer, who is now at Frankfort, Mich. When the gale first struck the steamer on Saturday she labored heavily in the tremendous seas, and soon shifted her cargo, causing her to careen over on one side and labor still harder. Her brave commander, Capt. James A. Malcomson, made every effort to keep her trimmed, but without avail, and about 10:45 o'clock p. m. the whole cargo went out of place, rendering the unfortunate vessel helpless. The heavy seas broke clear over her, and shortly after the last shifting of her cargo a trial at the pumps revealed the fact that she was fast filling with water. Capt. Malcomson headed the Columbia for land, but the water continued to gain despite the efforts of the crew, and shortly after 11 o'clock her fires were put out. Their only alternative was to take to the boats and attempt to reach Frankfort. The boats were successfully lowered and filled with the passengers and crew, but only one reached shore safely, those containing the officers and passengers being swamped immediately after pushing away from the sinking craft. There were twenty-three people on board the steamer, sixteen of whom were drowned, including Capt. Malcomson; First Mate, Robert Malcomson; Engineers, Crosby and Mippen; Harriet Sims, and cabin maid; George Bunton, a fireman; Huntley, Shannon, and Bowane, deck-hands; Miss Fanny Fitzgerald and William Griffith, the only passengers, and five of the crew, whose names are unknown. Mr. Linsted, on receipt of the news of the disaster, telegraphed to Mr. Moore, the steward of the unfortunate craft, to spare no expense, and draw on him for all the money needed, to make the survivors comfortable, and to have the bodies of the unfortunate victims, as they came ashore, properly taken care of. The steamer Northern Queen, of the New England Line, which left this port Monday night, was ordered to proceed to Frankfort and take the survivors and the bodies of the dead to Collingwood. The owner of the Columbia, Mr. J. B. Fairgrieve, of Hamilton, Canada, also telegraphed to Mr. Moore, the steward, to remain at Frankfort until the last of the bodies were recovered, and to see that they had proper burial. The propeller Nyack, of the Union Steamboat Company, arrived at this port yesterday from below. Capt. Shannon reported having passed a lot of cabin furniture floating between Port Aux Bees Scies and Sleeping Bear Point, and also nearly the whole upperworks of some foundered steamer. One dead body was seen floating in the wreckage, but on account of the heavy sea running nothing could be rescued. The wreckage evidently belonged to the propeller Columbia, and was detached when she sank. Capt. Shannon reported very heavy weather the entire trip up.

A dispatch received last night from our correspondent at Cheboygan says that four of the crew of the propeller Columbia were brought to that port by the propeller Lawrence. The second mate, porter, watchman, steward, cook, and two others are saved. The Captain and the balance of his crew perished a short distance from the shore in their small boat. The passengers were Miss Fitzgerald, of Chicago, who was going to St. Catharines on a visit, and W. W. Griffiths, a painter, of Hamilton, Ont. The cabinmaid, Miss Sims, refused to leave the boat and was afterward found to be clinging to a piece of the wreck and refused to get into one of the boats. She was lost. The Columbia was making for Frankfort, when her cargo shifted and her upper-works were blown away. She then became unmanageable and went down in five minutes.

THE PROPELLER CANADA SAFE.

The propeller Canada, of the New England Line, reported in THE TRIBUNE'S Milwaukee dispatches yesterday as due at that port last Saturday, and of which at the time of sending the dispatch (12:30 a. m.) nothing had been heard, arrived at this port in safety yesterday afternoon. The Canada's commander, Capt. McGiffin, reports that Saturday's storm was the most terrific he ever experienced. The storm struck the Canada off the Manitous, and the Captain was compelled to run under the lee of the islands for shelter. While Capt. McGiffin believes the Canada could have rode out the gale in safety, he earnestly hopes he may never again meet with an opportunity like Saturday's to test the staunchness of his steamer. Capt. McGiffin is much cast down over the sad fate of Capt. Malcomson, of the Columbia, between whom and himself existed the warmest brotherly friendship. Capt. McGiffin was overwhelmed yesterday by the congratulations of his numerous friends over his and his fine steamer's safe arrival, as many fears were excited by his non-arrival Monday.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREW OF THE NIMS.

The crew of the schooner Charles K. Nims, sunk in the collision with the David Dows on Lake Erie Saturday night, arrived in this city yesterday from Detroit by rail. In an interview with one of the sailors of the Nims last evening, in answer to a question as to how the collision occurred, the man said the Dows and Nims, both bound down, passed the rivers in the same tow, and were running parallel on Lake Erie on Barr Point when the storm struck them. The Dows luffed suddenly and struck the Nims on the starboard bow, loosing her own headgear, foremast, maintopmast, and causing the Nims to sink two hours later in seven fathoms of water. Before sinking the Nims rolled out her fore and main masts. Finding the Nims sinking the crew took to the boats (about 9:30 p. m.), and were picked up the next morning at 8 o'clock by the propeller Burkhead, and taken to Detroit.

THE SMOKE GONE.

Capt. Ballentine, of the steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, reports that the smoke has entirely disappeared from Lake Huron, being blown off by the gale of Saturday. The smoke which has been on Lake Huron for a number of weeks has been very injurious to shipping interests, a number of collisions having taken place, and vessels have also gone ashore. He says that the weather was very smoky on Lake Erie. A heavy rain fell Saturday.

DOCK NOTES.

The steam-barge C. H. Starke measures 317.98 tons.

There was but a single cargo on the lumber market last night.

The tug Nelson is in Miller Brothers' dry-docks being repaired.

The schooner J. M. Hutchinson lost her foresail in the storm Saturday.

The schooner Oscar Townsend is reported ashore in the Straits off Bois Blanc.

O. Olderburg has sold the schooner Espindola to John H. Penderbrouch for $1,200.

The schooner Jessie Phillips is being bottom-calked by the Chicago Dock Company.

The question is asked why steam canal-boats should not tow with short tow-lines, the same as river tugs.

The body of Chris Oleson, the sailor drowned off the schooner Levi Grant, was found yesterday in the river.

The tug Martin Green towed two little schooners up the river yesterday at one tow, and "Joe" is going to have a broom.

Harbormaster McCarthy has Capt. Falcon, the diver, employed removing the stone from the sunken canal-boat Victor.

The schooner L. B. Shepard has been towed to Manitowoc and docked for repairs. Her cargo of shingles has been unloaded.

A sailor named Bannon, belonging to the schooner A. Boody, fell in the new St. Mary's lock and was drowned on that vessel's last trip.

Capt. McGiffin, of the propeller Canada, reports that the huge bolder which obstructed the entrance to Collingwood harbor has been successfully removed.

Steam was raised on the new steam-barge Business, at Milwaukee, for the first time Monday. Her owners have not yet decided whether to put her in the ore or grain trade.

Capt. Teed, father of Capt. Bob Teed, of the tug Van Schaick, was around the docks yesterday for the first time in three years. Capt. Teed is now a resident of Iowa, and is here to visit his son Bob.

It is alleged that the Captain of the steam canal-boat Victor was solely responsible for the sinking of his boat, the tug (J. H. Crawford) having yielded the right of way to him, but that he got excited and forgot to put his wheel over, hence the accident.

The steam-barge John B. Lyon and her consort, the John M. Hutchinson, which arrived yesterday, had to take refuge under the Manitous during Saturday's terrible storm. The Captain of the Lyon reports that the steam-barge William Edwards and consorts had to take shelter there.

Captains of vessels are telegraphing their owners daily regarding the detention experienced by them in unloading their cargoes at Sarnia, some of them having to wait a week or ten days before they can get under the elevator. The elevator managers there are 100 years behind the times, and it looks as though some live Chicago or Toronto parties will have to be sent there to take charge of things.

Yesterday afternoon as the big schooner John M. Hutchinson was being towed up the river, the tug having her in tow signaled the Wells street bridge to open. The bridgetender rang the bell and started to put his lever in place. Though fully a minute had elapsed after the bell stopped ringing, two North Side cars were rushed on the bridge from the north approach. The bridgetender was powerless to stop them, and should an accident have happened from the schooner running into the bridge the reckless drivers of the cars would have been the only ones to blame. The south approach has a policeman to stop teams, but the north side is unprotected. The attention of the Superintendent of the North Side Railway is especially called to the recklessness of drivers on the Wells street line, and it is to be hoped he will station some one at the bridge to see that the lives of the passengers on his road are not longer put in jeopardy. THE TRIBUNE will try to give him the numbers of the cars hereafter that run on to the bridge after the bell rings, in order that the responsibility can be located.

VESSEL CHARTERS.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13.—Charters—Schooner Oliver Mowatt, coal, Ashtabula to Hamilton, $1.25 free; schooners Ahira Cobb and Joseph Paige, and H. B. Baldwin, coal to Chicago, $1.25 free; schooner Gallatin, coal to Green Bay, $1.25 free, and ore back from Escanaba, on private terms; schooner Cossack, ore, Escanaba to Fairport, $1.60; schooner A. G. Morey, coal to Milwaukee, $1.25 free.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Coal freights firm and unchanged. Charters—Schooner D. S. Austin, coal to Racine, $1.30; schooner Senator Blood, coal to Detroit, 50 cents; schooner W. S. Costhwaite, bulk salt to Chicago, $1.20; schooner Mary Copely, coal to Detroit, 50 cents; schooner B. Everleigh, merchandise to Cleveland, 80 cents per ton.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 13.—The total shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath from the river for the season to Sept. 10 were as follows: Lumber, feet, 501,249,900; shingles, 89,268,000; lath, 10,694,000.

MUSKEGON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 13.—Clearances today twenty. Lumber shipments, 5,088,000 feet. Shipments for the week ending tonight, 27,350,000 feet.

AROUND THE LAKES.

BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELK RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 13.—The pretty pleasure boat Jennie Sutton was burned at her dock here at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. She was one of the finest-modeled yachts that was ever placed on these waters, and was owned by Dexter & Noble, who ran her between here and Traverse City in connection with the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad train. She was built by Sutton Bros., in 1874, at Buffalo, and was especially remarkable for her speed, neat construction, and fine sea-going qualities. The people here, and especially Chicago and other summer visitors to this place, regret her loss exceedingly, since around her were cherished many pleasant memories of sociable occasions. The loss will be about $3,500, upon which there is no insurance. A portion of her hull and machinery will be saved.

MAKING THIRTY INCHES OF WATER AN HOUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13.—The schooner James C. Harrison, leaking at the rate of thirty inches an hour, was dropped in the bay this afternoon by the steam-barge H. D. Coffinbury, which towed her from the Straits. Capt. Greenley says the leak was caused by heavy weather on Lake Huron.

LEAKING BADLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 13.—The schooner William Elgin, previously reported ashore at Gull Shoal, was got off last night after being lightered. She then reloaded and proceeded up the lake, but commenced to leak so badly that she was run into Oswego.

IF THE WEATHER CONTINUES FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Capt. Oellerich, of the schooner Chriss Grover, ashore in Sister Bay, states that two tugs are working at the vessel, and if the weather continued fair she would be released.

LOST SOME OF THEIR CANVAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—Capt. Greenley, of the steam-barge Coffinbury, which arrived here to-day, reports seeing the schooner Zach Chandler with her jib topsail gone and the schooner John Kelderhouse minus her flying-jib.

A FINE WILL TEACH THEM BETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 13.—Some vessels will get into trouble if they continue leaving this port without getting their clearance-papers. Several vessels have been doing this lately.

RAN INTO A BARGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13.—The propeller Smith Moore ran into the barge Wacusta while the latter was lying at the Government pier, and broke seven of her stanchions, smashed her side, and cracked a rail.

STILL ON THE BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13.—Advices from Perrip Pier are to the effect that two tugs from Manistee had made an unsuccessful attempt to pull the schooner Guido off the beach at that place.

THE CHRISTIE RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—The schooner-scow Christie, which struck the pier at Manistee and went ashore, has been released and towed into Manistee harbor.

VESSEL TRANSFER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—H. H. Olson has sold one-half of the schooner Belle Laurie to William Smith for $750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MAGNIFICENT STEAM-YACHT.

Detroit *Marine News:* "C. D. Waterman's magnificent new iron steam-yacht, Uarda, just built at Buffalo by David Bell, arrived yesterday afternoon to complete her outfit. The boat has been named Uarda, a Spanish word meaning 'rose.' She is 100 feet long, seventeen feet wide, and eight feet deep. Her hold is separated into three water-tight compartments. She carries a fore-and-aft compound engine, made by Christie & DeGraff, the high-pressure cylinder having a diameter of fourteen inches and the low-pressure one of twenty-four inches, with a sixteen-inch stroke. The boiler is of Mr. Bell's manufacture, is made of steel, and has a shell of six feet and a length of nine and a half feet. The wheel is six feet in diameter. The Uarda is built after the ocean yacht style. Her cabins are entirely below deck, and this allows the convenient utilization of the entire bow deck for seating purposes in pleasant weather. The forward cabin will be used as a dining-room, and will also be finished in walnut and ash woods. It will also contain several berths. The after cabin will have two staterooms 7x8 feet, toilet rooms, etc., and the main room will be 14x16 feet. These rooms will be finished in mahogany and other choice woods. The pilot-house is on deck, and nicely finished in cherry and maple. The Uarda has two handsome spars in position. They are ten inches in diameter at the foot, and are forty-five feet long to the crosstrees. The yacht will carry a foresail and mainsail, with topsails, and will also have two jibsails. With the exception of general painting and finishing the interior, the work is completed. The Uarda will be, when in complete trim, without any doubt, the finest craft of her kind on the lakes. The complete cost of the Uarda will be about $20,000."

OUR FIRST BLOW.

Buffalo *Courier:* "About half-past 12 Saturday morning the wind suddenly raised to a velosity of about twenty-five miles an hour. It continued high until about 3 o'clock, and was of a squally nature. The water at this end of the lake rose over four feet in less than an hour, and things about the harbor were rather lively for a time. The highest wind velocity was thirty miles for about five minutes at half-past 2 o'clock. At 3 it went down to from twelve to sixteen miles, and blew fresh all day. The lake was very smoky, but the sky was clear when the wind sprang up, and vessels on this lake were caught by it unawares. We hear of a number of disasters, and others will undoubtedly come to light. The schooner C. A. King, with all sails up, was struck by the squall when off Dunkirk, and fared rather badly. She lost bowsprit and jibboom, jibsails, foretopmast and sail, mainsail. It will cost about $1,000 to repair damages. She worked her way down and was brought in by a tug early in the morning."

ANOTHER NEW STEAM-BARGE.

Detroit *Marine News:* "The steam-barge C. H. Starke, built by the Milwaukee Ship-Yard Company for the Milwaukee Tugboat Line, was successfully launched Saturday. She is 150 feet keel, thirty feet beam, and nine feet hold, and costs, complete, $35,000. The Starke will engage in the lumber trade, and it is expected will have a carrying capacity of 925,000 feet. Capt. Dan Sullivan will command her."

SMOKE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Toronto *Mail:* "The smoke still hangs heavily over the lake, and although our columns today tell of three vessels being ashore, the only wonder is that the number of casualties is not greater. 'Sure an' I could hear the frogs a-crokin', when I sung out "hard-a-port"; said the lookout on the schooner Mary Grover when telling how nearly she ran ashore on the up trip, and her experience is that of almost every vessel arriving here just now."

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Escanaba, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop W. H. Barnum, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Michael Groh, Montague, lumber.
Prop Nyack, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop John B. Lyon, Erie, coal.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, towing.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jesse Phillips, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Carrier, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr House Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. J. Covell, Montague, lumber.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr E. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. D. Moore, Ludington, railroad ties.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr C. G. Wells, Buffalo, coal.
Schr John M. Hutchinson, Erie, coal.
Schr D. A. Wells, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Garrett Smith, Green Bay, posts.
Schr A. R. Kellogg, Ludington, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Hall, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 2,450 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Mary Gorh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Michael Groh, Montague, light.
Prop Thomas W. Palmer, Buffalo, 50,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, light.
Schr Tempest, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, light.
Schr John O'Neill, Marquette, light.
Schr Wolverine, Muskegon, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Commerce, Menominee, light.
Schr Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 40,000 bu flaxseed.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, light.
Schr Amoskeag, Manistee, light.
Schr B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Mystic Star, Oswego, 22,254 bu corn.
Schr Hoboken, Oswego, 19,075 bu corn.
Schr Jessie Hoyt, Ford River, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Black Creek, light.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr M. J. Wilcox, Cleveland, light.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, light.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, light.
Schr G. C. King, Marquette, light.
Schr William Sturges, Manistee, light.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, towing.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 13.—Passed up—Propellers Japan, Kate Buttroni, Raleigh and consort, A. Everett and consort, Ira Chaffee and barges; schooners S. H. Foster, John T. Mott, Provost, J. N. Foster, Counsello, Leonard Hanna, Sunnyside, Thomas Parsons, West Side, S. Nelson.

Down—Propellers Montana, Havana, Rochester, Celtic, City of Mount Clemens, Oakland and barges, H. B. Tuttle with E. P. Beals and consort, E. B. Hale with A. Bradley, Fayette Brown, Escanaba, R. J. Hacket, S. H. Kimball and consort, Vieena and consort, R. P. Henny and consort; schooners Col. Cook, Young America, Wells Burt, J. W. Doane, Selkirk; tugs Torrey and Robert.

Wind—North, light. Weather—Fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 13.—9:30 p.m.—Passed up—Propellers Oscoda, Dean Richmond, William Rudolph, Huron City and consort, Mineral Rock and barges; schooners M. E. Tremble, George H. Warmington, and Cataract.

Down—Propeller Henry Howard and barges; schooners Canton, Our Son, Norway, Col. Ellsworth, Conrad, Reed, and Kate Richmond.

Wind north, light. Weather cool.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Arrived—Propellers China and D. M. Wilson, wheat, Duluth; propellers Brunswick, Fountain City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Nowburg, Queen of the West, Wissahickon, Buffalo, and Colorado, and schooners Musota, Red Wing, Swallow, J. B. Merrill, T. P. Sheldon, C. A. King, Erastus Corning, James Couch, J. G. Martin, and Grant, grain, Chicago; schooner B. Everliegh, staves, Detroit; schooner Senator Blood, wheat, Port Huron.

Cleared—Propeller Queen of the West, coal, Chicago; propellers Philadelphia, Waverly, and Wissahickon, merchandise, Chicago; schooners Francis Palms and E. Corning, coal, Chicago; schooner Lofriner, coal, Marquette; schooner Musota, coal, Racine; schooner Miami Belle, coal, Detroit.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 13.—Passed up—Schooner Bavaria, Kingston to Toledo, light; schooner Nevada, Grindstone Island to Chicago, stone.

Down—Schooner F. D. Barker, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schooner Blazing Star, Detrit to Oswego, wheat; schooner Sam Cook, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 13.—Arrived—Propeller Manistee, from Houghton; propeller India, from Buffalo; propeller Ontario, from Sarnia; schooner Jura, from Buffalo.

Departed—Steam-barge Hiawatha, towing the schooners Goshawk and Minnehaha, for Buffalo; propeller Manistee, for Houghton; propeller Sovereign, for Sarnia.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 13.—Arrived—Steamer Toledo; schooners J. B. Kitchen, John Schuette, Homer, and Alice B. Norris.

Departed—Steamers D. W. Rust, Mary Jarecki, Toledo, and W. S. Brown; schooners Riverside, Niagara, Narragansett, A. L. Andrews, S. C. Butts, D. K. Clint, and J. B. Kitchen.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 13.—Passed up—Propellers Atlantic and City of Fremont.

Passed down—Propellers Pacific and J. L. Hurd.

Arrived—Propellers J. N. Glidden and Superior; schooners C. P. Minch, Sophia Minch, H. J. Weed, Sandusky, and Ganges.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—Arrived from below—Steam-barge Ira H. Owen and consort Iron State; schooner James C. Harrison.

Cleared—Schooner Marengo for Chicago.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 13.—Cleared—Propellers Lawrence, Oneida, and Celtic; steam-barge Peters and tow; schooners Lina Johnston, Richmond, and Edward Blake; steamer Saginaw.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13.—Cleared—Propeller Waverly, merchandise, and schooner M. S. Bacon, coal, for Chicago.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 13.—Cleared—Propeller Wissahickon, merchandise, Chicago; propeller Arctic, merchandise, Duluth.

BLAINE'S REMINISCENCES.

Recalling the Companions and Scenes of His Youth.

The following letter from Secretary Blaine was read at the celebration of the centennial of Washington County, Pa.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1881.—*John T. McKennan, Esq., Washington, Pa.*—DEAR SIR: I had anticipated great pleasure in being present at the centennial celebration of Washington County, but the National sorrow which shadows every household detains me here. I shall, perhaps, never again have the opportunity of seeing so many of the friends of my youth and so many of my blood and kindred, and you may well conceive that my disappointment is great. The strong attachment which I feel for the county, the pride which I cherish in its traditions, and the high estimate which I have always placed on the character of its people, increases with years and reflection. The pioneers were strong-hearted, God-fearing, resolute men, wholly, or almost wholly, of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent. They were men who, according to an inherited maxim, never turned their backs on a friend or on an enemy. For twenty years, dating from the middle period of the Revolution, the settlers were composed very largely of men who had themselves served in the Continental army, many of them as officers, and they imparted an intense patriotism to the public sentiment. It may be among the illusions of memory, but I think I have nowhere else seen the Fourth of July and Washington's birthday celebrated with such zeal and interest as in the gatherings I then attended. I recall a great meeting of the people on the Fourth of July, 1840, on the border of the county, in Brownsville, at which a considerable part of the procession was composed of vehicles filled with Revolutionary soldiers. I was but 10 years old, and may possibly mistake, but I think there were more than 200 of the grand old heroes. The modern cant and criticism which we sometimes hear about Washington not being, after all, a great man would have been dangerous both on that day and in that assemblage.

These pioneers placed a high value on education, and while they were still on the frontier, struggling with its privations, they established two excellent colleges, long since prosperously united in one. It would be impossible to overstate the beneficent and widespread influence which Washington and Jefferson Colleges have exerted on the civilization of the great country which lies between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi River. Their graduates have been prominent in the pulpit, at the Bar, on the Bench, and in the high stations of public life. During my service of eighteen years in Congress I met a larger number of the Alumni of Washington and Jefferson than of any other single college in the Union. I make this statement from memory, but I feel assured that a close examination of the rolls of the two houses from 1863 to 1881 would fully establish its correctness. Not only were the two colleges founded and well sustained, but the entire educational system of the county, long before the school tax and public schools, was comprehensive and thorough. I remember in my own boyhood that there were ten or eleven academies or select schools in the county where the lads could be fitted for college. In nearly every instance the Presbyterian pastor was the principal teacher. Many who will be present at your centennial will recall the succession of well-drilled students who came for so many years from the tuition of Dr. McCloskey, at West Alexandria; from the Rev. John Stockton, at Cross Creek; from the Rev. John Eagleston, at Buffalo; and from others of like worth and reputation. It was inevitable that a county thus peopled should grow in strength, wisdom, and wealth. Its 60,000 inhabitants are favored far beyond the average lot of man. They are blessed with a fertile soil and with the health-giving climate which belongs to the charmed latitude of the fortieth parallel—the middle of the wheat and corn belt of the continent. Beyond this they enjoy the happy and ennobling influences of scenery as grand and beautiful as that which lures tourists thousands of miles beyond the sea. I have myself visited many of the celebrated spots in Europe and America, and I have nowhere witnessed a more attractive sight than was familiar to my eyes in boyhood from old Indian Hill farm, where I was born, and where my great grandfather, the elder Neal Gillespie, settled before the outbreak of the Revolution. The majestic sweep of the Monongahela through the foothills of the Alleghenies, with the chain of mountains but twenty miles distant in full view, give an impression of beauty and sublimity which can never be effaced. I talk thus familiarly of localities and childhood incidents, because your assemblage, though composed of thousands, will in effect be a family reunion where the only thing in order will be tradition and recollection and personal history. Identified, as I have been for twenty-eight years, with a great and noble people in another section of the Union, I have never lost any of my attachment for my native county and my native State. The two feelings no more conflict than does a man's love for his wife and his love for his mother. Whatever I may be in life, or whatever my future, the County of Washington, as it anciently was, taking in both sides of the Monongahela, will be sacred in my memory. I shall always recall with pride that my ancestry and kindred were and are not inconspicuously connected with its history, and that on either side of the beautiful river, in Protestant and Catholic cemeteries, five generations of my own blood sleep in honored graves. Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

COLOMBIA.

Five Thousand Indians Attack Matagalpa, but Are Driven Out by the National Troops.

PANAMA, Aug. 1.—The insurrection among the Matagalpa Indians on March 30 left evil results. The tribes, three or four in number, all more or less savage and pagan, have since then been in a disturbed condition and have on various occasions manifested hostility to the authorities. The revolt of March was ascribed to the influence of the Jesuits, who a couple of months later were expelled en masse from the Republic. Notwithstanding the absence of their leaders, the Indians felt themselves powerful enough to continue the struggle. A month or two of preparation, through the aid of enemies of the Government, enabled them to obtain good arms and ammunition sufficient for half their effective force, which cannot be less than 10,000 warriors. Their first demonstration since their expulsion from the neighborhood of Matagalpa by a handful of citizens was an attack on July 20 on a small picket at the pueblo of Yricul, a mountain town in the midst of the Indian country. After a fruitless resistance the picket retired to Matagalpa. Four days afterwards the Indians attacked the pueblo of Esquipulas, killed the Captain in command, the commissary, and a young telegraph operator named Vega, who was struck down while repairing a break in a Government telegraph-line. The slaughter of various individuals followed—some of them Indians who refused to join the malcontents—and horrible outrages were inflicted on others. On Aug. 5 a more serious danger threatened the whites in the department, as the Capital, Matagalpa, was regularly besieged by an immense throng of Indians, numbering from 5,000 to 7,000. They were armed with national rifles, old rifles, shotguns, and bows and arrows, and threatened with extermination the population, reduced by the flight of numbers from the terrors of the preceding fortnight. One hundred and seventy men defended the place, but the Indians slowly occupied all the houses on the outskirts of the town. On the 10th the assailed party was on the brink of despair, but reinforcements under Capt. Moreira forced their way into the city, after contending for more than a league with the besiegers, and the Indians found before them a more serious task. The besieged became the assailants, and, charging the undisciplined hordes, drove them in confusion back to their mountain fastnesses. The Indians lost in killed and wounded 500 of their number. The other party suffered considerably, having twenty-eight killed and a number wounded. Two young men captured by the Indians were shot, the Indians giving no quarter. At last accounts everything was quiet. The government has strongly fortified Matagalpa and several adjacent points, and is acting vigorously against the insurrectionists.

Marriage of John Bright's Daughter.

Glasgow Times.

The marriage of John Bright's youngest daughter, which occurred at Torquay recently, was in the Quaker form and took place in a little meeting-house established in that place by the Friends several years ago. The ceremony was an interesting and impressive one, the nuptials being celebrated at the ordinary week-day devotional meeting of the congregation. After the bride and bridegroom had seated themselves at the upper end of the building with their relatives, the clerk called the meeting to order, after which prayer was offered by a Mrs. Fox. The bridegroom then stood up and repeated the following words: "Friends, in the fear of the Lord and in the presence of this assembly, I take this, my friend, Margaret Sophia Bright, to be my wife, promising, through divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and a faithful husband until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us." The bride made a similar declaration. Then the marriage certificate was produced and signed by the bride and bridegroom, this act completing the ceremony.

OHIO.

The Progress of the "Temperance" Agitation in That State.

Impossibility of Destroying Intemperance by Coercive Teetotal Measures.

Damage Done by the Crusade, and Even by the Murphy Movement.

State of the Political Canvass—A Sweeping Republican Triumph Certain.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.—I had a conversation yesterday with a gentleman who has observed matters very carefully for many years past, and his observations and reminiscences, on the "temperance" question especially, were peculiarly worthy of reproduction. He said:

"I have noted the progress of the 'temperance' agitation in this State from the very beginning, more than forty years ago. It has assumed different forms from year to year, and it has been claimed from time to time that new revelations have been obtained, and that some great thing was about to be done; but it has generally ended about as it began, and no real progress has been made. The fact of the business is, this matter of intemperance is a thing that appeals to a man's appetite; and, if his own pride, and love of family, and self-respect are not sufficient to keep him from the gutter, all the legislation in the world

WILL NOT REACH HIS CASE.

We often hear the temperance reformation—so-called—compared with the Abolition movement in this country. There is not a single point of similarity between the two. In the Abolition movement all that was needed was to have the President of the United States sign a document which said that all the slaves were free from their masters, and they were free absolutely. But the so-called slaves to whisky could not be so freed. The trouble is, they do not want to be freed. The President of the United States might sign all the proclamations and the Governor of this State might sign all the laws that could be found and not a single slave to drink would be emancipated. It is one of the strangest things in the world to me that this cannot be understood, and that people cannot use the same good sense about this matter that they do about almost everything else. It would seem to me that enough experiments, with their inevitable reactions, had been tried to satisfy any one who can read history that nothing can be done except in the education of our children against the evils of drink, and in certain self-evident regulations of the traffic."

"As you are familiar with the history of 'temperance' movements in the State, I wish you would give me a few points about them."

"I do not claim that I can give anything more than a general statement of the case. The most that has ever been done in the way of alleged reformation has been done since the War, and is within the memory of all. In the early days of the State, the same as in all new countries,

EVERYBODY DRANK;

everybody kept whisky and cider in his cellar, and it was considered no disgrace to partake of it when it was thought necessary or desirable; yet no one was ever drunk, or very rarely so. It was considered as much of a disgrace then to get drunk as it is now, and even more so. That was the temperate use of intoxicating liquors, if such a thing were possible. My father, a hard-working pioneer, always had his barrel of whisky in the cellar. He was fond of making a glass of grog or sling at night, after his hard day's work in the clearing, and always passed it around for all his ten children—five boys and five girls—to take a sip. There was nothing secret, nothing bad, so considered; and there was no necessity of going away to a saloon to get these drinks. The youngest of these children is now over 50 years old, and I am proud to say not one of them has ever been drunk, neither has one of their children. This seems to me to teach that, when the use of liquor is not particularly proscribed by law, and the idea is not carried that it is something peculiarly naughty to taste of liquor, its excessive use is not so apt to be indulged in as where the impression is inculcated in the mind that the very fact of tasting of liquor is a great crime. Our family never drank, because they never cared to do so. Not that they thought it any crime to taste liquor, or to take a good fair drink when it was thought necessary or convenient.

"A GOOD ILLUSTRATION

of what can be done by attempting to force the matter of 'temperance' is contained in the history of the little town where I was born and brought up. As I have already said, nearly every one there, in the early day, kept a whisky-barrel in the cellar. Whisky didn't cost as much then as it does now, and was the pure article, too—made by the old-fashioned home process. Well, finally there came a few 'temperance' fanatics, who were going to revolutionize everything and do away with this. It had been the custom from time immemorial to furnish either good cider or whisky at every raising. But finally there was a raising of which one of these reformers was the boss, and neither was furnished. The next morning the following doggerel rhymes, with others, were posted in conspicuous places about town:

"'There is a store in our town;
The cellar was dug by Robert Brown;
The frame was framed by Lewis G.,
And when he raised, he made a bee
Without either cider or whisky.

. . . .

Now, Uncle 'Kiah, he was so kind,
A little cider he did find;
But Lewis in great wrath did say
That he would throw it all away—
Yes, he'd do it in a minute
If there was any whisky in it.'

"The closing portion of this epic I cannot exactly quote, but it was to the effect that no more raisings of the kind would be largely attended in that town. And such was the fact. Lewis G. had great difficulty in getting his frames put up. But the agitation went forward, and in a short time

DRUNKARDS WERE MADE OUT OF PEOPLE

who had never thought of doing anything more than take an occasional glass of grog from their own barrel. Now it is not to be disputed that tippling of any kind is bad enough, and no one who knows anything about the matter would say a single word in its justification. The only question, it would seem to me, should be, How will the least of it be brought about? The moment the feeling is abroad that drink can't be had, that minute a very large class of humanity say they will have it. When apples or peaches are very plenty few people think of caring much for them; but, the moment scarcity brings the price up and makes them a luxury, everybody gets peach and apple hungry immediately. The same thing applies with double force to whisky. The crusaders who organized the 'temperance' people on one side for a spasmodic spirit of fight organized the whisky men on the other for mutual protection. The crusaders were going to wipe out the whole whisky trade in a few weeks; but, for some reason or other, it is going stronger than ever, and we find today more saloons than before the movement. The crusaders had no selfish motive to keep up their organization. The Liquor Alliance have the most pressing motive that ever actuates human action—that of self-preservation. On this account they continue, and the work of fighting every man who has anything like a 'temperance' record, who comes up for office, continues. The result of this has been, and is now, most disastrous. In the cities of Ohio the crusade movement was the means of

PUTTING BACK THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE MANY YEARS.

Before the crusade movement there were healthy Sunday regulations in force; and while there was drinking going on, just as there always was and always will be, it was kept within bounds. But today there is practically no limit or check. The whisky element is on top. No man who has the least squinting towards a temperance record can be elected to any important office. There is no use in any one running for office who does not expect to conciliate the liquor interest and do its bidding. The temperance fanatics who try to force people and bring everybody to their own narrow views are responsible for this state of affairs. Next after the crusaders came Murphy. His movement was the most sensible of any we have had. His motto, derived from the Golden Rule, was the proper one on which to base any movement for the betterment of mankind. There are undoubtedly certain individual cases that this movement saved. For the time being, some families that had been broken up by drink were restored and reunited. But, on the whole, there is no possible doubt but the movement

ACTUALLY DID HURT."

"How was that?"

"I will explain. In the first place, the Murphy movement sought to obtain pledges from people that they would never drink. In the second place, they tried to get these people to wear a badge which pointed them out to everybody as people who had taken such a pledge. Both of these are bad, but the latter especially so. I will tell you why. In the first place, it is well known that there is no one in the world so easy to get a promise not to drink any more out of as a drunkard. He will make you the most solemn promise that ever was heard, and, when he turns the next corner, he will go into a saloon and fill up. The larger portion of those who take the pledge and wear the badge are the men who, up till that time, have never drank or had any desire to do so. In due time after the excitement of the pledge-signing has passed away, these men begin to think the matter over, and feel that they are bound in some way to keep from doing something or other. The human mind is so constituted that, when it once becomes thoroughly convinced that it is tied down in some way, it immediately revolts and is determined to break its bonds. There is no doubt but in many instances the colored people were better in slavery than in freedom; but they are happier—the most miserable of them—no doubt, with their freedom than without it. I have known many instances of fellows who would never have thought of drinking except that they had signed the Murphy pledge, and

DESIRED TO BREAK IT AND BE FREE.

As soon as the pledge is broken, the man who has made it and broken it thinks less of himself than he ever expected it possible for him to think, and is in proper mood to go on and make a complete wreck of himself; and in some cases at least this is done. But this is not the only danger from the Murphy pledge. The class of fellows whom it might be possible by proper means to redeem from drunkards' graves by putting the ribbon on their coats, show to their companions that they are trying to do without drink. This fact of itself lays them open to all manner of jibes and thrusts from their companions; and it is not long till they are led to break the pledge and tear off their badge. When they once break out, they go to the other extreme, in order to demonstrate that they are no longer held by their pledge. They feel like getting drunk, and do so time and again, and are lost."

"Do you think the 'temperance' people have convinced themselves that there is no use in pursuing crusade and Murphy movements?"

"I hardly know about that. They will generally admit nothing, notwithstanding the facts are before them. The fact that they are going forward with their work in the Legislature would indicate that they are at least determined to try something else."

"Do you think they are taking the proper course to obtain what they desire?"

"They are, as usual, taking the course that will

DEFEAT THEMSELVES

and make their cause thoroughly disreputable. The temperance people have been a small, respectable minority, almost all within the Republican party. Their demands have been listened to, and, so far as possible, have been granted by the legislators of the Republican party. Because it was impossible, last winter, to get the Local Option bill through, a considerable portion of the wildest agitators immediately began to threaten what they would do. They said that it would be a good thing to contribute towards Democratic success, just to let the Republicans know that they (the temperance agitators) are not to be trifled with. It is well understood that the temperance people are not helping along the Republican cause; and, of course, the Republicans will be under no obligation, on that account, to listen to the demands of these men when they shall make them. The Local Option bill came very near passing last winter, and, with proper management, and without any threats from the 'temperance' people, it is to be expected that the measure would have gone through this coming winter.

IT IS SCARCELY POSSIBLE

that anything will be done by either party on the subject now."

I permitted this gentleman to give this subject a pretty full airing, as I considered it peculiarly pertinent at this time, and his views peculiarly philosophical. I have a few things to add on my own account.

1. It may be said that Ohio is the worst State in the Union in which to attempt to force things. The feeling is abroad somewhat, that the Loveland people are going to try to ride over people, and that will not be tolerated.

2. The Democrats started out to run a money campaign, and nominated a money-bag. It is not a winning card this year, and never was and never will be in Ohio. It may do in Indiana. No one knows anything about or cares anything for Bookwalter, except that he is a renegade Republican, and that he indulged in gross abuse of Garfield last fall, very soon after he (Bookwalter) deserted the party in which he had always trained. The Democrats don't care much whether he is elected or not, and the Republicans feel that the election of such a man would be an open insult to their stricken President. There is no possibility of such a thing happening.

3. In the meantime come in the "temperance" agitators, and try to get a hearing; but

NO ONE KNOWS OR CARES

for what they have to say. They will be greatly astonished, when the votes are counted, to see how little impression they have made.

4. One of the schemes pursued by the Bookwalter barrel-tappers is, to open up a literary bureau. This was carried out; but some of the wildly-wicked editors of the Democratic sheets refuse to insert the paid-for puffs, except as "paid-for" matter, and so marked. This has made a great fuss, and exposed the whole trick.

5. There was almost never at this season so little interest manifested in a contest. Very few people, especially among the Democrats, seem to care or know whether there is a campaign to be fought this fall. The result cannot fail to be a sweeping Republican victory.

GARY.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Minister John W. Foster's Experiences During Five Years at St. Petersburg.

New York World.

Mr. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Russia, is at present in this city, on his way to visit his friends in Indiana. A *World* reporter said to him:

"What is the social condition of the Russian people—the peasantry, for example?"

"Much better than it used to be under the late Czar. Alexander II. did his best to enlarge and liberalize the educational system of the country. Education and the abolition of serfdom have created an independent state of feeling in the country, and the Government is doing all that it can in view of the financial state of the country to increase the educational facilities and improve the condition of the peasantry, and with the happiest results. The Russian peasant of today is by no manner of means the ignorant person he was fifty years ago. He has got ideas now and is learning to think. This he owes to the Government, which has been for many years unceasingly at work in his behalf."

"Is society in St. Petersburg very gay?"

"Society in St. Petersburg is charming. Of course, the death of the Empress, followed so soon by the assassination of the Czar, made things during the winter very quiet, but as a rule St. Petersburg is one of the gayest capitals in Europe. Balls and parties of all kinds and descriptions are constantly being given and society is never dull. I cannot imagine a pleasanter city in which to live."

"Did you meet Lord Dufferin while you were there?"

"Yes, and he was one of the pleasantest men in the diplomatic college. He is personally exceedingly popular in Russia, and by his tact did a great deal to modify the feeling of bitterness excited in the minds of the Russians at the time when the late Conservative Government in England was directing the Eastern policy of England. His personal relations with the late Czar were most pleasant, and when he left it was with the regret of all classes. During his stay he made the British Embassy one of the most popular places in St. Petersburg, and in doing this he was not a little assisted by the tact and popularity of Lady Dufferin. For myself, I can say that I found him to be one of the most genial gentlemen I have met abroad."

"What is the state of the Lewissohn case?"

"It would be difficult just now to say, as the question is still one which is being discussed by the English and Russian Governments."

"Could a Jew, being an American citizen, go to Russia and carry on a business—say between St. Petersburg and New York?"

"That is a question now pending between the two Governments. Some cases have been raised, and there is a difference of view existing between the United States and Russia which is now a subject of correspondence. As it has not been decided, I cannot give any definit answer."

"What is the feeling of the Russian people toward the United States?"

"Of the most friendly possible description. Americans are received cordially and welcomed heartily. In fact, to be an American is almost a passport into Russian society. The Russians look upon Americans as their friends, and are greatly interested in any news from this country."

"Are there many emigrants from Russia to this country?"

"The Russian Government does not recognize the right of unrestricted emigration. When I say this I must except the Grand Duchy of Finland. The laws of the Grand Duchy in this as in many other points differ greatly from those which govern the rest of the country, and the Finns may emigrate whenever they see fit. There is another class of emigrants from Russia—the Poles. They, however, are generally fugitives who have made their way through the line of guards without going through the formality of obtaining passports. Before a man can obtain a passport to leave Russia—and leaving without one is a criminal offense—he must show to the satisfaction of the police that he has paid his taxes, his debts, public and private, and that he is in no way prevented from going by any act of his own. If he does this he may get a passport or he may not, according to the view of his case taken by the authorities. Should a man leave without a passport, he is liable to arrest and to various pains and penalties. There is, as you may imagine, but little legitimate emigration under this system. We have no naturalization treaty with Russia, as we have with many other countries, and the naturalized American citizens born in Russia are not protected in the same way that subjects of other nations are when they take out naturalization papers."

"What is the commercial condition of Russia at present?"

"It has been very much depressed during the last few years from the failures of the crops. This year, however, the prospects of the crops are good—better than they have been for many years. The wheat will give probably the best yield harvested for a long time. This has had its natural effect in improving the commercial feeling, and the condition of the industrial classes has already shown what this effect really will amount to. Russia is, as you know, our chief competitor in supplying grain to the European markets. The amount to be exported this year bids fair to be very large. The peasants are taking more interest in their crops and working harder than they did before. The influx of money from the crops will do a great deal to quiet political and commercial discontent and will do much to make the peasants satisfied with their condition."

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Lake-Front, between the Base-Ball Park and Exposition Building.

H. R. H.,
The Giant of the gigantic creations of the Universe.
Length, 60 feet.
Original weight, 80,000 pounds. Is indorsed by the Press of America, and 3,000,000 people who have seen him.
The greatest Natural Curiosity ever exhibited on the face of the earth.
Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Don't fail to bring the children.

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Rembrandt Peale's
GREAT PAINTING,
THE
Court of Death,
ON EXHIBITION AT
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HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.
TO-DAY—The Fashionable and Popular Wednesday Matinee at 2.
This Grand Wednesday night, again, the Comedians,
ROBSON & CRANE
And their Company in Shakspeare's
TWELFTH NIGHT;
Or, What You Will.
Sir Andrew Aguecheek..........Mr. Stuart Robson
Sir Toby Belch..........Mr. W. H. Crane
ALL THE SCENERY NEW.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY
For the sale (without extra charge) of Reserved Seats, Private Boxes, and Private Box Seats. Box office open from 9 a. m. until the curtain falls on the evening performance.
Prices—$1, 75, 50, 25 cts. Matinee Prices—75, 50, 25 cts.
40 PRIVATE BOXES AT THIS THEATRE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
FOURTH WEEK OF
MR. A. M. PALMER'S NEW YORK
Union Square Theatre Co.,
Every evening this week.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 P. M. TODAY,
Sardou's powerful drama entitled
MOTHER AND SON
WHICH WILL BE GIVEN FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Cast to the full strength of the Union Square Company. Seats can now be had at the Box Office for any performance during the week.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL,
Corner Randolph and State-sts.
Judge W. F. Bick's
GRAND ART ENTERTAINMENT,
Crowded each Evening with the Elite of the city.
Programme for Wednesday Evening, Sep. 14,
A VISIT TO WINDSOR CASTLE,
And the Mausoleum of the late Prince Consort, viewing, by the way, the Albert Memorial; and Sketches of India.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50c; Upper Gallery, 25c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Commencing Monday, Sept. 12, positively six nights and Saturday Matinee only, the renowned German dialect comedian,
JOSEPH K. EMMET,
IN HIS GREAT PLAY,
FRITZ IN IRELAND.
Sunday night, Sept. 18—SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS in their new play, THE AMATEUR'S BENEFIT.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
W. D. Eaton's Farcical Comedy,
ALL THE RAGE!
By Mr. J. M. HILL'S COMEDY COMPANY, including Frank Hardenbergh, Wm. Davidge, J. C. Padgett, Miss Meta Bartlett, and Mrs. Laura Daisty.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
One week only, commencing Monday, Sept. 12,
TONY PASTOR,
And the World's Greatest Company, every Evening at 8, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Monday, Sept. 19—One week only of HYDE & BEHMAN'S COMEDY COMPANY.

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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1881.

CHICAGO.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

C. W. SPEAR, of Pittsburg, is at the Sherman.

J. L. BROWN, of Kalmazoo, is at the Sherman.

J. M. HEDGES, of New York, is at the Sherman.

JOHN B. EAGAN, of New York, is at the Sherman.

S. L. HARVEY, of Columbus, O., is at the Sherman.

E. C. CHAPIN, of Davenport, Ia., is at the Tremont.

JOHN W. MIXER, of Cincinnati, is at the Tremont.

LIEUT. JOHN G. BOURKE, U. S. A., is at the Tremont.

D. J. DONAHUE and wife, of Philadelphia, are at the Tremont.

ADAMS EARLE and wife, of Lafayette, Ind., are at the Palmer.

THE Custom-House collections yesterday amounted to $13,629.

J. MURRAY HOAG and Alfred Woodhull, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

C. M. SORIA and wife, New Orleans, and J. B. Barton, Washington, D. C., are at the Leland.

A. D. IRVIN, American manager of the Phœnix Insurance Company of London, England, is at the Palmer.

N. R. HALDENE and wife, of Edinburg, Scotland, and George Smith, of Manchester, England, are at the Palmer.

THE disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $10,000 in silver and $17,000 in gold. The receipts of silver footed up $4,000.

THE internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $42,116, of which $35,793 was for spirits, $1,971 for cigars, $3,802 for tobacco, and $370 for beer.

MR. J. G. ORCHARD, it is understood, will soon retire from the management of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. His successor is Mr. A. L. Bewer, of Toronto.

AN owner is wanted at the West Madison Street Station for a fine plush lap-robe, which was found several nights ago in the street near the corner of Washington and Desplaines streets.

MOSES TROFSKI, 4 years old, whose parents live at No. 591 Canal street, was accidentally run down at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a hay-wagon, and had his left leg broken above the knee.

THE police were unsuccessful yesterday in their endeavors to find new traces of the missing abortionist, Dr. H. B. Upton. There no longer remains any doubts as to his having left for parts unknown.

THE Northwestern Underwriters' Association meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning. The Executive Committee had a private session last evening, arranging for the open meeting today.

THE temperature, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 64 deg.; 10 a. m., 68; 12 m., 70; 3 p. m., 70; 8 p. m., 66. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.77; 8 p. m., 29.74.

AT the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children during the month of August thirty-nine patients were treated; ninety in the dispensary and seven outside, making a total of 136. There was a money donation of $25.

CAPT. FRANK S. BUTLER, under the skillful treatment of Dr. Truman C. Miller, has so far recovered that he has gone to spend two weeks with his sisters, Mrs. D. B. Barnes, of Delevan, Wis., and Mrs. George M. Ayer, of Harvard, Ill.

A YOUNG man named F. S. Leahey, well connected in St. Paul, Minn., and employed by the firm of William Blair & Co., was fined $15 by Justice Wallace yesterday for picking a lady's pocket in the "Fair." He was intoxicated at the time.

RUDOLPH SCHERMAN, a professional hotel-thief, who had just served a term in the Bridewell for stealing clothing from the Tremont House, was caught in the third story of the Grand Pacific Hotel Sunday at 2 a. m. endeavoring to enter a room. Justice Wallace sent him to the Bridewell for three months yesterday.

GEORGE KENNEDY and Gus Hanley, the young men who are charged with carrying out a conspiracy by which the Public Grain and Stock Exchange lost $100, were brought before Justice Summerfield for examination. A continuance was granted, however, to Sept. 20. Hanley, who, by the way, is a nephew of the proprietor of the exchange, gave bond in the sum of $700, but his partner went behind the bars.

LATE Monday night Officer Mahoney, of the Twenty-second Street Station, found George Holmes, the fellow who was shot a day or two ago while escaping from Officer Rodney Long, lying helpless on the sidewalk at the corner of Eighteenth and Clark streets. He was taken to the County Hospital, and will recover. The wound is in the right side, and was quite slight, but, through neglect, has become painful.

A TEAM of horses attached to a farmer's wagon, belonging to Charles Long, of the Town of Leyden, took fright at a passing locomotive at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon at the corner of Halsted and Erie streets, and ran away. Mr. Long seized the horses by the heads and was dragged a considerable distance and badly bruised about the legs. He was taken to a farmer's hotel at No. 771 Milwaukee avenue, and was there cared for by a physician.

YESTERDAY was a great day for the hotel proprietors. This time of year is always notable for the number of guests pouring in, and, in addition to this, the Exposition and the Fair did much to swell the crowd. An anxious number besieged the counters until late at night. Cots were at a premium, and people were turned away from all the large hotels. Late last night several people were wandering from one hotel to another looking for some place to lay their heads.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Union Catholic Library Association called to take action upon the death of Maj. John H. Lanagan, Messrs. E. O. Brown, Francis T. Colby, and T. J. Henry were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. They reported appropriate ones, which were adopted unanimously by a rising vote. Mr. Lanagan was for years a member and officer of the association; he took a deep interest in its affairs and contributed liberally to its support.

THE veterans of the Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Infantry, met in the club room of the Sherman House and adopted resolutions of regret for the death of the late Major John Lanigan. Memorial resolutions were also passed by the members of Whittier Post 28, G. A. R., at their meeting at 167 Washington street. Maj. Lanigan's funeral will take place Thursday morning. One of his sisters, absent at the time of his death, has been telegraphed for.

THE Sailors' Union met last night at No. 99 West Randolph street, President Richard Powers in the chair. It was a large meeting, about one hundred members being present. Considerable miscellaneous business was transacted. The Treasurer reported bills for the funeral and burial of a deceased member, Oscar Brown, who was drowned at Cleveland last week. Arrangements were also made for the funeral of another member, William Oleson, who was drowned at Burlington slip.

THE sewer on California avenue has reached Jackson street. At this point it is three feet in diameter. Next week it will reach Madison street, and from there to the end at Kinzie street its diameter will be two and a half feet. This is the largest and longest sewer ever built in Chicago. Starting at the river in the southwestern part of the city, it is nine feet in diameter. After leaving Twenty-second street it is narrowed half a foot every half section. It has a fall of two feet to the mile, and will drain all the vast territory between the railroad tracks and the parks. The property-owners in that section expect a building boom when the sewer is finished.

MEMBERS of the Grand Army desiring to visit Chattanooga on the occasion of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, on the 21st and 22d inst., are notified that the special train will leave Chicago, via Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, at 7:40 p. m. Monday, the 19th inst.; returning, leave Chattanooga on Friday following. Sleeping-cars will be provided from Chicago to Evansville going, and from Evansville to Chicago returning. Stops will be made at Nashville, Stone River, and other points of interest. Subsistence will be provided at 25 cents per meal en route and at Chattanooga. Tents, cots, blankets, and pillows will be provided at Chattanooga free of extra charge. The entire expense, exclusive of the subsistence, will be $18 for the round trip.

THE law makes it a serious misdemeanor to post a letter or any writing in any paper or mail-matter sent at reduced rates under the postage provided for printed matter or merchandise. Of late several merchants and others have been caught at this trick. The law provides that the Post-Office Inspectors may compromise any such case on the payment, without protest, of $10. In case this is objected to, the officers are instructed to arrest the offender and bring him before a United States Commissioner for trial in the usual way. Such cases happen often, and the parties generally compromise it and avoid publicity. The cases of late have all been thus settled with one exception, where the offender refused to pay the fine, and was bound over to the Grand Jury. Every paper and parcel is examined, and such little frauds are very sure to be discovered.

GEORGE KNOWLTON, or "Rebel George," as he is called, a frontier gambler and cutthroat, now lying in jail awaiting a transfer to Dakota to answer a charge of murder committed at Fort Pierre in 1876, made a complaint yesterday to Bailiff Ryce which if true is not very creditable to his Chicago lawyer. Knowlton's statement, which, however, might well be taken with a grain of allowance, is to the effect that when he was arrested he had in his possession $565 in cash and two watches, all of which were taken in charge by the police authorities. The watches were afterwards returned to him, but, as he alleges, while he was languishing behind the bars a lawyer Forrest, who had at one time appeared for him, went to the police station and as Knowlton's attorney took charge of the money. The prisoner says he sent a friend to interview the lawyer, who said he had the money and that he intended keeping $250 of it as his professional fee. Knowlton, who is a hard case, and travels under several aliases, kicks against the charge as exorbitant. He is very fond of narrating his frontier experiences, and claims to have killed sixteen men in self-defense.

THE BEST LIBRARY.

THE TRIBUNE published last spring a brief summary of an excellent paper read by Mr. W. F. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, on the construction of library buildings before a meeting of public librarians held in Washington. That valuable paper, together with the discussion which followed its reading, has been published in pamphlet form as a part of the report of Commissioner Eaton, of the Government Bureau of Education, to Secretary Kirkwood, of the Department of the Interior. The paper is illustrated with a number of excellent wood cuts, including a full view of the Peabody Institute Library Hall and ground plans of the proposed model building as devised by Mr. Poole. The cuts are exceedingly well executed and are an invaluable aid to the intelligent discussion of the subject of what constitutes the best building for library purposes.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A suit was begun in the Circuit Court yesterday by Annie Walsh against Hammond Piatt for $10,000, her claim being based on an alleged promise of marriage. Piatt is a young man of 25, and works for his father, who is Abner Piatt, the stock man. Annie, who is 20 years old, and quite a pretty girl, was at one time a servant for the Piatt family. "Ham," as he is called, used to "go" with her, but, it is claimed, never with the intention of marrying her. She left, or was discharged, and recently called at No. 3245 Indiana avenue, where the Piatts now live, and got back her photograph and a muffler which she had given "Ham"; also a number of letters which she had written him. A reporter tried to find Miss Walsh last evening, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Abner Piatt knew nothing about the girl, and was somewhat surprised when told of the suit. "Ham" was not at home, so his side of the story could not be obtained.

CITY-HALL.

THE South Halsted street bridge will be open tomorrow for repairs, which it will take two days to make.

ONLY twenty-seven burial permits were issued yesterday—a great falling off, due doubtless to the cool weather.

CORPORATION-COUNSEL ADAMS has gone to Ottawa to look after some city cases which are coming up in the Supreme Court.

THE paving of the Washington and La Salle street tunnels will be begun this morning, and they will be closed to travel for ten days or two weeks.

THE Mayor was asked yesterday what he thought of the proposition to limit the number of saloons and increase the license fee, but he declined to state his views in advance of the action of the Council.

A NUMBER of the officers and members of St. Patrick's Society met in the Collector's office in the afternoon and passed resolutions expressive of their regret of the death of Maj. Lanigan, of the City Treasurer's office.

THE Fire Marshal and the detectives moved to the second floor of the "rookery" yesterday, the Chief of Police, however, retaining his old office. The patrol-wagon now at the Armory is to be placed in the room facing Quincy street, formerly occupied by the detectives.

THE Washington Street Committee of the West Park Board consulted with the City Engineer yesterday on the advisability of using blast cinders on Washington street in order to facilitate the completion of the work. On the suggestion of the President, it was ordered that no blast cinders be used, as it was thought that the use of such cinders would be detrimental to the interest of carrying out the proposed plan of that thoroughfare.

THERE were six deaths from small-pox yesterday, all in the Fourteenth Ward, where, owing to the ignorance of the people and the failure to get vaccinated, the dread disease has a firm foothold. While the sanitary officers were moving one of the bodies yesterday, fully 500 people gathered around them and could not be driven away. All the possible precautions were taken to prevent infection, but not a few will doubtless be attacked within a short time on account of their imprudence. The great mass of the people in the ward are foreigners, and the officers cannot do anything with them, owing to their prejudices born of illiteracy. It is very probable that the disease will carry off a large number of them this winter, since they will do nothing to protect themselves from it. New cases were reported as follows: No. 39 Concord place and No. 56 Sheffield avenue. A young man named John Kay, who has been boarding at No. 217 East Illinois street, walked into the Health Office yesterday afternoon for the purpose of finding out what was the matter with him. He had been to the County Hospital, but was refused admission. Health-Officer Merki examined him, found he had the small-pox, and sent him to the Pest-House.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE County Treasurer expects to finish up the delinquent land sales for the Town of Evanston this forenoon, and begin upon the special assessments in South Chicago.

THE Sheriff is still pushing the investigation commenced Saturday into the truthfulness of certain rumors reflecting upon some of his employés. He succeeded yesterday in partly satisfying himself of the existence of a combination among a few of them to injure his administration, and when certain other facts are gotten at he will act in the matter. He appears determined to reach the bottom, and will no doubt succeed.

THE work of cleaning up the halls of the new Court-House commenced yesterday in earnest, and it was given out that all of the rubbish would be removed by to-night. The contractor for the carpeting has made most of the carpets, he says, and will have them down in the court-rooms by Monday, as everything will be in shape, or nearly so, except, perhaps, that the marble work on the main stairway will not be completed.

THE County Board annually appropriates money to sustain free dispensaries and furnish medical attendance to the poor in the several divisions of the city, and very little is heard from them thereafter. Last year the appropriation for the West Side was $900, for the South Side $600, and for the North Side $60 per month to a physician. This year similar appropriations will be asked, but there is a move on foot to require each of the establishments to present weekly or monthly reports of what they do before agreeing to allow them anything. They all do a great deal of good, no doubt, and that they have not made more elaborate reports is attributable, most likely, to oversight.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

Judge Smith called at the board-rooms yesterday and suggested the purchase of clocks for each court-room in the new Court-House at once; and also the employment of some one to keep them wound up and properly set. He says the Judges have been considerably annoyed on account of not having timepieces in their rooms and a standard time established. Especially had this been the case in defaults, when lawyers would come in late and exhibit their watches to show that they were not. He was told that the board had before them a proposition to keep the clocks in order and timed for 50 cents each per year, but they would have to get the clocks first. The proper committee will, no doubt, see that suitable clocks are gotten, and the board will see to their being taken care of afterward.

THE ELECTION TEST CASE.

A dispatch from Ottawa, printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, gave an account of the commencement of proceedings in the Supreme Court looking to settling the question of whether or not an election should be held this fall for county officers. County Attorney Willett, it appears, instigated the proceedings, and secured the coöperation of John Stinger, of Marshall County, to compel the County Clerk of the county by mandamus to call a special election for County Treasurer, to fill a vacancy. The County Treasurer died in February, it appears, and the Board of Supervisors in March appointed his successor, holding that the vacancy was for less than a year, and that it was their duty under the law. Mr. Stinger takes issue with them, however, and contends, for argument's sake, that the vacancy was for more than a year, and what Mr. Willett hopes will prove a test-case was made up in this way, the County Clerk refusing to call an election, and Mr. Stinger going to the Supreme Court to make him. Mr. Willett left for Ottawa last evening, and thinks he has a case at last which will test the question involved, which is purely one of whether or not the vacancy was for less or more than a year under the new law. If the Court holds that it was for less than a year an election will have to be held this fall for county officers, he thinks, and if it should hold the other way a special election would have to be held in Marshall County, and the elected would hold over until 1882 along with the County Judges and Treasurers of the State. He said he intended to push the case to as early a hearing as possible, and was hopeful that a decision would be reached the coming week.

MATRIMONIAL.

WEBSTER—MARTINDALE.

A pleasant wedding, brilliant in a quiet way, was celebrated at 6:30 o'clock last evening in the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church. The bride was Miss Anna Martindale and the groom was Mr. Thomas H. Webster, the junior member of the insurance firm of S. M. Moore & Co. The ceremony was performed in accordance with the Episcopal service, the Rev. Dr. Judd, of Oak Park, officiating, and was witnessed by a gathering of friends who crowded the auditorium to its fullest capacity. Mr. H. E. Marble and Mr. Ed Swett officiated as ushers. The bridesmaids were the Misses Louise and Dora Webster, and they were attended by six little girls attired, as were the bridesmaids, in pure white, with natural flowers as trimmings. There were no groomsmen.

Immediately following the conclusion of the ceremony the newly-wedded couple were driven in a carriage to the steamer which is to bear them on a wedding tour around the lakes. They will return in about two weeks, and on the evening of Sept. 29 will hold a wedding reception at what is to be their new home, No. 84 Flournoy street.

A FLYING TRIP.

Mr. Charles A. Morse, Superintendent of Schools in Racine County, Wisconsin, visited Chicago yesterday in company with Miss Ada E. Adams, of Beloit, Wis., and the two returned to Racine County as Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Morse. Justice Brayton secured the fee.

THE MUTUAL UNION.

PUSHING THE NEW TELEGRAPH LINE—PROMISES OF BETTER SERVICE.

The present wretched service of the Western Union Telegraph Company has done more than any other one cause to turn public attention to the new Mutual Union Company, and to insure it a hearty reception and a big share of the public business. THE TRIBUNE'S New York dispatches yesterday stated that Mr. Gamble, late Manager of the Western Union lines in the Pacific States, had resigned, and accepted the position of General Manager of the new company; that the line already extended to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Auburn, and Buffalo; that from Buffalo to Chicago the wires already reached Cleveland, Detroit, and other cities; that they also reached all important points between Toledo and St. Louis, covered Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Titusville, and were being extended to the Southern cities, and that by Oct. 1 the general office would probably be connected with four-fifths of the great commercial towns in the country. For the purpose of learning what progress the new company was making towards Chicago a TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday upon Mr. E. R. Chapman, Western Superintendent of the Mutual Union Telegraph Lines, and, as usual, found him ready and willing to impart all the information at his command.

"We are pushing things as fast as possible," said he, in answer to the reporter's question. "Mr. Grambie, who has just been appointed our General Manager, has had charge of all the Western Union's business west of the Rocky Mountains, is a most capable, energetic man, and will undoubtedly see to it that the work goes forward with a rush. We are fast completing our line

BETWEEN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK,

and expect to connect the two cities early next month. The line between Chicago and Cleveland, which is as far as my division extends, will be practically completed by Oct. 1. The poles are all up, and the wires will be strung upon the different sections as fast as possible. There may be some small gaps on the 1st, but within a few days after that the connections will be made. We expect to complete the line between Cleveland and New York by Oct. 15 at the latest. Gangs of men are now working on the line between Chicago and St. Louis, while the line between Chicago and Kansas City has been surveyed, and the materials are now being shipped to the several points along the route."

"You still believe in the underground system as a means of getting into the city."

"The Council seems to be willing to have the experiment tried, and to let us try it. The ordinance giving us permission to run underground wires from Thirty-ninth street in would probably have been passed before this but for the fact that the Council hasn't met for four weeks, and so much other business has accumulated in the meantime. We wanted the cable in by Oct. 1, but this delay will probably put us back a little, and we may have to open at St. Louis before we do at Chicago. Our line from Chicago to St. Paul, by way of Milwaukee, is in process of construction, and will probably be open by Oct. 15."

"Have you decided where to locate your Chicago offices?"

"No, that has not been determined yet."

"What about your rates?"

"That is also something which has yet to be determined. We suppose, however, that the public will give us a fair share of its business if we do it right at or near the present rates. We shall certainly not go above those rates."

THE SERVICE.

"You are, of course, aware of the present very inefficient service rendered by the Western Union?"

"Nobody could be more so. It frequently takes two hours to get a message from the Western Union office to the Grannis Block, and the message is apt to be botched at that. In that case we have to send back to find out what it means, and then it takes them eight or nine hours to find out and let us know."

"The new company will naturally aim to remedy this state of affairs, won't it?"

"We shall try to give the public a much better service than they are now getting. The Western Union, having to pay dividends on an enormous amount of stock, has been compelled to cut down expenses in every department. The result has been a general dissatisfaction among the employés and a natural deterioration in their work. A number of their best men have left them, more want to come to us, and we could take their whole force tomorrow if we would."

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Mendelssohn Club will inaugurate its next season early in October. The Executive Committee met the other night and ordered a prospectus published. They also approved the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer for last season.

MINNESOTA BONDS.

Another Proposition by the Attorneys of Selah Chamberlain, the Largest Holder of the Bonds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—Since the decision of the Supreme Court that the constitutional amendment of 1860 was void, and setting aside the Adjustment act of last winter, the attorney of Selah Chamberlain, the largest holder of Minnesota State railway bonds, telegraphed him whether he would authorize his attorney to renew the proposition for a settlement of the bonds embodied in the Adjustment act of last winter—that is, to take half the debt in full settlement of the whole in new thirty-year bonds at 5 per cent interest, on condition that the Governor should immediately call an extra session of the Legislature, and that necessary legislation was had. Mr. Chamberlain responded that he authorized his attorneys to renew the proposition on the conditions named. Messrs. Cole and Gilman thereupon attached to this telegram a formal offer on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain to renew the proposition of last winter on this condition, saying in substance that they would not have made such a proposition if the judicial decision in respect to that amendment of 1860 had been made previous to the last session of the Legislature; that they well understood that, as the effect of that decision, the bonds had greatly appreciated, and the prospect of a more favorable settlement enhanced them; but as the proposition had been made, and had been adopted in good faith by the State, and nearly all the bonds had been deposited with the State Auditor, they would waive any technical rights they might have to withdraw them to await a more favorable adjustment. They had now a right to confidently expect and renew the proposition to accept 50 cents on the dollar of debt in full settlement in new bonds of the same tenor as provided in the Adjustment act of last winter. This document was transmitted to the Governor, who has it now under serious consideration, and it has been intimated that the Governor is strongly inclined to call an extra session, and will probably do so; that he takes the view that, if this proposition is not accepted to settle on terms provided by the act of last winter, the opportunity is never likely to occur again to settle them on terms so favorable for the State.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE UNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 13.—A delegate convention of the Catholic Temperance Union of the State of Illinois was held here today in the opera-house. About forty delegates from various parts of the State, such as Chicago, Peoria, La Salle, Freeport, and Amboy, composed the convention. Mr. McGuire, of Chicago, acted as Chairman of the convention. An address of welcome was made by Mayor John V. Thomas. The Rt.-Rev. Father Hodnett addressed at length the convention in a very spirited and exhaustive speech. The bands of La Salle and Dixon discoursed music. The day was delightful.

NOW IS THE TIME TO COMMENCE.

There is no way in which a young man can spend his winter to better advantage than in taking the thorough training to be had at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College. It prepares him for transacting business intelligently and for keeping his records in a systematic manner. This is the time of year when so many are entering the classes. The day classes are rapidly filling, and those who are engaged in business during the day can have the benefit of the evening session, which is just commencing.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is a harvester that reaps roaches by the million.

THE MOQUI INDIANS.

An Interesting Description of the "Snake-Dance" Ceremony.

How the Redskins Prayed for Rain and Got It in Torrents.

One of the Most Horrible and Loathsome of Pagan Rites.

Some months ago Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan became impressed with the necessity of preserving some authentic record of the traditions, customs, and religious observances of those Indians who have come so little in contact with the whites as to have lost but little of their old characteristics. This work was assigned to several officers, among whom was Lieut. John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Crook. He has been investigating the customs of the Indians in the northeastern portion of Arizona, the section of country where the White Mountain Apaches are now making their fight. Lieut. Bourke left Fort Apache the day Gen. Carr went to arrest the "medicine-man" who caused all the trouble between the hostiles and the troops. He was the first white man who ever witnessed the "snake-dance" of the Moqui Indians, one of the affiliated bands of Apaches. His notes, when the work is completed, will form the basis of an interesting report to be published by the War Department, which will be a valuable ethnological authority on the American Indian at a period when the race is being extinguished or civilized. Anticipating the report, Lieut. Bourke has sent an interesting description of this peculiar ceremony to Gen. Sheridan. It should be understood that the "snake-dance" is a religious ceremony occurring at intervals of three or four years, and is an intercession with the spirits for rain. The Moquis live at one end of a deep cañon, and at the other end lives a missionary. The latter prayed for rain unceasingly, but the Indian medicine-men held their loathsome dance and predicted rain within two days. It rained exactly two days after in torrents, the inhabitants of the cañon being nearly swamped out, and Lieut. Bourke and his party narrowly escaping being drowned out. Following is the portion of his very interesting letter which refers to this peculiar ceremony

NEVER BEFORE ACCURATELY DESCRIBED:

"I will say in as few words as possible that the Moquis had a procession, divided into two parts—one of the choristers and gourd-rattlers, the other of forty-eight men and children, twenty-four of whom carried snakes, and the other twenty-four acted as attendants, fanning the snakes with eagle feathers. The horrible reptiles were carried both in the hands and in the mouth. It was a loathsome sight to see a long file of naked men carrying these sinuous monsters between their teeth and tramping around a long circle to the accompaniment of a funeral dirge of rattles and monotonous chanting. After a snake had been thus carried once around the circle it was deposited in a sacred lodge of cottonwood saplings, covered with a buffalo robe, and its place taken by another. Thus it was not hard to calculate the number used, which was not far one way or another from 100, rather over than under, and one-half the number being rattlesnakes. The procession entered through an arcade, marched four times around a great circle embracing both the sacred lodge and the sacred rock, and then formed in two single ranks, the choristers facing towards the precipice, and the dancers along a line, facing the sacred lodge. The "high priest," as I call him, took his station directly in front of the sacred lodge, and between it and the sacred rock, which latter is a grim-looking pile of weather-worn sandstone twenty or thirty feet high, bearing a slight resemblance to a human head. At the foot of it is a niche in which is a piece of black stone bearing a very vague appearance to the human trunk. At the base of this idol are many votive offerings to propitiate the deity to send plentiful rains. As the procession files around the little plaza, the high priest sprinkles the ground with water, using an earthern bowl and an eagle feather as a sprinkler. A second medicine-man twirls a peculiar sling and makes a noise like the falling of copious showers. When the two lines are halted facing each other, the dancers, who are at first provided with eagle-feathers, wave them gently downward to the right and left, while the choristers shake their rattles, making a noise like a rattlesnake, and at the same time sing a low and not unmusical chant. When this is finished the high priest holds the bowl toward the sacred lodge, utters a low but audible prayer, and sprinkles the ground again with water. The singing and feather-waving are repeated, and the first scene is over. Nothing at all horrible has occurred as yet. But no time is lost before the second part of the ceremony commences. The choristers remain in their places with the high priest, while the dancers two by two, and arm in arm, tramp with a measured tread in a long circle, embracing the sacred points already mentioned. Your blood chills as you see held by the left-hand men

SNAKES OF ALL KINDS,

wiggling and writhing, while the right-hand man keeps the reptile distracted by fanning its head with eagle feathers. There is no discount on this part of the business. The snakes are carried in hand and in mouth, and, as I have already said, some of the rattlesnakes were so large (over five feet) that the dancer could not grasp the whole diameter in his mouth. As the procession filed past, the squaws threw corn-meal before them on the ground. These snakes when thrown to the earth showed themselves in most cases to be extremely vicious and struck at any one coming nigh. In such an event a little corn-meal was thrown upon them, and the assistants coming up fanned them with the eagle feathers until they coiled up and then quickly seized them back of the head. After all the snakes had been put under the buffalo robe covering the sacred lodge, there was another prayer and the second scene ended. The third scene commenced almost immediately and was as follows: The snakes were seized in ones, two, and half dozens and thrown into the circle, where they were covered over with corn-meal. A signal was given, and a number of fleet young men grabbed the snakes in handfuls, ran at full speed down the almost vertical paths in the face of the mesa, and upon reaching its foot let them go free to the North, the South, the East, and West. The young men then came back at a full run, dashed through the crowd and on to one of the estufas, where we were told they had to swallow a potion to induce copious vomiting and to undergo other treatment to neutralize any bites they might have received. Of one thing I am assured, the Moqui medicine-men know more about snakes than any people on this earth; the Asiatic snake charmers not excepted. The snakes are not rendered harmless in any way, but I think from what I have seen, that the principal old men who handle the reptiles so carelessly are narcotized before the ceremony commences. I was much astonished and delighted not to be repelled when I sought to enter their estufa. I not only entered but remained until I had made rough sketches and written accurate descriptions of everything I saw, and I saw much I can never forget. In one corner was a sort of an altar, which I carefully sketched, while behind it was a loathsome mass of not less than 100 snakes of different varieties, carefully guarded by two old fellows who seemed to be under the influence of a narcotic, I couldn't learn what. In front of the altar was a covered earthenware basin. I asked permission to withdraw the cover and saw that the vessel contained four large sea shells and a liquid of unknown composition, of which the men who were to handle snakes drank freely. Surrounding the altar was a double and triple line of ancient stone implements, axes, hammers, war hatchets, adzes, and others, and in the centre of the estufa half a dozen or more of the ancient earthenware pipes, no longer used except upon occasions similar to the present. Of the pipes I secured two, and of the stone war hatchets, or adzes, one, giving the prices they asked. I tried to buy others, but ineffectually, and, fearing they might revoke their bargain, I hurried into the open air to deposit my acquisitions in a place of safety. Besides the above I obtained a particularly fine mortar and pestle, several stone hammers of average worth, and a few specimens of pottery, basket work, and one or two of the images or gods used in their festivals and dances. I regret that my means would not permit me to indulge my tastes in every instance, and yet I found in trading with the Moquis, if a man learns the value of a thing he can generally secure it at reasonable figures. I had received from a friend, Mr. Alexander Stevens, a present of an antique jar, almost perfect, dug out of a river in the Cañon de Chelle, a very valuable relic. Altogether, without saying too much, the small collection already made will be, I think, of some interest and one you may be glad to have in your own office. Mr. Moran, the artist, is with me and has secured a number of sketches. He is a companionable, intelligent gentleman, one of the kind that makes friends everywhere without neglecting his profession. Mr. Kearns, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Williams, and others of this far-off place have been very courteous and rendered me much assistance. Besides the visit to the snake-dance, I have been to the Pueblos north of Santa Fé, Taos, Picuris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildfouse, Pajuago, Nambid Tesugue, visited Santa Cruz during an Indian festival, and south of Santa Fé have attended the dance of the board at the Pueblo of Santo Domingo.

THE USUAL FRONTIER INCIDENTS

have attended the trip. We have several times lost our way in the mountains, had danger from being caught by freshets, and on several occasions, as last night, been caught by cloud-bursts and compelled to remain in an ambulance all night. My ambulance has broken twice, once in the mitres near Picuris and once—this morning—in a quicksand.

Poor food a man, or anyhow a soldier, ought to be able to stand for a while; but the sights and stenches of the crowded estufa at the snake-dance yesterday beat anything I have ever had to endure or would endure again. I thought at first I should turn sick as my comrades ascended the ladder and left me there, but I gritted my teeth and made up my mind to see all of those proceedings I could, and I am perfectly willing to let my memoranda attest the faithfulness with which I carried out my purpose."

The rest of the letter refers to Lieut. Bourke's plans for continuance of the investigation which he has conducted. He arrived in this city yesterday, and is at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters preparing for his next campaign among the most remote and inaccessible tribes.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

A good house, if not a crowded one, witnessed the second performance this season of Cazauran's adaptation of Sardou's play entitled "Mother and Son." This drama is one with which the Chicago public are somewhat familiar, it having been produced here first in 1877, and then again in 1879. On the occasion of its last performance here it was given with substantially the same cast that will interpret it this week. It is, in some respects, one of the most strongest and most effective plays included in the répertoire of the Union Square Company, and its effectiveness and strength are largely due to the skill of the American adapter. He introduced into the play the coarse and vulgar *Mme. Coteret*, and the genial, hearty *Brochat*, who together give us some of the best comedy acting seen on the stage; and, furthermore, he has so altered the relations between *Marcelle* and the late *Baron de St. Andre* from the French version that the former wins the sympathy of the audience as a woman more sinned against than sinning. From the opening of the third act until the curtain is finally rung down at the end of the fifth, the audience follows each new development in anxious suspense, and so cleverly are the situations managed, so admirably are they led up to, that each one as it comes has the merit of creating a genuine surprise. The play is full of fine points, of sharp sayings, of well-written dialog. In fact, it is difficult to fully appreciate all the strong points of the play until it has been heard more than once, for the first attention is given rather to the elaboration of the plot than to its niceties of alternating light and shade. The first two acts introduce the characters, and, although necessary, seem lacking perhaps in anticipated force. In the last three acts every scene is animated and carefully worked up to the climacteric ending.

Of the acting it is impossible to speak except in terms of praise. Mrs. Wilkins has not yet overcome her nervousness, which was especially noticeable in the second act, where she required frequent prompting. But her personation of the whilom performer at Mabille and Vauxhall turned prude and affecting the virtues she so long despised, could not be improved upon. The part was written for her, and she has made it peculiarly her own. Every gesture, every motion, every spoken word, is in harmony with her rôle. Mr. Parselle, an excellent actor, conscientious and painstaking, fulfills all the requirements of the patriotic lawyer *Brochat*. Mr. Thorne did as good work in his character of *Fabrice* as he has ever done. His opportunities are many, and he does not fail to improve them. At one point only does he seem weak, and that is in his plea to *Marcelle* in the third act, but the weakness is only apparent by contrast with the vigor, force, and ability displayed by him in every other requirement of his part. Miss Vernon as *Clarissa* is much more at home and better adapted to the character than as *Felicia*. M. de Belleville as the political adventurer *Clavarjol*, and Walden Ramsey as the loquacious, good-humored *Amaury* were thoroughly satisfactory, and Miss Harrison gave a very charming portrayal of the trusting *Gabrielle*. Miss Carey as *Marcelle* is perhaps the least pleasing, but the part itself is a hard one, although not as prominent as the others. The scenery is, of course, appropriate, and forms a fit setting for the charming pictures it incloses. "Mother and Son" will be given the rest of this week and those who are fond of seeing a fine play admirably rendered should not fail to see it as performed this season by the Union Square Company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Mr. J. K. Emmet began an engagement at this theatre on Monday evening in a well-worn drama entitled "Fritz in Ireland." That the actor did appear seems to have been generally regarded as a commendable feature of the performance. Mr. Emmet has introduced some new songs and dances, and, aided by the chime of bells, the Irish jaunting car, and the Irish donkey, created considerable merriment and enthusiasm among his audience. Both on Monday night and last night the house was literally packed and a hearty welcome liberally extended to an old favorit. From his first appearance on the stage until the end of the play every act and word was received with uproarious approbation. Mr. Emmet understands thoroughly the wants of those for whose amusement he caters, and appeals successfully now to the sympathy and then to the humorous sense of his auditors. His company is better than the one with him when last here.

JUDGE BICK'S EURYOSCOPE.

Judge Bick's entertainment at Central Music-Hall has drawn good audiences both on Monday night and last night. It is an entertainment well worth visiting. Last evening Judge Bick took his audience through the Old Tower of London, a place replete with historical associations. The pictures are superb and the explanatory lecture clear and concise. Tonight the subject will be "A visit to Windsor Castle and the Mausoleum of the late Prince Consort, viewing, by the way, the Albert Memorial."

THE OLYMPIC.

Tony Pastor, who is always at the head of a good variety company, is at this house and doing a rousing business. Among the people who appear in songs, dances, sketches, etc., are Emma Rogers and Harry McAvoy, the French twin sisters, Dan Collyer, Miss Lillie Western, Lester and Allen, Miss Lizzie Simms, Ella Wesner, and Ferguson and Mack.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Another large audience was present at the second performance in this theatre. The boxes were not filled, but all the other seats were taken, and the week's business promises to be profitable. The play moves a little more smoothly, and the actors have become better accustomed to their surroundings.

NOTES.

Selima Dolaro has four children.

Denman Thompson in "Josh Whitcomb" follows "All the Rage" at McVicker's.

The mammoth whale is drawing large crowds to the Lake-Front. It is well worth seeing.

Edwin Booth will play in *Richelieu*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, and *Iago* during his New York engagement.

"The Banker's Daughter" will follow "Mother and Son" at the Grand Opera-House, and that in turn will be succeeded by "French Flats."

BOSTON FAIRS.

Four of Them Now Driving the Inhabitants of the Hub Wild with Delight with Their Attractive Displays.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Just at present Boston is enjoying four great fairs. The New England Manufacturer's Fair has been running three or four weeks, exhibiting chiefly machinery in operation and manufactured goods, in a new building which has eight or nine acres of floor space. This is a new enterprise.

Today the old, stalwart Charitable Mechanic Association, which has been in existence nearly a century, opened its fourteenth triennial exhibition in a new building of eight acres of floor space. It is a substantial brick structure, one of the finest specimens of architecture in the city, and is situated on one of the best of the great avenues leading through the new filled back bay territory. The occasion was made one of eclat. Gov. Long, of this State; Mayor Prince, of this city; and R. C. Winthrop were the orators. Maj. A. C. Wellington's battalion was out as escort, the crack military band of this city and its rival from Providence, R. I., did the musical, and a long line of carriages laden with distinguished citizens and the Mechanic Association of 250 men on foot moved in procession about noon. Later there was a dinner and speeches at the Brunswick, and in the evening a great show of fireworks near the exhibition building. This exhibition varies from the other in that its aim is to entertain, captivate, and tickle the fancy of the public, as well as to instruct them by giving object-lessons in mechanical and practical arts. The women like it, and children no less. The basement is full over half its area of agricultural tools that please the country farmers. On the upper floors are dry goods, fancy goods, jewelry, and brilliant things of all sorts that catch and hold the feminine eyes. The hall of the art department, fitted up for oil-paintings, is perfect in its adaptions, and is declared by one of the best art authorities here to be unsurpassed by any in this country. It has over 500 of these oil paintings, many of them contributed for exhibition by the best artists of this country and Europe. Everything else in the line of fine arts is shown also. There are great pumping-engines that lift water two stories to delight the crowd by seeing it flow back again in a broad cascade. Five elevators are constantly at work carrying people from the basement to the upper stories and galleries. A cider press is operated, and the fresh-squeezed apple-juice is freely given out for the delectation of the crowd. In the great hall pianos and organs fill the place with melody. For the man of science and inventive genius there are countless attractions of one kind and another, and for the most utter esthete exhibits wherein he may find solace. There was a great rush today at a half-dollar admission fee, and the rush will be kept up.

The other two fairs are the eighteenth annual exhibition of the American Pomological Society, which has members in all parts of the country, and the fifty-third annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a local institution of much prestige and great wealth. And yet the Boston people are not happy, but their able committee are still figuring and planning to find a suitable lot of land on which to hold a world's fair four years hence.

STORY OF A BALLOON.

How It Went Up, and Then Came Down Again—Securely Anchored, the Voyagers Await a Favoring Breeze.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—A correspondent with the balloon telegraphs from a farm-house in Ramsey County that, owing to a dead calm, which made progress in any direction, except up or down, impossible, the balloon was anchored to wait for a wind. Following is a description of the trip:

"The balloon left the grounds exactly at 5:39, local time, and started slowly southeast. The first rise was to a hight of 3,000 feet. Then we settled slightly, and some sand was spilled. It only takes about half as much of the earthy material as was required to compose Adam to send our delicately-poised vehicle thousands of feet into space, and in a few moments we were 4,000 feet in the air. But as we looked upon the scene spread out below us, the cry arose, 'We are descending'; and of a verity we were, and fast at that. We did not care to throw out much more sand, and, in the hurry of dropping over the drag-rope, part of it was still in coil, so that the earth came up to meet us with a great deal more rapidity than was pleasant; but foilage is soft, and the warning to keep inside the supporting ropes was heeded, so that, when into the tree-tops our car dashed, no one was even nervous, and the only damage done was the loss of the carefully-prepared shelf by Signal-Officer Upton. Fortunately he saved his instruments. When the drag-rope was at length dropped in shape and 100 pounds of sand dispensed with, we ascended rapidly, though not to any great distance, and the end of the drag, resting on the earth, kept us almost stationary. At length, finding we were not making the slightest headway, the Professor concluded to land, and a number of men below us took the rope and towed us over the treetops and a fence through a meadow, and beyond a yawning ditch to our anchorage. Hundreds of pounds of stone soon weighted the hydrogen bird's wings, and that king of the air is now cribbed. When we will take a fresh start depends entirely upon the wind, and we pray earnestly for a hard one which will carry us southward and eastward. The meteorological observations, I need scarcely say, have no especial value as yet, the hight so far attained being comparatively small; but Mr. Upton is thoroughly prepared for our further progress, and during its continuance will take observations constantly. The aneroid barometers—there are two on board—work to a charm, and there is nothing to mar the success of the expedition save the lack of a wind."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—The balloon and its crew are still becalmed four miles from this city, between the Short Line Road and Fort Snelling, and are waiting for a breeze. The party was visited this afternoon, and Prof. King stated that they had lost very little gas, and were in a good condition to continue the journey. They will try to get away tonight or tomorrow morning. The balloon is in an open pasture, about 100 yards from where it came down last night, and is securely anchored. To an inquiry this afternoon as to whether he would take the whole party, Prof. King replied that he certainly would, unless so much gas leaked out before they started as to render it impossible. He also stated that it was his intention to get as near New York as possible, and that he was only waiting for a favorable current of wind. He intended to stay where he was until such favorable wind currents sprang up. The balloon is so buoyant that they have great trouble keeping it down, and it requires constant vigilance to prevent it slipping its bonds and starting away on its own responsibility. The Professor is bound to get to New York with the balloon if it takes all summer.

VICTIMS OF HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The recent rise in Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad stock has caught several Lynn men short. One leading shoe manufacturer is out $40,000 on 400 shares of this stock and $17,000 on another contract. The property of the shoe firm was attached, but, as the junior member of the firm claimed that his part of the business could not be stopped by his partner's creditors, the bond of the junior partner was taken and the attachment dissolved. The sureties are two very wealthy business-men. Two young men of West Lynn, who are in the brokerage business in Boston, are reported bitten, one of these in connection with the shoe manufacturer's contract. Another young man is also mulcted in a good amount by the rise.

AN ARKANSAS FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 13.—The business house of G. A. Owens, Arkadelphia, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are placed at $15,000.

Cummins does not advertise teeth for $7 and charge more. 70 State.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Stephan Florianowitcz	26	196 Ruble.
Louise Mittledorf	27	Chicago.
Albert Lawrenz	28	Chicago.
Emelia Schultz	21	Chicago.
Charles Sommerfeldt	28	229 West Lake.
Adelherd Rumsfeldt	24	Chicago.
John Crescio	25	66 North Franklin.
Mary Brezzolara	17	66 North Franklin.
Alfred Goldie	26	3822 Dearborn.
Sarah McNulty	23	Mendota, Wis.
James Turney	37	113 South Jefferson.
Helen Henrahan	32	107 South Jefferson.
Alexander Bonner	21	145 West Fifteenth.
Lizzie Saltar	20	147 Barber.
Hans F. E. Schuman	20	Chicago.
Anna Mahr	21	Chicago.
Fred Bahle	34	Chicago.
Jacoline Baker	23	Chicago.
W. S. Fuller	22	Chicago.
Kate Lanan	20	Chicago.
John McAush	24	172 South Green.
Maggie Orr	24	172 South Green.
Charles R. Lindow	26	67 West Lake.
Leony D. Mordembault	25	Chicago.
Charles A. Morse	30	Caledonia, Wis.
Anna E. Adams	24	Beloit, Kas.
Gust Trautman	30	Chicago.
Mary Gabel	22	Chicago.
Emil Wallman	22	150 Clybourn-av.
Elizabeth Krausman	19	Chicago.
W. C. Barden	26	Chicago.
Mattie E. Salsbury	21	Chicago.
C. W. Wheelock	29	Chicago.
Nellie King	27	Chicago.
Henry W. Meinking	36	Jefferson, Ill.
Augusta H. Kuster	19	Jefferson, Ill.
John Duggan	31	Chicago.
Caroline Swanson	36	Chicago.
Anton Bapst	25	2 Market.
Bridget Mehen	24	2 Market.
Herman Steinman	24	Chicago.
Theresa Kramp	24	Chicago.
Emil J. Gotsch	24	Lombard, Ill.
Louisa Reinke	23	Oak Park, Ill.
Max Voge	32	226 North-av.
Maria Suss	32	226 North-av.
George F. Brown	26	Chicago.
Ella N. Harless	25	Chicago.
Dennis Sheehan	27	Chicago.
Nellie Golden	23	Chicago.
Karl Sommer	45	483 Franklin.
Mrs. Bertha Ihle	35	483 Franklin.
Christoff Westphall	24	491 West Fifteenth.
Adaline Kermuth	19	567 West Fifteenth.
Otto Rumstick	25	Summerdale, Ill.
Mary Rosch	32	Summerdale, Ill.
George Eberle	25	130 Orchard.
Mary McLean	19	130 Orchard.

DEATHS.

GARDNER—The funeral of Mr. G. S. Gardner will take place from his late residence, No. [illegible] Wabash-av., Thursday morning, Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

SMITH—Charles J., at the residence of his father, Samuel C. Smith, No. 2805 Vernon-av., Sept. 12, aged 25 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PETERSEN—Johannes, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock, at his residence, No. 628 North Wood-st. Funeral will take place Wednesday, the 14th, at 1 o'clock, under the auspices of Thorvaldsen Lodge, No. 41, K. of P.

DOLIN—At 6 p. m., Sept. 13, Maude Dolin, at the residence of her parents, No. 8 Osborne-st., of inflammation of the bowels. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHENK—Mable E., youngest daughter of John and Lucy Shenk, Sept. 13, aged 4 years 6 months and 3 days, of uræmia and œdema of lungs. Funeral at 1:30 p. m., Sept. 14, from residence, No. 210 South Halsted-st., by carriages to Graceland. Friends invited without further notice.

SEINWERTH—Kitty C., infant daughter of John and Lois Seinwerth, of congestion of the lungs. Funeral from their residence, No. 2:28 Portland-av., Wednesday, 14th inst., at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

LANAGAN—The funeral of the late Maj. John Lanagan takes place this Wednesday morning from the residence, No. 280 East Ohio-st., at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Holy Name, from thence by carriages to Calvary.

SULLIVAN—The funeral of Andrew Sullivan will take place from his late residence, No. 814 Larrabee-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

KIMBALL—At Oakland, Cal., Aug. 25, of Bright's disease, Harlow Kimball, aged 78 years, formerly a resident of this city, brother of Walter Kimball.

SMITH—Perry, son of P. H. Jr., and Emma L. Smith, at 375 Ontario-st., Tuesday, Sept. 13, of broncho-pneumonia, aged 2 years and 6 months.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MINISTERS, PHYSICIANS, AND business men of Chicago are invited to an o'clock tea Thursday afternoon at the Parlor of the Commercial Hotel, to co-operate in "The Moody Hospital Cottage work" for sick and convalescent children and their mothers. Representatives of the religious and secular press also invited. The call is signed by C. H. Howard, Editor of the Advance; R. L. Rea, M.D.; J. H. Hollister, M.D.; Joseph P. Ross, M. D.; C. M. Morton, one of the Directors of the B. M. H. C.

MEMBERS OF POST 28, G. A. R., ARE requested to meet at the Sherman House one hour in advance of the time announced for the funeral of the late Maj. Lanagan.

THE PARTIES HAVING IN CHARGE the arrangements for Father O'Connor's lecture and the reverend gentleman's friends will meet at Burke's Hotel this evening at 8 o'clock to take such measures as may be deemed best to make the affair a success.

THE CENTRAL W. C. T. U. WILL hold an all-day prayer meeting today in Lower Farwell Hall, uniting at noon with Y. M. C. A. Sessions from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

THE MONTHLY BUSINESS MEETING of the West Side W. C. T. U. will be held today at 1086 West Lake-st., at 3 p. m.

THE NOON MEETING WILL UNITE with the W. C. T. U. in its all-day meeting, and Mr. J. W. Dean will lead from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation will give a reception to its General Secretary, A. T. Hemingway, as he has just returned from an absence in Europe, tomorrow evening in Lower Farwell Hall. The occasion will be a pleasant one. Members can secure invitations until tomorrow at 3 p. m., at the office of Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Large and Important Trade Sale AT AUCTION OF CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, Wednesday, Sept. 14. AT 9:30 SHARP.

Buyers of GOOD GOODS, who desire to get better value for their money than is POSSIBLE anywhere else, should not fail to attend.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, Sept. 15, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE OF Crockery & Glassware.

We shall offer another large stock of desirable goods in W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Hotel, Sost and Yellow Ware. Full lines of Table Glassware, Plated Ware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, &c. &c.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Trade Sale DRY GOODS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 9:30 A. M. Great Sale Cloaks and Clothing.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

For Our Sale, 9:30 This Morning, IMMENSE STOCK GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. A FULL LINE CARPETS. A LOT Wooden Ware, Enameled Ware, General Merchandise, Chromos, &c. &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By POMEROY & CO.

WE SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14th, 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT OUR STORES, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.,

A large and very complete collection of Old American and Foreign Coins, Scrip, Bonds, Medals, Valuable Books and Curiosities.

Sale without limit or reserve.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

Manufacturing Establishment for Sale.

On the 4th of October next, at 3 o'clock p. m., we will sell at Public Auction at our office in the City of Janesville, Wis., all the Real Estate, Machinery, Tools, Patterns, Patents, and good will of the business constituting our present Manufacturing Establishment. Date of possession made known on day of sale.

HARRIS M'F'G CO., I. FARNSWORTH, Sec'y.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 1, 1881.

SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Thousands visit the Mineral Springs here and abroad, and spend thousands of dollars in search for health, when a few doses of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

Would accomplish the same results at a cost of a few cents. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and more, and with invariable good results. It does its work gently, yet thoroughly, cleansing as it goes, and leaves no bad effects.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CANDY.

Candy — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Address to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Madison-st., Chicago.

Candy — PARIS STYLES. An entirely new confection. ONLY found at KRANZ'S, 80 State.

HATS.

HATS — NEW FALL STYLES. Over 10,000 Fine Hats From 90 Cents to $2.50. BEST SILK HAT, $3.50. LESTER'S HAT HOUSE, 111 Randolph, 184 N. Clark-st.

TRUNKS, &c.

TRUNK — Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR — Wholesale & Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. [illegible] E. BURNHAM, 71 State-st.

DEATHS.

...The funeral of Mr. S. S. Gardner will ... from his late residence, No. 130 Wabash-... morning, Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock, by car-...

...arles J., at the residence of his father, ...th, No. 2935 Vernon-av., Sept. 12, aged ...

...neral hereafter.

...—Johannes, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock, at his ... 609 North Wood-st. ...take place Wednesday, the 14th, at 1 ... the auspices of Thorvaldsen Lodge.

...6 p. m., Sept. 13, Maude Dolin, at the ...her parents, No. 8 Osborne-st., of in-... the bowels. ...neral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

...ERS, PHYSICIANS, AND ... men of Chicago are invited to at... Thursday afternoon at the Parlor of the ... Hotel, to co-operate in "The Betsey ...al Cottage work" for sick and conva-... and their mothers. Representatives ... and secular press also invited. The ... by C. H. Howard, Editor of the Ad-..., M.D.; J. H. Hollister, M.D.; Joseph ... C. M. Morton, one of the Directors of ...

...RS OF POST 28, G. A. R., ARE ... to meet at the Sherman House one ... of the time announced for the ... Maj. Lanagan.

...RTIES HAVING IN CHARGE ...gements for Father O'Connor's lecture ... gentleman's friends will meet at ... this evening at 8 o'clock to take such ... be deemed best to make the affair a ...

...NTRAL W. C. T. U. WILL ...l-day prayer meeting today in Lower ... uniting at noon with Y. M. C. A. ... m. to 4 p. m.

...NTHLY BUSINESS MEETING ...est Side W. C. T. U. will be held today ...ke-st., at 3 p. m.

...N MEETING WILL UNITE ...W. C. T. U. in its all-day meeting, and ... will lead from 12 to 1 o'clock.

...UNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-...ill give a reception to its General Sec-...Hemingway, as he has just returned ... in Europe, tomorrow evening in ... Hall. The occasion will be a pleasant ... can secure invitations until tomorrow ... office of Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

...GEO. P. GORE & CO., ...214 and 216 Madison-st.

...d Important Trade Sale ... AUCTION OF ... CUSTOM-MADE ...S, SHOES, ...AND SLIPPERS, ...esday, Sept. 14. AT 9:30 SHARP.

... GOOD GOODS, who desire to ...value for their money than is ... anywhere else, should not fail ...

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

...y, Sept. 15, at 9:30 a. m., ...ADE SALE OF ...ckery & Glassware.

...r another large stock of desirable ... C. C., Porcelain, Hotel, Rock. and ... Full lines of Table Glassware, Plated ...d Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brack-... for country merchants.

...GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...lar Trade Sale ... GOODS, ...AY, SEPT. 15, 9:30 A. M. ...Sale Cloaks and Clothing. ...GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...ON, FLERSHEIM & CO. ...84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...Sale, 9:30 This Morning ...MENSE STOCK ...HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ...A FULL LINE ...ARPETS. ...A LOT ...Ware, Enameled Ware, ...Merchandise, Chromos, &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...POMEROY & CO. ...WE SELL THIS DAY, ...ESDAY, SEPT. 14th, ...CK A. M., AT OUR STORES, ...& 80 Randolph-st., ...nd very complete collection of ...can and Foreign Coins, ...nds, Medals, ...Books and Curiosities. ...imit or reserve.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

...AUCTION SALE.

...ing Establishment for Sale. ...October next, at 3 o'clock p. m., we ...ile Auction at our office in the City of ...all the Real Estate, Machinery, ... Patents, and good will of the busi-... our present Manufacturing Estab-... of possession made known on day of ...

HARRIS M'F'G CO., I. FARNSWORTH, Sec'y.

...Wis., Sept. 1, 1881.

...ZER APERIENT.

...TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT ...isit the Mineral Springs here ...spend thousands of dollars in search ... a few doses of ...t's Seltzer Aperient ...h the same results at a cost of a few ...een tried for a quarter of a century ...ith invariable good results. It does ... yet thoroughly, cleaning up as it ... no bad effects.

...D BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CANDY.

...Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample ... retail box by express of the best ... Candies in America, put up ele-... gantly and strictly pure. Refers ... to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, ... Madison-st., Chicago.

PARIS STYLES.

...An entirely new confection ONLY found at KRANZ'S, 80 State.

HATS.

NEW FALL STYLES. Over 10,000 Fine Hats From 90 Cents to $2.50. BEST SILK HAT, $3.50. LESTER'S HAT HOUSES, 111 Randolph. 19½ N. Clark-st.

TRUNKS, &c.

...Tourists, Travelers, Excur-... sionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

HAIR GOODS.

...olesale & Retail. Send for price list. ...sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent ... the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to ... and warranted. Bernhardt Ware. ...BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

55 Congress-st., Boston.

INCORPORATED 1881.

Capital, $1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

Isaac T. Burr, Alex. H. Rice, Elisha Atkins, Oliver Ames, Jonas H. French, Wm. B. Bacon, H. M. Whitney, Fred L. Ames, Chas. J. Morrill, H. D. Hyde, Asa P. Potter, Levi C. Wade, A. L. Coolidge, W. D. Forbes, Thos. Nickerson, Geo. C. Lord, Thomas Dana, Ezra H. Baker, D. P. Kimball, B. P. Cheney, F. Gordon Dexter.

This Company is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for Administrators, Executors, Assignees, Charitable Associations, and all Courts of Law.

IT WILL ACT AS TRUSTEE, or as fiscal or transfer agent for Corporations, Municipalities, etc., and REGISTER and COUNTERSIGN Certificates of Stock, Bonds, etc.

IT IS AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE LOANS and to RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT.

We invite business and correspondence, and will make prices for prime securities by mail or telegraph.

ASA P. POTTER, President.
N. W. JORDAN, Actuary.
B. L. ARBECAM, Treasurer.

H. E. DILLINGHAM & CO.,

Stock and Cotton Brokers,

Members of the New York Stock & Cotton Exchanges.

N. E. cor. La Salle & Madison-sts., CHICAGO.

New York Offices, No. 13 New-st.

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Same as in New York, namely, $25 for buying and selling Hundred Bales.

Private wires to our offices in New York. No charge to customers for wiring orders. All orders promptly filled.

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Transact a general Banking and Brokerage business in Railway Stocks and Bonds.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Investments carefully attended to.

Direct Wire from our Office to New York.

Boody, Saltonstall & Co.,

Stocks and Bonds,

128 LA SALLE-ST.

BOODY, McCLELLAN & CO., 58 Broadway, N. Y.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

D. A. BOODY, R. LELAND, C. W. McCLELLAN, JR., F. G. SALTONSTALL.

F. A. BEERS & CO.,

112-114 La Salle-st., Chicago.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, and STOCKS bought and sold on margins.

STOCK PRIVILEGES at close rates secured on responsible parties, and operations conducted against them.

Best references furnished.

New York House, J. MICHELOT & CO., 48 Broad-st.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,

Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.

JOHN A DODGE & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also, secure STOCK PRIVILEGES at reasonable rates in which $25 to $100 can be invested. Full information on application, and Financial Report sent free.

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CULVER & CO.,

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AND

CULVER COMMISSION CO.,

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Solicit consignments of Grain. Fill Eastern orders with dispatch. Buy and sell Grain and Provisions for future delivery, and carry cash property on margins.

SILSBY & CO., Commission,

123 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 17.

Buy and Sell Grain for Future Delivery and Carry Cash Property on Margins. Correspondence solicited. References furnished.

OMAHA AND NEBRASKA.

The City and State at Present Enjoying the Biggest Kind of a Boom.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 11.—In a conversation with Mr. Leavitt Burnham, Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railway just now, he informed me the summing up of this year's crops in Nebraska is as follows:

Wheat an average crop; oats more than ordinary in yield as to weight and quality; rye and barley good, but average light; late potatoes light yield; early potatoes very good; hay unusually fine and abundant all over the State. When fed to live stock it means immense wealth to the stock-raisers and farmers. The movement of live stock to the Eastern markets this year is one month and a half earlier than last. The receipts at Omaha are unusually heavy, and for August were five times larger than for the same month last year, and the stock is all in fine condition. Corn is heavy in quantity and quality, and in passing through Seward, York, and Hamilton Counties recently Mr. Burnham says he did not see a single poor field, and everything is out of danger from frost.

With the good weather now prevailing next week he says the State Fair at Omaha will be the most extensive and well attended of any ever given in the history of Nebraska.

To sum up he says: Nebraska in general good results stands at the head of Western and Northwestern States, and as to the quality of the grain he refers in proof to the present ruling prices, viz.: Wheat per bushel, average $1; corn per bushel, 50 cents; oats per bushel, 40 cents to 50 cents wholesale.

The prospects for business this fall are excellent. The railroads are "booming," and one official says his line is suffering for the want of motive power to haul the freight offered for shipment.

A well-known merchant here says he is crowded for room for the transaction of his business, and that orders are pouring in on him steadily, and that his business for August exceeded that of any two months last spring. He is compelled to move into more commodious quarters as soon as possible, so as to be in shape to meet the demands of his constantly-increasing trade, which will soon rapidly extend all over the West. Local capital is fully employed, and more is needed. The amount on hand is inadequate, and an additional influx to the extent of several millions will find quick, steady, and profitable employment. The city seems to be improving faster than any point in the West. Weather cool and delightful. A fine rain last night and this morning. Thermometer ranging between 60 and 70 degrees in the shade.

OBSERVER.

$2,000 FOR A WOUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Sept. 13.—Jacob Krall in 1877 received a verdict in the Circuit Court against A. S. Lull for $2,000 for damages for injuries received from a bullet fired by the latter. The case was taken to the Supreme Court on a technical point, and the judgment affirmed. Since then the defendant began action in equity to have the judgment set aside on the ground that it was obtained upon testimony in behalf of the plaintiff which was false and fraudulent. The case in equity was heard before Judge Park at Medford last Friday, where an attempt was made to impeach the previous testimony of two of the principal witnesses. Judge Park has reserved his decision.

How to Get Well.

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds testify to this.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

BUSINESS.

Cliques Manipulating a Rise in Prices—Gould Reported to Be Buying Western Union.

Money Easy—Pool in Omaha Preferred—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Active and Very Nervous—An Early Advance Gives the Highest Prices Thus Far,

But a Season of Weakness Followed—A Great Many Holders Anxious to Sell "At the Top."

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS had a strong opening. This was ascribed to large purchases of Western Union and Northwestern. Prices afterward fell back on account of realizations, but at the close the market was strong.

Omaha common was strong, and advanced at the close to 43. It is said to be earning a dividend. A pool has been formed to advance the price of the preferred.

Gould's friends were buying Western Union. It advanced from 90⅞ to 92⅛ at the close. The point that it would go to 93 was almost fulfilled. Most of the "old hands," if they had operated at all on the point, would have gone contrary to it and sold short. Some day a great operator will arise in Wall street who will fool "the boys" as Bismarck deceived the hardened diplomatists of Europe—by telling them the truth. His profits at first will be immense.

Bears were reported to be covering, and all accounts agree that the short interest is almost eliminated.

Some New York brokers are advising their customers to sell on the rise, as they have little confidence in the permanence of the upward movement. It is worth noting as a sign of the market that Government bonds are in better demand at higher prices.

Burlington & Quincy was active with good buying, and the demand for the other regular dividend payers seems to be improving. Northwest was higher than it has been for some time lately. Its business is enormous. The coal stocks were unusually active, and recorded gains.

Rigolo, of the *Sun*, says the heaviest losers by the St. Joe corner are unquestionably Gould, Sage, and Hopkins, of the Wabash Road. A number of persons were caught on small lots, from 100 to 500 shares each, including a Washington politician, who had to settle for $30,000. Chicago and Boston have also contributed their quota, while among the prominent New Yorkers Messrs. Henry N. Smith, Ben Carver, and W. R. Travers are sufferers. The latter acknowledges a loss of some $23,000, and adds: "I al-l-lways p-p-prefer to ack-k-nowledge a loss than a g-g-gain, for it d-d-discourages p-p-people from t-t-trying to b-b-borrow m-m-money from me."

"The ultimate result of all these corners in wheat, corn, pork, lard, and stocks," said a venerable business man connected with Wall street for nearly half a century, "will be an utter demoralization of business. Seats in the Exchange worth $30,000 today will beg purchasers at $10,000, and D. O. Mills won't be able to make two per cent per annum upon the $5,000,000 he is investing in his stock-brokers' caravansary in Broad street. Everything has a limit—even the fortitude and recklessness of born gamblers. I firmly believed that the terrible lessons derived from Black Friday, Prairie du Chien, Northwest, and other corners had rendered them impossible in the future. But I see that I was sadly mistaken, and that with the mass of people experience, unless it be personal, goes for very little. Mr. Duff, Mr. Dowd, and all the other young engineers of the Hannibal & St. Jo corner have never been in corners before, and they expect to come out way ahead. But I'll bet any amount of money that they will come out at the wrong end of the horn. Not only will they not be able to sell the stock they have accumulated, but the market value of the Hannibal & St. Joe securities will be injured for years to come, and Gould and Sage will not rest till they have punished every one connected with the corner. These two men had to settle for a large amount, but they will get the money back, and with heavy interest, you may rest assured of that. Gould controls the Wabash and the bridges over the Mississippi, and can ruin the St. Jo in no time, even if there had been anything to ruin in it."

The London *Times* sees no terrors in the "scramble for gold" of which so much has lately been said in connection with the movement of the precious metals from Europe to America. It says:

It has made the official discount rate in London and Paris 5 per cent and in Berlin 5 per cent, but these are not "evils" to the mercantile community, which can well afford 4 and 5 per cent to carry on sound business, while they are very decidedly of advantage to bankers and capitalists who have money to lend. Long before the present "scramble for gold" began money was very much dearer in Lombard street than it is now, or promises soon to be. The truth is that under any system of currency business in good years tends to expand to the point at which the cash reserves of banks are more largely drawn on than at other times and money tends to rise. This is the real source of dear money at the present time. Trade being good in the United States and beginning to improve in Western Europe, more coin is wanted than in depressed years, and the cash reserves of banks are more strained than at other times. There is no escape from times of dear money. Fortunately, moderately dear money is not an evil, as the prophets of cheapness are always assuming; but if it were an evil, there would be absolutely no means of avoiding it.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	1880.	1881.	Increase.
Month of August	$ 732,755	$ 832,386	$ 99,631
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	5,161,462	5,405,587	244,125

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA.

	1880.	1881.	Increase.
Fourth week of August	$ 64,149	$ 124,699	$ 60,550
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,942,670	2,750,723	808,05

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stock:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
West. Union Tel. Co.	90⅞	92⅝	90⅞	92⅛
C., B. & Q.	159	160½	158⅞	159½
Canada Southern	66	66⅞	66	66⅞
C., C. & I. C.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛
Rock Island	137½	138	137½	138
Illinois Central	130	131	129⅞	130⅞
Manhattan	21½	23⅛	21½	22⅞
New York Central	143⅞	144½	143⅞	144⅛
New York Elevated	108	108	107⅞	107⅞
Metropolitan Elevated	85	86	85	85
Mil., L. S. & W.	50½	53	50½	53
C., C., C. & I.	91	92	91	91½
Erie	43⅞	44⅞	43⅝	44⅛
Erie, pfd.	88	88½	88	88⅛
Michigan Central	97⅞	99⅛	97⅞	97⅞
Lake Shore	124¼	124⅝	123⅞	124⅛
Northwestern	126½	127⅛	126⅝	127⅛
Northwestern pfd	139⅛	139¾	139⅛	139¼
St. Paul	120⅞	121⅛	119⅞	121⅛
St. Paul pfd.	133¼	133	132	133⅛
Omaha	41	43⅞	41	43
Do preferred	104	105	104	105
Lake Erie & W.	55⅛	56⅞	55⅛	56¼
Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	77	77	77	77
Chattanooga	90	91	89½	90
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	50	51⅝	49⅞	51⅛
Do preferred	87⅛	89⅞	87⅛	89
Louisville & Nashville	97⅛	99	97⅛	98
Reading	64⅝	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞
L. B. & W.	46⅛	48⅛	46	48
Union Pacific	123⅛	124¼	123	123⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	42	43⅛	42	43⅛
Hannibal & St. Joe pfd	113	115	113	114½
Northern Pacific	40⅛	41	40	40⅛
Do preferred	82	82⅝	82	82⅜
Kan. & Texas	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛
Delaware, Lack. & West	125¾	126⅛	125¾	126⅛
Del. & Hudson	109	109⅞	109	109⅞
New Jersey Central	95¼	97½	95	97¼
Pacific Mail	51⅛	51⅞	51	51⅛
St. Louis & San Francisco	46	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛
Do preferred	72⅝	73⅝	72	73⅛
Morris & Essex	125	125	124⅞	124⅞
Ont. & Western	31⅛	31⅞	31	31⅛
Erie seconds	101⅛	102⅛	101	102⅛
Central Pacific	91	91⅞	90	91⅞
Chesp. & Ohio	27⅛	28	27	27⅞
Do 1st preferred	38⅞	40⅛	38⅞	40⅛
Do 2d preferred	29⅛	30⅛	29	30⅛
Mobile & Ohio	38⅛	38⅛	37⅞	38¼
Terre Haute	45	49	45	49
Denver & Rio Grande	91	91¾	90	90¾
Peoria, D. & E.	42	43⅛	42	42⅞
Missouri Pacific	107⅛	108⅞	107⅛	108
Texas Pacific	53⅛	54⅛	53	53⅞
Ohio Central	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛
Oregon	165	169	165	165⅛
Met. "L" bonds	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Manitoba	102	103	102	103
Marietta & Cincinnati	15⅞	16	15½	16

In Chicago, Government bonds were active and higher. District of Columbia 3.65s were 107 bid and 108 asked; United States 3½s, 101¼ bid and 101⅝ asked; 4s, 115⅞ bid and 116¼ asked; and 4½s, 112⅞ bid and 113¼ asked. At the close the 4s were 116⅛ and 116½, and the 4½s 113 and 113⅜.

Foreign exchange was dull and without variation. Bankers' sterling was 481 and 484½. Sterling actual rates were 480 and 483¼; commercial sterling was nominally 477½@478¾. Bankers' francs were 526⅞ for sixty days, and 522½ for demand; French commercial bills were 530 and 527½; Belgian commercial, 527½; bankers' marks, 94 and 94⅞; and commercial, 93@93½.

New York's foreign commerce last week showed an excess of imports of foreign merchandise over exports of domestic products, the latter being $8,442,812 and the former $9,078,635. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, are $269,134,537, against $260,691,725 last year; imports of merchandise, $286,458,724, against $345,975,762 last year; exports of specie, $7,904,101, against $5,700,967 last year; and imports of specie from all points abroad, $42,256,167, against $21,322,114 last year. The total arrivals of gold from Europe at the New York Assay Office since Aug. 13 (whence we date the beginning of the fall import movement this year)—Saturday's arrivals not included—are $9,277,000, against $15,463,900 last year and $15,905,000 the year before.

The importations of specie and bullion at New York during the week ending Sept. 9 were $6,096,277, consisting of $6,061,708 in gold and $34,569 in silver, as against a total of $3,953,691 for the week ending Sept. 11 last year. The importations since the 1st of January and since the 1st of August compare as follows with the movement during the corresponding periods of last year:

	SINCE JAN. 1.		SINCE AUG. 1.	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
Gold	$39,912,079	$18,195,436	$11,237,820	$16,221,069
Silver	2,065,385	3,796,371	311,456	601,865
Total	$41,977,464	$21,991,807	$11,599,276	$16,822,934

Chicago bank clearings were $8,100,000. Loans are in lighter demand, with rates at 5@7 per cent. New York exchange was inactive, and was quoted between banks at 80c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount.

Lincoln Park 7s sold at 109¼, and Chicago City Railway 4½s at 101½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The share speculation was characterized by considerable activity, but the market was decidedly feverish. The general tendency, however, was in the direction of higher figures, those shares in which the short interest was largest being most prominent in the improvement. At the opening prices showed an advance ranging from ⅛ to 2 as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, and the market continued to improve up to midday, when the current quotations showed a rise of ⅜ to 6, Oregon Navigation, Ohio & Mississippi, Ohio Central, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, Louisville & Nashville, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Wabash & Pacific being most conspicuous therein. After midday Oregon Navigation fell off 3, and the general list reacted ⅛ to 1¼, but on a renewal of the purchasing movement the decline was almost entirely recovered. During the afternoon there was another reaction of ⅛ to 1⅞, but in the late dealings the speculation again took an upward turn, and prices rose ¼ to 1½, but at the close a fractional reaction took place in most instances. The Hannibal & St. Joseph "corner" remains very quiet, and there were no transactions in the common stock today. The forthcoming quarterly report of the Western Union Telegraph Company will show a dividend of $400,000 after the payment of a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. It appears, however, that the sum of $1,025,000 obtained from the sales of various securities held by the company, such as gold and stock, telegraph stock, Cuban Cable stock, etc., is included in the net earnings, so that for the nine months which ends with the present quarter the company has really earned only 3½ per cent, whereas it will have paid 4½ per cent.

In the money market a fair degree of activity prevailed, but capital available for loans was in good supply, and the rates of interest demanded did not exceed the legal figure. Call loans on pledge of acceptable stock ranged between 4 and 6, the great bulk of the business being done at the intermediate rate. The closing quotation was 4 and 5. The Government-bond dealers supplied their requirements at 3@4. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged.

In sterling exchange the nominal asking quotations continue unchanged at 481 for sixty-day bills and 484½ for demand. The market today was dull but firm, the offerings of bills being light.

Railroad mortgages were in good demand, and generally at advancing quotations. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts sold up from 70 to 75, reacted to 72, and closed at 72½. Erie consolidated seconds declined from 101⅞ to 101⅝, and advanced to 102⅛. Mobile & Ohio second debentures rose from 68½ to 70, and reacted to 69¾. Ohio Central incomes sold up from 51 to 56, and closed at the highest point. Ohio Southern incomes, the last previous sale of which was at 43, advanced to 48. Peoria, Decatur & Evansville incomes rose from 84 to 85; Morris & Essex 7s of 1871 from 124½ to 125; St. Paul consols from 124¼ to 126; Lake Erie & Western incomes from 65 to 69; Louisville & Nashville general 6s from 104½ to 105¼; Kansas City & Northern firsts (Omaha Division) from 118 to 118½; Iron Mountain general 5s from 90½ to 91⅞; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes from 74 to 76½; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s from 56 to 57; and do firsts (Class B) from 85 to 85¾. Delaware & Hudson 7s of 1884 advanced from 108 to 108½, and returned to 108. Nashville & Chattanooga firsts rose from 118 to 118½, and reacted to 118¼. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts declined from 101 to 100¼.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Governments were steady for extended 6s and 5s, and ⅛ higher for 4½s and 4s.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and generally firm.

State securities were dull and almost entirely nominal.

The stock market opened strong, and ⅛ to 2 higher, the latter for Nashville & Chattanooga, and prices continued to rise with occasional slight reactions until about midday, when an advance ranging from ⅛ to 6 was established, the latter on Oregon Navigation. Ohio & Mississippi, Ohio Central, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and Wabash Pacific were also prominent therein. During the afternoon there was a reaction of ½ to 3, which was most marked in Oregon Navigation and Hannibal & St. Joe preferred, and which was followed by a recovery of ½ to 1, and later by a reaction of ⅛ to 1¼. In late dealings speculation became again strong, and in final sales there was an advance of ¼ to 1½, the best figures of the day being current in many instances at the close. No sales of Hannibal & St. Joe took place today.

Transactions, 376,000.

Canada Southern	1,100	Ohio & Mississippi	8,800
Central Pacific	5,000	Ontario & Western	4,500
D., L. & W.	43,000	Ohio Central	5,800
D. & H.	6,000	Pacific Mail	4,000
Denver & Rio G.	10,000	P., D. & E.	3,000
Erie	6,000	Reading	11,000
Han. & St. Joe pref.	2,300	St. Paul	15,000
Kansas & Texas	5,700	St. Paul & Omaha	9,000
Lake Shore	14,000	Texas Pacific	5,800
Louisville & Nash	5,800	Union Pacific	9,700
Michigan Central	14,000	Wabash Pacific	40,000
Missouri Pacific	7,000	Western Union	57,000
Northwestern	11,000	Nash. & Chat	9,700
N. J. Central	15,000	L. B. & W.	1,800
New York Central	2,400	C., B. & Q.	3,700
Northern Pacific	9,000	Illinois Central	2,600

Money easy at 3@6, closing at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, dull at 480¼; demand, 484.

Produce exports for the week, $747,355.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101¼	New 4s	116⅞
New 5s	101⅛	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	113⅛		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	114¼	U. P. firsts pfd	117
Erie seconds	101⅛	U. P. land grant	116¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	110½	U. P. sinking fund	123½
Louisiana consols	67	Virginia 6s	35
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia consols	77½
St. Joe	107	Virginia deferred	115
St. P. & S. C. firsts	112¼	Do (Rio Grande Div.)	92
Tennessee 6s	68¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	78½
Tennessee new	68		

STOCKS.

Adams	136	New Jersey Central	97¾
Alton & Terre Haute	50	Norfolk & W	56¼
Do pref	95	Northern Pacific	40½
American	88	Do pref	82¾
B., C. R. & N.	78	Northwestern	127
Canada Southern	66⅞	Do pref	139¾
C., C. & I. C.	22⅞	New York Central	144⅛
Central Pacific	91⅞	Ohio Central	29
Ches. & Ohio	28	Ohio & Miss	45
Do 1st pref	40	Do pref	110
Do 2d pref	29¾	Ontario & Western	31¼
Chicago & Alton	132	Pacific Mail	51½
Do pref	150	Panama	255
C., B. & Q.	159¾	P., D. & E.	42¾
C., St. L. & N O	76	Pittsburg	137½
Cin., San. & Cleve	50	Reading	64¾
Cleve. & Col.	91	Rock Island	137½
Del. & Hudson	109¾	St. L. & San F.	46¼
Del., Lac. & Wes	126⅛	Do pref	72½
D. & R. G.	90¾	Do 1st pref	105½
Erie	44	St. Paul	121⅛
Do pref	88	Do pref	132
Fort Wayne	140	St. Paul, M. & M	102
H. & St. Joe	[illegible]	St. Paul & Omaha	43
Do pref	114¼	Do pref	106¾
Harlem	246	Texas Pacific	53¾
Houston & Texas	90	Union Pacific	123⅞
Illinois Central	130	United States	62½
I., B. & W.	47¾	W., St. L. & Pacific	51¼
Kansas & Texas	42⅛	Do pref	88⅞
L. E. & W.	55½	Fargo	129
Lake Shore	124⅛	Western Union	92⅛
Louisville & Nash	98	Caribou	2
L. N. A. & C.	70	Central Arizona	1¾
M. & C. firsts pref	15½	Excelsior	1½
M. C. seconds	10	Homestake	19
Mem. & Charleston	78¾	Little Pittsburg	2¾
Michigan Central	97⅞	Ontario	36
Missouri Pacific	108	Quicksilver	12
Mobile & Ohio	38	Do pref	56
Morris & Essex	125	Silver Cliff	4¾
Nash & Chattanooga	90	Standard	21

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The stock market was buoyant, and, with one or two exceptions, somewhat higher. Quotations are given in comparison with the closing rates of Monday. Hartford & Erie 7s opened at 70, yesterday's closing price, and advanced on large sales to 72. Eastern 4½s advanced ¼, to 110¼; Atlantic & Pacific income 6s ½, to 48½; Burlington & Missouri 6s, non-exempt, ½, to 106½. Atchison 5s were firm at 97. Fort Scott 7s declined ⅛, to 111⅞, and Ogdensburg 6s ¼, to 109½.

In the railroads, Atchison went up from 138¼ to 139¼; New York & New England advanced 2, to 71½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from 157⅞ to 159⅞; Sandusky from 24¾ to 26@25¾; Wisconsin Central from 23⅞ to 24½; Eastern declined from 49 to 47½; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington from 14⅛ to 13½. Iowa Central gained 1, to 38; Union Pacific ⅛, to 123½.

Land stocks were neglected.

Bell Telephone declined 1⅛, to 158.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water-Power	8¼	Eastern R. R.	47½
Boston Land	9	Flint & P. M.	31½
Atch. & Topeka 1st 7s.	121	L. R. & Fort Smith	78
Boston, H. & E. 7s.	72	N. Y. & N. E.	71½
Eastern R. R. 4½s	110¼	O. & Lake C. common	44
Atch. & Topeka R.R.	139¼	Old Colony	127
Boston & Albany	171	Rutland pfd.	28
Boston & Maine	153	Rutland common	5¼
C. B. & Q.	159⅞	Wis. Central, common	24¾
Cin., San. & Cleve	25¾		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Consols, 98 11-16 money; 98¾ account.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Rentes, 85f 45c for account and exchange on London; 25f 36c for checks.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Exchange on New York—Sight, $1.00 per $1,000; bankers' sterling, 480.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The dealings in the mining shares were the largest on the list, and prices as a rule were well sustained. Sullivan, on sales of 500 shares, improved ⅛, selling up to 4⅞. Pewabic advanced to 15, Silver Islet declined ¾, to 32¾, and Franklin, as compared with the close yesterday, showed an improvement of ⅛. San Pedro was the exception to the general rule, and sold off to 2¾—its lowest point for several months. Transactions at the Mining Exchange were quiet and limited. Cedar Springs sold at 60 regular and 65, buyer 60. Copperopolis advanced from 100 to 102, and sold at 210, buyer 30, Massachusetts & New Mexico gained from 26 to 27, and sold seller 30 at 25. Milton was also higher, going from 90 to 92, and 98 buyer 80.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	3⅛	Franklin	13¼
Calumet & H.	19⅛	Pewabic	15
Catalpa	1¼	Quincy	37
Copper Falls	3	Ridge	4¼
Duncan Silver	½	Silver Islet	32¾

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Mining stocks closed:

Alpha	4¼	Hale & Norcross	4⅜
Alta	4½	Mexican	12¼
Bechtel	15-16	Mono	3½
Belcher	3⅛	Northern Belle	17
Best & Belcher	15	Ophir	8⅛
Bodie	8⅛	Oro	13-32
Bullion	1⅛	Overman	2⅜
Bulwer	2¼	Potosi	2⅛
California	1⅛	Savage	2¾
Chollar	2⅛	Sierra Nevada	24¾
Con. Virginia	2⅛	Silver King	18¼
Crown Point	1⅛	Tip Top	5⅛
Eureka Con	27	Union Consolidated	17⅜
Exchequer	1¼	Yellow Jacket	6¾
Gould & Curry	8⅛	South Bodie	2⅛
Grand Prize	13-32	Mt. Diablo	6⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Sept. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Eighteenth st, 150 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, dated July 27 (Henry Oppenheimer to Edward Murray)	$ 850
The premises No. 78 Twenty-fifth-st, dated Sept. 12 (Julia A. Townsend to Minnie A. Townsend)	3,300
West Taylor st, 145 ft e of Laflin, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 10 (William A. Porter to Emily Soergel)	1,000
Clybourn av, 616 ft n w of Webster, n e f, 75x130 ft, dated Sept. 16 (J. G. Lombard to George Hirschman)	1,725
Dayton st, 83 ft s of Weed, w f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Sept. 5 (George A. Robbins to John M. Stetzier)	1,000
Francisco st, 162 ft n of West Lake, w f, 32x306 ft, dated Aug. 22 (G. G. Chilcote to F. S. Baird)	2,000
Fremont st, n e corner of Sophia, w f, 100x125 ft, dated July 29 (Anna W. Eddy to Meacham & Loomis)	4,000
Ogden av, 250 ft s w of Oakley, n w f, 25x120 ft, dated Aug. 18 (W. and C. Wheeler to Chicago West Division Railway Company)	850
The premises No. 2900 Lowe av, dated Sept. 13 (Michael O'Hara to James Grogan)	2,450
Marshfield av, 168 feet s of Thirty-sixth-st, f, 24x125 feet, dated Sept. 12 (M. Bartchue to H. Knetchke)	250
South Park av, 73 ft s of Rav st, e f, 52x110 ft, dated Sept. 3 (Peter Bergman to John Reiland)	2,850
Dayton st, 96 ft s of Willow, e f, 24x124½ ft, improved, dated Sept. 12 (John M. Stetzier to August Hiemann)	1,850
Butterfield st, 213 ft n of Thirty-third, w f, 25x100 feet, dated Sept. 13 (Frederick Mattert to J. Kloekmann)	2,000
Van Buren st, 100 ft w of Franklin, s f, 24x10 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Portsmouth Savings Bank to Meyer Wheeler)	6,000
West Congress st, s w cor of Aberdeen, n f, 200x110 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Thomas P. Philips to Albert B. Dewey)	11,000
Osborn st, 114 3-13 ft n of West Indiana, e f, 25x79 ft, dated Sept. 22 (J. A. Phillips to M. Coster)	407
Jay st, 239 ft n of Webster av, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 24 (Patrick Hallaher to R. Hediger)	400
Oak st, 325 ft e of Rush st, n f, 35x111 ft, dated Sept. 13 (The Union Brass Manufacturing Company to C. A. and S. E. Sworttiguer)	2,975
Sherman st, nw corner of Taylor, e f, 24x106 ft, dated Sept. 12 (Frances Knecht to George Deuerling)	5,850
Twenty-second st, 43 ft e of Prairie av, n f, 17x144 ft, dated Sept. 1 (estate of Otto Moor to Ellen C. Henderson)	5,725

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Dempster place, 129 ft e of Green Bay road, s f, 50x159 6-10 ft, dated Sept. 7 (John Noble to Edward Minster)	1,750
Florence av, between Diversy st and Wrightwood av, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 7 (E. S. Dreyer to Emily Zeuch)	400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Root st, 250 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 9 (Patrick Joyce to James Kennedy)	$ 600
Shurtleff av, 175 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 2½x122 ft, dated July 26 (C. J. and W. H. Palmer to Samuel Hurd)	450
Fifty-first st, bet Bissell and Hanover, s f, 100x126 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (Edward Stauger to Nettie Merkl)	3,000
Michigan av, near Fifty-third st, w f, 100x177½ ft, dated Sept. 9 (Edward A. Packard to Jacob Rosenberg)	4,000
Wentworth av, 50 ft n of Fifty-third st, w f, 25x126 ft, improved, dated Sept. 8 (G. C. Auderegg to Robert Berger)	800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Heine st, 50 ft n of Wabansia, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Aug 2 (E. Albricht to P. Hirsch)	$ 375
Cortland st, s e cor of Seymour av, n f, 24x124⅝ ft, improved, dated Sept. 13 (H. and L. Fick to George B. Kraemer)	1,950

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
Flour, brls	17,782	6,505	12,538	6,159
Wheat, bu	50,703	71,525	173,347	65,162
Corn, bu	627,168	418,915	372,872	94,458
Oats, bu	94,204	117,708	84,713	64,805
Rye, bu	10,952	7,348	7,046	8,985
Barley, bu	44,815	28,620	16,260	22,327
Grass seed, lbs	463,824	469,826	308,514	389,757
Flax seed, lbs	2,927,045	1,656,870	3,076,650	2,891,894
Broom-corn, lbs	35,000		36,071	11,431
Cured meats, lbs	291,170	353,300	3,936,388	3,325,537
Beef, tcs			117	
Beef, brls			390	371
Pork, brls	150	800	1,000	2,311
Lard, lbs	103,150	157,400	1,762,510	735,137
Tallow, lbs	104,998	41,833	75,456	79,867
Butter, lbs	382,822	266,297	248,543	441,449
Live Hogs, No	16,006	15,633	3,784	4,315
Cattle, No	5,852	6,09[illegible]	2,104	2,189
Sheep, No	490	45		
Hides, lbs	157,260	218,630	185,908	335,627
Wool, lbs	156,498	32,22[illegible]	164,108	70,010
Potatoes, bu	5,690	1,51[illegible]	6,497	....
Coal, tons	7,536	6,65[illegible]	1,320	2,451
Hay, tons	130	15	60	22
Lumber, feet	8,345	11,31[illegible]	3,972	3,989
Shingles, feet	5,162	4,0[illegible]	989	234
Salt, brls	9,020	12,55[illegible]	3,912	4,162
Eggs, pkgs	812	52	229	505
Cheese, bxs	7,245	1,61[illegible]	6,676	3,357
Green apples, brls	3,509	4[illegible]	105	20

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars red winter wheat, 5 cars other grades, 65 cars No. 2 spring, 21 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected (102 wheat); 430 cars and 36,600 bu No. 2 corn, 117 cars and 10,600 bu high mixed, 395 cars rejected, etc. (942 corn); 23 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 2 mixed, 32 cars rejected (68 oats); 26 cars No. 2 rye, 4 cars rejected; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 24 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars lower grades (41 barley). Total (1,183 cars), 625,000 bu. Inspected out: 170,965 bu wheat, including 144,071 bu of "posted," 345,650 bu corn, 37,151 bu oats.

The leading produce markets were very irregular and unsettled yesterday. Prices were higher than ever, but did not long remain at the top. There were too many anxious to sell to permit it. The markets looked more top-heavy than at any other time for two or three weeks previous, and a good many of the observant ones thought that prices were on the turn, having been strained as much as they would bear. This was the case in provisions, wheat, corn, and oats; while rye and barley advanced, but seemed more like staying up. A great deal of property was offered that had been held with orders to sell when the markets should look as if they were likely to decline. This was really the weak feature of the situation, as it showed that a good many people were of the opinion that the markets are high. The sharp decline in cotton helped to unsettle confidence in the future of produce.

Mess pork closed 5@15c lower, at $19.65@19.67½ for October and $20.77½@20.80 for January. Lard closed a shade firmer, at $12.30@12.32½ for October and $12.85@12.87½ for January. Short ribs closed 5c higher, at $10.40@$10.42½ for October. Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.26¾@1.26⅞ for September, and $1.29⅝@1.29¾ for October. Corn closed ⅜c lower, at 64⅞@64½c for September and 65⅞@65¾c for October. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 39⅛@39⅛c for September, 40⅛@40⅜c seller October, and 41⅞@42c seller November. Rye closed ½c higher, at $1.04 for September, $1.06⅛@1.07 for October, and $1.09@1.09⅛ for November. Barley closed 2c higher, at $1.10 cash for No. 2, and $1.10 for October and November. Hogs were 5@10c higher, at $6.50@$7.00 for light and at $6.40@7.40 for heavy. Cattle were steady, with sales at $2.25@6.25.

Jobbers of dry-goods were busy. There was a good attendance of buyers and a free flow of mail and telegraph orders. Prices remain firm, with standard cotton productions showing an upward tendency. There was an active movement in clothing, millinery goods, and boots and shoes, prices ruling firm all around. Groceries were active and strong. Sugars met with a brisk demand, and in response to higher prices at the East there was an advance of ⅛c. Coffees, rice, sirups, starch, soaps, candles, and in fact everything in the list was firm. No price changes were noted in diary products. They were in good demand and were as firm as before. Dried fruits were moving freely, and excepting Valencia raisins, which were ⅛c lower, previous prices were freely supported. The fish market was unchanged. Oils were firm, with extra lard quoted higher at 95c. Coal, leather, pig-iron, and bagging were unchanged.

The hay market shows much firmness for the better grades, for which an active inquiry exists. Other grades are fairly active. In broom-corn dealers report a light trade, with stocks reduced to a minimum. Green fruits show a hardening tendency, especially peaches, pears, and grapes. Apples are still plenty, good fruit selling at $1.50 per brl, and very choice at $2.25@2.50. Hides, tallow, and grease are steady, with no new feature to note. Wool is moving steadily, the bulk of the sales being of low-grade fleeces, which bring low prices. Seeds were fairly active, with clover and timothy firm and flaxseed steady at Monday's figures.

Lake freights were firmer, charters having been made at 3½c for corn and 4c for wheat. A good share of the room engaged was for wheat. The engagements aggregated 255,000 bu corn, 193,000 bu wheat, and 10,000 bu flaxseed.

Rail freights to New York are about 12½c per 100 lbs on grain.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, and St. Louis were 205,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 231,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 599,000 bu.

The following were the direct exports from this city during the last week on through bills of lading: 7,541 brls flour, 158,284 bu wheat, 72,453 bu corn, 1,514 pkgs pork, 4,812 boxes meats, 6,230 cases canned meats, 6,150 pkgs lard, 50 brls tongues, 60 brls beef, 146,515 lbs butter, 576,853 lbs cheese, 90,638 lbs seeds, 804,168 lbs oil-cake, 35,459 lbs clover-seed.

The following are the footings on the official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last and at the corresponding date last year:

	1881.	1880.
No. 2 winter wheat	5,215	251,420
No. 2 winter	27,013	124,028
No. 2 spring	3,901,395	645,249
No. 3 spring	109,418	109,240
Total wheat	4,120,407	1,395,988
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	4,826,835	3,411,342
New high-mixed	20,965	18,000
Rejected	1,076,065	74,910
Total corn	5,963,595	3,559,551
No. 2 oats	867,542	38,883
No. 2 white	54,700	7,790
Total oats	945,020	78,341
No. 2 rye	222,130	43,669
Total rye	237,980	51,201
No. 2 barley	42,488	42,082
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	22,247	36,079
Total barley	64,854	82,597
Total grain	11,239,856	4,977,678

These figures show a decrease during last week of 245,882 bu wheat, 268,447 bu oats, and an increase of 402,546 bu corn, 35,719 bu rye, 26,768 bu barley. Total decrease, 49,296 bu.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By railroads	80,126	384,147	725,858	360,476
By canal		22,797		
To Buffalo	905	100,000	2,067,647	147,695
To Erie	500			
Oswego		38,600	30,947	
Ogdensburg		17,000		
To Port Huron			66,530	
Montreal		16,000		
To Kingston		75,281		
To other ports	282		104,731	14,935
Totals	81,813	713,885	2,985,740	523,106

Also 34,619 bu rye and 82,977 bu barley shipped by rail.

The question was asked yesterday, why were the holders of wheat in August hunted up and consulted about the posting of wheat while there was no such consultation previous to the posting of wheat this month. The reason probably is that the holders of the wheat were known in the one case and not in the other. It may seem unfair; but it was no more than right to give the holders of property a chance to move it without having it advertised as bad. Of course this could not be done in the latter case. Whether it was necessary or not to post it at all is another matter.

Several communications have reached us in reference to "Oneida's" offer to furnish seed wheat to farmers. He may be addressed care of *Produce Exchange Reporter*, New York City.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and very much unsettled. The market advanced early, in sympathy with a 6d rise in lard in Liverpool, and 10c higher prices on hogs at the Stock-Yards. There was a better inquiry for spot stuff, but holders of futures were anxious to sell after wheat turned, and the result was a very heavy feeling which was marked by large offerings of lard on Eastern account. The local packers were understood to be generally inclined to the bear side, on account of the relative weakness in Europe, with apathy among consumers there, and the report that some British manufacturers were reducing their production. They say there is little encouragement to open out packing the approaching winter at anything like present prices.

MESS PORK—Advanced 17½c per brl, then declined 30@45c, and closed 20c lower on January than the previous day, with only 6c decline on the near futures. The latest quotations on 'Change were about $19.65 for round lots spot or seller the month, $19.65@19.70 seller October, and $20.70@20.75 for January. Sales were reported of 450 brls spot at $19.80@20.00; 18,000 brls seller October at $19.62½@19.90; 2,000 brls seller November at $19.80@20.15; 250 brls seller the year at $19.70; 14,000 brls seller January at $20.65@21.10; and 3,000 brls seller February at $21.00@21.17½. Total, 37,700 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board:

Mess pork.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed, do. bid.
September	$19.60	$....	$19.60
October	19.75	19.62½@19.90	19.65
November	19.95	19.82½@20.15	19.75
January	20.62½	20.65@21.10	20.77½
February	21.05	21.00@21.17½	20.92½

LARD—Advanced 12½@15c per 100 lbs on the near futures, with little change for January, and declined 17½c, closing nearly the same as the previous day, at $12.25 for round lots, spot, or seller the month, $12.27½@12.30 for October, and $12.82½@12.85 for January. Sales were reported of 500 tcs spot, partly at $12.32½; 2,000 tcs seller the month at $12.30@12.37½; 14,500 tcs seller October at $12.22½@12.40; 5,250 tcs seller November at $12.45@12.60; 750 tcs seller the year at $12.35@12.40; 22,000 tcs seller January at $12.80@12.97½; 7,000 tcs seller February at $12.90@13.05; and 2,250 tcs seller March at $13.00@13.15. Total, 54,250 tcs. The following shows the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed, do. bid.
September	$12.25	$12.30 @12.37½	$12.30
October	12.25	12.22½@12.40	12.30
November	12.42½	12.45 @12.60	12.47½
January	12.85	12.80 @12.97½	12.85
February	12.92½	12.90 @13.05	13.00

MEATS—Advanced 10c per 100 lbs, and closed 5c higher than the previous day. Sales were reported of 400 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 8¼c; 350 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11¾@12c; 100 boxes short ribs at $10.70; 3,100,000 lbs do at $10.50@10.55 spot, $10.45@10.47½ seller September, $10.40@10.47½ seller October, $10.45@10.50 for November, and $10.65@10.67½ for January. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2:50 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$10.40	$7.50	$10.40	$10.65
Do, boxed	10.65	7.75	10.65	10.90
September, loose	10.40	7.50	10.40	10.65
October	10.40	7.55	10.40	10.65

Short ribs, seller October, closed at $10.40@10.42½. Long clears quoted at $10.35 loose and $10.60 boxed; Cumberlands, 10⅝@10⅞c boxed; long-cut hams, 11¾@12c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 11¾@12c for 13@16 average; green hams, same average, 9½@9¾c.

Bacon quoted at 8@8½c for shoulders, 11¼@11½c for short ribs, 11⅝@11⅞c for short clears, 12@13c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.00@10.50 for extra mess, and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand and strong, with light offerings. No large lots were taken, but exporters were looking around, and would have taken more had suitable lots been on the market. Sales were reported of 500 brls and 500 sacks springs at $5.60@7.12½; and 250 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, equal to 1,100 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.50@8.00; shipping springs, $5.00@6.50; the low-grade springs, $4.00@5.00. Rye flour at about $6.00@6.10.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand and firm at former quotations. Sales were reported of 15 cars bran at $17.00@20.00 for good and $11.00 for sour; 8 cars middlings at $21.00@25.00; 1 car shorts at $21.50; 1 car wheat-screenings at $8.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and very much unsettled. The market for next month advanced 1⅜c, touching the highest point thus far, but then declined 2⅛c, and closed ⅛@⅜c below the latest price of Monday. Liverpool reported an advance of 1d per cental, and our receipts were again small, with relatively large shipments, but the latter understood to be chiefly "posted" wheat. These things seem to have set the leading clique to buying, and they filled in a big line of shorts. But the advance brought out a great many orders to "sell at $1.30 or over" for October. This broke the market. It subsequently recovered partly under news of greater firmness in New York, but again ruled heavy as news of the first break brought selling orders from the outside. There were a good many buying orders in hand early, though not so many as on several previous days. Local operators were watching nervously for a break, many of them professing to be confident that it must come before long, but they were rather wary about selling on the down-turns. Spot wheat was stronger, No. 2 closing at $1.27¼ for fresh receipts, with regular at $1.27 asked, No. 3 was 2c higher; and posted wheat was very strong, selling at $1.23, but later at $1.24. Spot sales were reported of 20,000 bu and 57 cars No. 2 at $1.27¼@1.29¼; 27,000 bu and 3 do cars posted do at $1.24@1.25; 76 cars No. 3 at $1.19, and 16 cars by sample at $1.00@1.23. Total about 110,000 bu. Also 4 cars old No. 2 Minnesota at $1.34½; and 3 cars new do at $1.33. Seller October opened at $1.29⅝@1.30, sold at $1.29⅝, advanced to $1.31⅛@1.31¼, declined irregularly to $1.29⅞, improved to $1.29⅞, and closed at $1.29⅝. Seller November sold at $1.32@1.34⅛, closing at $1.33⅛, after ranging 2⅛@3⅛c above October. Seller the month sold at $1.27@1.29¼; December sold at $1.33⅛@1.36⅛; and the year about the same as September. The following gives the range for the day, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 spring.	Closing Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.27	$1.27¾@1.29¼	$1.27
Seller September	1.26¾	1.26 @1.29¼	1.26¾
Seller October	1.29⅝	1.28⅝@1.31¼	1.29⅝
Seller November	1.33⅛	1.32 @1.34⅛	1.33⅛
Seller December	1.34⅛	1.33⅛@1.36⅛	1.35⅛

WINTER WHEAT—No. 2 red was quoted nominal at $1.34. Sales were reported of 3 cars No. 3 at $1.25 in store; and 6 cars by sample at $1.25@1.37. Also 1 car No. 2 mixed at $1.29 on track.

CORN—Was active and unsettled. The market advanced ⅛@⅜c, then declined 1⅜c, and closed 1c below the latest quotation of Monday. Liverpool reported an advance of ½d per cental, and our receipts were smaller, but the stocks in store increased more than 400,000 bu during last week and lake freights were stronger. For these reasons the market did not advance so much as wheat early, and was quite heavy when wheat turned down. There was a good shipping demand, and prices again ranged higher, though they fell back in sympathy with futures. The latter were offered very freely by local operators, and some on account of New York parties who have been waiting for an opportunity to sell at prices which seemed to be about the top. Cash No. 2 closed at 64⅞c, and rejected at 60⅜c. Spot sales were reported of 91,000 bu and 182 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 64⅛@65c; 9 cars white at 71@72c; 25,000 bu and 323 cars rejected at 60@61c; 38 cars by sample at 57@62½c on track; and 74 cars do at 61½@75c free on board. Total about 435,000 bu. Seller October opened at 66½@66⅛c, receded to 65⅛c, advanced to 66⅛c, declined to 65⅛c, and closed at 65⅞c. Seller the month and year ranged at 64⅛@65⅛c, closing at 64⅞c. November ranged at 66⅛@67⅛c. December at ⅜@½c above November; and May sold at 73⅛@75⅛c, closing at 73⅞c, the latter selling 1½c above the highest previous quotation. The following table shows the range for the day, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 Corn.	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed, do. bid.
Spot	65⅛	64⅛@65	64⅞
Seller September	65⅛	64⅛@65⅛	64⅞
Seller October	65⅝	65⅛@66⅛	65⅞
Seller November	67⅛	66⅛@67⅛	66⅞
Seller May	73⅛	73⅛@75⅛	73⅞

OATS—Opened strong, and advanced early ⅛@⅜c, at which there was quite a heavy trading in October delivery, buying orders for that month appearing in considerable numbers. Trading in November delivery was also active. No. 2 cash did not partake of the boom to any great extent. Later, business slackened and the advance of the early day was in most instances lost, some of the deliveries closing below the latest price of the day previous. No. 2 cash sold from 39⅛c to 39⅞c. Seller the month opened at 39⅛c and sold up to 40c, closing at 39⅛c. Seller October opened at 40⅛c and after selling up to 41⅛c, closed at the opening price. November opened at 42⅛c, sold up to 42⅞c, and closed at 41⅞@42c. Seller December sold early at 43⅛c, closing at 42⅞c. Seller the year opened at 40c and closed at 39⅛c. Seller May sold from 48c to 49c, closing at the lower figure. Business was active in the sample market at a slight advance. Cash sales were made of 8 cars at 39⅛@39⅞c in store; 13 cars by sample at 40⅛@41c for rejected mixed, 41@43⅛c for rejected white, and 41⅛@41⅞c for No. 2 on track; 36 cars at 41c for rejected mixed, 42@44c for rejected white, 41@41⅛c for No. 2, and 43@45⅛c for No. 2 white. Total equal to about 42,000 bu. The following shows the closing prices of Monday, with the range, including the call transactions yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	39⅝	39⅛@39⅛	39⅛
Seller September	40	39⅛@40	39⅛
Seller October	40⅛	40⅛@41⅛	40⅛
Seller November	42	42⅛@43⅛	41⅞
Seller December	43	42⅛@43	43
Seller the year	39⅛	39⅛@40	39⅛
Seller May	47⅛	48 @49	48

RYE—Was firm and ½c higher. No. 2 spot selling at $1.04, with $1.04 seller the month, $1.06 bid and $1.06⅛ asked for October, and $1.08⅛ bid and $1.09 asked for November. Cash sales were made of 15 cars at $1.04 for No. 2 in store; 5 cars by sample at $1.03@1.02⅛ for rejected, and $1.05 for No. 2 on track; 7 cars at $1.05⅛@1.07 for No. 2 free on board. Total equal to about 12,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was active and 2c higher, No. 2 cash selling at $1.10, with the same price bid for October. No. 3 cash sold at 80c. The sample market was active and higher. Cash sales were made of 7 cars and 10,000 bu at $1.09@1.10 for No. 2 and 80@81c for No. 3 in store; 18 cars by sample at 75@85c for No. 4 and 85c@$1.00 for No. 3 on track; 2 cars at 80c for No. 4 free on board; 8 cars at 78c for No. 4 and 85c@$1.00 for No. 3 delivered. Total equal to about 17,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy was steady, at $2.70@2.75 for prime, with several common lots selling at relative figures. Clover seed went slow, holders demanding higher prices. Prime seed, new, was quotable at $6.00@6.25, and old at $5.75@6.00. Flaxseed was steady at $1.35, delivered, with little or nothing doing in futures. Sales were made of 31 bags clover seed at $5.60@5.75 for prime, and $4.75 for very poor; 3 cars and 1,039 bags timothy seed at $2.40@2.73 cash, and $2.74@2.75 for October; 9 cars and 44 bags flaxseed at $1.35, delivered.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed a shade higher, at $1.23¼@1.23⅛ for "posted" seller September, $1.26⅞@1.26⅞ for regular September, $1.29⅝@1.29⅞ for October, $1.33⅛@1.33⅛ for November, $1.35⅛@1.35⅛ for December, and $1.27⅛@1.27⅛ for the year. Sales were made of 2,050,000 bu at $1.26@1.27 seller September, $1.29⅛@1.29⅞ seller October, $1.32⅝@1.33⅛ seller November, $1.35⅛ seller December, and $1.27⅛@1.27⅛ seller the year. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 64⅞c for September, 65⅞@65⅛c for October, 66⅞@66⅞c for November, 67⅛@67⅛c for December, 64⅞@64⅞c for the year, and 73⅛@73⅞c for May. Sales were made of 1,225,000 bu at 64⅞c seller September, 65⅞@65⅝c seller October, 66⅞@66⅞c seller November, and 73⅞@74c seller May. Oats closed a shade easier, at 39⅛@39⅛c for September, 40⅛@40⅜c for October, 41⅞@42c for November, and 39⅛@39⅛c for the year. Sales were made of 120,000 bu at 40⅛@41⅛c seller October, 41⅞@42c seller November, and 39⅛c seller the year. Rye closed strong at $1.04@1.04⅛ for September, $1.06⅛@1.07 for October, and $1.09@1.09⅛ for November, with sales of 20,000 bu at $1.05⅛@1.07 seller October and $1.09 seller November. Mess pork closed 5c higher, at $19.65@19.70 for October, $20.77½@20.80 for January, and $20.90@21.00 for February. Sales were made of 3,250 brls at $20.75@20.77½ seller January. Lard closed 2½c higher, at $12.30@12.35 for October, $12.47½@12.50 for November, $12.30@12.32½ for the year, $12.85@12.87½ for January, and $13.00@13.02½ for February. Sales were made of 10,750 tcs at $12.25@12.32½ seller October, $12.30 seller the year, $12.85@12.87½ seller January, and $13.00@13.02½ seller February. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $10.40@10.42½ for October, $10.42½@10.45 for November, and $10.45@10.50 for January. Sales were made of 200,000 lbs at $10.40 seller October and $10.45@10.50 seller January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is a light trade at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @7½
Green, self-working	6 @7
Red-tipped, do	4½@5½
Inferior and common	3½@4½
Crooked	2½@5

BAGGING—Remains as previously quoted. The demand is only fair, but stocks are moderate and the feeling is firm, especially for cotton seamless bags. We repeat our list:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	19½	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	19½	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—There were no signs of any softening of prices. The demand continues greater than the supply, and the market remains strong at the recent advance. Local buyers secure most of the fine stock, for which they are required to pay 25@28c for dairy and 30@32c for creamery. We again quote:

Creamery, choice	31@32	Dairy, fair to good	22@25
Cream'y, fair to good	27@30	Packing stock	13@15
Dairy, choice	26@28	Grease	8@ 9

CHEESE—Trade was reported fair, with little or no variation in prices. The tone of the market was firm as before, and among holders there is no lack of confidence in the stability of prices. The following are current:

Full cream	12 @13
Part skim Cheddar, choice	11½@12
Part skim, flat, choice	11½@12
Part skim, common to good	8 @10
Low grades	3 @ 6

COAL—No price changes were noted. There was a light demand at the following quotations, which are the retail prices delivered:

Anthracite, range	$7.50@7.75	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50@7.75	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Minonk	4.50

COOPERAGE—Was in good demand at $1.10@1.12 for pork barrels and $1.30@1.32½ for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were firm at 16½@17c per doz for strictly fresh.

FISH—Were quoted unchanged. There is a continued scarcity of fat mackerel, and there is a probability that prices will go higher. Other fish are in fair supply, and at the moment prices rule steady:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 5.00 @5.25
Family whitefish, per ½-brl	3.50
Trout, per ½-brl	4.00 @5.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.00 @5.25
Mackerel—Large family	4.50 @4.75
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @6.25
Codfish—Summer-cured	4.75 @5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00 @7.25
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @1.10
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	1.30
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl., new	7.50 @8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Valencia raisins were easier, and we drop quotations to 9¾@10c. There was continued firmness in the market for other fruits. Nuts also were firmly held. A good business is in progress at the prices given below:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 4½@ 5
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	6⅛@ 6¾
Do, new	7¼@ 7½
Raisins, layers	2.65 @2.70
Raisins, London layers	3.15 @3.25
Raisins, Valencia	9¾@ 10
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.80 @2.85
Zante currants	6¼@ 6¾
Citron	20 @ 20½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13 @ 13½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12½@ 13
Apples, Eastern	7½@ 8
Apples, Southern	6½@ 7
Peaches, unpared, halves	7½@ 9½
Raspberries	31 @ 34
Blackberries	14 @ 14½
Pitted cherries	24 @ 25

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 10¾
Almonds, Tarragona	18½@ 19
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	6
Pecans	9½@ 10½

GREASE—The market is fairly active and strong at quotations:

City white	7¼@7¾
City brown	5 @5¼
City yellow	5¾@6
Country white "A"	6¼@6¾
Country white "B"	5 @5½
Country yellow	5
Country brown	4½

GREEN FRUITS—Pears and peaches were higher, the former selling at 40@60c per basket and the latter at 60c@$1.25, the latter fine Crawfords and Bonds. Apples were steady, as also were grapes. We quote:

Apples, fair, per brl	$1.00@1.50
Peaches, per box	60@1.25
Bartlett pears	40@ 60
Lemons, per box	8.50@9.00
California plums	2.00@2.50
California grapes, 20-lb crates	1.50@2.00
California pears	2.00@3.00

GROCERIES—The general market presents the same features as for a number of days previous. There is an active call for goods both from city and country dealers, and there is scarcely an article in this line but shows positive firmness. Sugars advanced ⅛c, with which exception there were no quotable changes:

RICE.

Carolina	5¾@ 8
Louisiana	5½@ 7

COFFEES.

Java	23 @24
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @15¼
Rio, fancy	14⅞@15¼
Rio, prime to choice	13⅞@14¼
Rio, fair to good	12⅞@13¼
Rio, common	11⅞@12¼
Rio, roasting	9½@10½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10⅞@10¾
Crushed	10⅞@10¾
Powdered	10⅝@11
Granulated, standard	10⅛@10¼
Granulated, not standard	10⅛@10¼
A standard	10 @10⅛
A No. 2	9⅞@ 9⅞
Extra C	9⅝@ 9⅞
No. 1	9 @ 9⅛
Yellow	7⅞@ 8⅞

SIRUPS.

Corn	43 @45
Sugar	43 @48
Blackstrap	28 @30
N. O. molasses	40 @58

SPICES.

Allspice	16 @17
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@20
Nutmegs	82 @85

HAY—The demand is still urgent for No. 1 timothy, and prices have an upward tendency. Other goods are firm. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$15.00@16.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	13.00@14.00
Mixed	12.00@13.00
Upland prairie	11.00@12.00
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 9.00

HIDES—Green hides are in heavy stock, and are moving slowly at quotations. Other descriptions are unchanged. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	9¼
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	6½
Green-salt bulls	6½
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	13
Dry-flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @30

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Dealers report an active trade, prices remaining firm. We quote:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC, per box	$ 6.50
Tin-plates, 12x14, IX	8.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing	6.00
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC, roofing	12.50
Pig-tin, per lb	23 @ 24
Bar-tin	25
Solder	13 @ 17
Bar-lead	6
Lead-pipe	6
Copper bottoms, per lb	28
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	28
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	35
Planished, cut to size	36
Sheet-zinc, per lb	8
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.60
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	4.80
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.00
Common bar-iron rates	2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	12½@ 13¼
American planished iron, "B"	9½
American do, "A"	10
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12 @ 16
Fence wire, per lb	4

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on Juniata and 31 to 40 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were firm at $3.15 rates, and $3.05 by the car-lot.

OILS—Remained very firm all round. There was a further advance in extra lard-oil, with exception the quotations were unchanged:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, raw	57@58
Carbon, perfection	16½	Linseed, boiled	60@61
Carbon, 175 test	13½	Whale, winter	67
Carbon, 150 test	10½	Sperm	1.30
Carbon, 110 test	9½	Neatsfoot, pure	75
Carbon, snow white W. W.	13	Neatsfoot, extra	68
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	11½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	58
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10	Bank	48
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	13	Straits	49
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	11½	Turpentine	57
Lard, current make	95	Miners'	63@65
Lard, No. 1	72	Naphtha, deo., 63 deg	10
Lard, No. 2	55	Gasoline, deo., 74 deg	14
		Gasoline, deo., 87 deg	23

PIG-IRON—The market presents no specially new features. Buyers still show a disposition to operate conservatively, and the volume of business, therefore, is not heavy, but the movement is now on the increase, and the outlook is encouraging. Prices are the same as on the date of our last report, and we quote the market firm as follows:

Lake Superior, Nos. 1 and 2	$ 31.00
Lake Superior, No. 3	32.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	31.00
Scotch, according to brand	27.00@28.00
American Scotch, according to brand	25.00@27.00
Anthracite and coke	24.00@27.00
Silvery (soft)	24.00@25.00

Terms—Four months.

POTATOES—Were firm at 70c per bu for sound new.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.35
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.60
Dairy, without sacks	1.60
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Was quoted firm at 7½@8c for city and 7¼@7½c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 6½c. Sales 750 brls city at 9c.

WHISKY—Was steady. Finished goods were quoted on the basis of $1.16 for highwines.

WOOL—There is a fairly active trade, and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	35@41
Coarse and dingy tub	28@33
Fine and unwashed fleece	16@22
Coarse and unwashed fleece	17@23
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@28
Medium and washed fleece	25@35
Fine washed fleece	30@34
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,617	16,006	653
Tuesday	5,800	21,000	500
Total	11,417	37,006	1,153
Same time last week	12,540	29,672	1,879
Shipments.			
Monday	2,104	3,787	

CATTLE—Yesterday's arrivals included very few good cattle. There were no extra, and only here and there a drove that could properly be classed above medium. The best on sale went at $6.00@6.25. There was a by no means active demand for fat cattle, but there were not enough to satisfy it, and, therefore, the slightly-advanced prices of the day before were easily maintained. Medium and common lots were more plentiful than on Monday, and in less demand, and, as a natural consequence, the market for such worked easier. A good deal of the stuff was closed out at pretty full figures, but not a little of the trading was done at 10c off, or at about the closing prices of last week. For Texas and Westerns the market was fairly steady. They were in pretty full supply, but butchers and canners both bought freely, and the close of the day saw the yards well cleared. Texas grass cattle sold at $3.00@3.55 for poor to good droves. The average was rather common, and most of them sold within a range of $3.15@3.40. Sales of Westerns were at $3.50@4.25—the bulk at $3.70@4.00. Native cows did not move as freely as on the previous day, and a liberal shading of prices had to be resorted to. Stockers were in some demand, and were salable at our former quotations. Veal calves were firm and in good request, but Eastern stock calves remained under neglect, buyers generally feeling some hesitation about handling them, in view of the possibility of their being infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.30@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.85@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,300 lbs	5.40@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.15@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalwag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas—Through droves	3.00@4.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@5.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
18	1,278	$6.05	21 cows	867	$3.00
54	1,349	6.00	99 Western	999	3.75
17	1,411	5.75	134 Western	970	3.75
18	1,190	5.50	127 Western	985	3.70
18	1,229	5.50	78 Western	906	3.70
17	1,212	5.40	19	933	3.62½
20	1,081	5.35	72 Texas	854	3.55
26	1,181	5.35	64 Texas	862	3.55
34	1,173	5.20	24 Texas	862	3.55
50	1,170	5.20	50 Western	870	3.55
18	1,232	5.10	21 cows	842	3.45
82	1,227	5.12½	11 cows	786	3.40
18	1,221	5.25	15 cows	900	3.30
15	1,246	5.20	48 Texas	904	3.40
20	1,148	4.95	23 Texas	829	3.35
20	1,128	4.90	43 cows	841	3.35
20	1,138	4.80	45 Texas	794	3.25
34	1,153	4.60	202 Texas	806	3.25
31	1,078	4.60	111 Texas	821	3.25
120 Western	983	3.75	37 Tex oxen	1,185	3.20
58 Western	981	3.75	24 Texas	718	3.20
168 Western	1,204	4.00	433 Texas	709	3.20
21	1,100	4.35	24 Texas	795	3.15
19	1,085	4.25	115 Texas	758	3.15
41	1,104	4.25	24 Texas	789	3.00
38 Western	1,075	4.30	20 Texas	886	3.40
11	1,050	4.00	9 calves	254	5.25
19	1,046	4.00	9 calves	155	5.30
120 Western	1,036	4.10			

HOGS—There was continued activity in the hog trade, and there was a further appreciation in values. The supply was more liberal than of late, amounting to some 21,000, but there was not enough to meet even the requirements of packers, who took hold briskly from the start. Light weights did not show as much change as heavy. They advanced 5c, while in heavy grades there was an improvement of 10c. The former sold at $6.50@7.00, and the latter at $6.45@7.42½. The outside quotation was obtained for 31 head averaging 408 lbs, shipped by Dan Chamberlain, of Kalamazoo, Mich. Skips sold at $5.50@6.25.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	408	$7.42½	107	233	$6.95	54	179	$6.80
49	330	7.35	64	180	6.90	106	274	6.80
44	350	7.35	71	196	6.90	63	241	6.80
45	294	7.30	58	202	6.90	160	302	5.75
92	305	7.30	130	204	6.90	43	190	6.75
49	272	7.25	144	198	6.90	45	279	6.75
61	275	7.25	67	211	6.90	84	273	6.75
49	310	7.25	121	257	6.90	98	200	6.70
158	310	7.25	55	272	6.90	46	273	6.70
51	298	7.20	87	235	6.90	58	202	6.70
58	344	7.20	60	283	6.90	67	249	6.70
62	312	7.20	116	248	6.90	45	230	6.65
112	305	7.15	65	231	6.85	50	266	6.65
59	316	7.10	102	265	6.85	73	233	6.65
50	298	7.10	56	202	6.85	97	214	6.60
55	290	7.05	53	212	6.85	61	237	6.60
55	287	7.05	115	225	6.85	63	236	6.55
72	236	7.00	106	221	6.85	41	248	6.50
47	280	7.00	67	218	6.85	41	187	6.50
265	248	6.95	133	206	6.85	77	200	6.45
150	251	6.95	50	283	6.85	56	184	6.25
61	232	6.95	62	275	6.85	48	169	6.25
68	230	6.95	156	288	6.80	172	198	6.00
115	193	7.00	68	201	6.80	90	142	6.05
85	222	6.95	58	196	6.80	59	121	5.40
61	210	6.95						

SHEEP—Prices were firm, especially for good mutton qualities, the supply of which continues small. We quote poor to medium at $3.00@3.75, and good to choice at $4.00@4.50 per 100 lbs. The only sales reported were 96, averaging 88 lbs, at $3.90, and 56, averaging 75 lbs, at $4.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,300; consigned through, 315 cars; market steady; choice steers, $5.80@6.10; good shippers, $5.30@5.75; light butchers' to fair steers, $4.50@5.25; fat Texans and Cherokees, $4.25@4.40; best grades disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 700; consigned through, 8 cars; steady; fair to good Western sheep,

$4.00@4.75; choice, $4.00@4.50; Canada lambs, $5.30@5.80; run light and all sold.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,190; consigned through, 60 cars; steady; light Yorkers, $6.00@6.25; grassers, common, $5.50@5.75; good medium weights, $6.75@6.90; best heavy, $7.00.

WATERTOWN.

Watertown, Mass., Sept. 13.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,114; best grades held firm, with inferior lots rather weak; market generally, however, pretty well sustained; choice, $8.50@9.00; extra, $7.00@8.00; first quality, $6.00@6.75; second do, $5.00@5.50; third, do $4.00@4.50.

Fat Swine—Western live, $7.50@7.75; dressed, $9.25; Northern dressed hogs, $8.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,036; best flocks sold at an advance of ¼c per lb; common lots unchanged; sheep in lots, $2.50@4.50 each; extra, $5.00@7.00; spring lambs, $4.00@6.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; shipments, 655; fair but weak; native shippers, $4.00@5.65; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; native cows, $2.00@3.50; grass Texans, $2.25@3.25; half-breeds, $2.75@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 635; active and firmer; choice, $6.45@6.60; mixed packing, $6.20@6.50; light shipping, $6.00@6.15; grassers, $5.25@5.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13.—Hogs—Steady, with a good demand; packing and shipping, $6.50@7.10; receipts, 3,100; shipments, 1,400.

Cattle—Demand active; shipping, $4.25@6.00; butchers', $3.00@4.60; receipts, 400; shipments, none.

Sheep—Steady; $3.00@4.00; receipts, 300; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

East Liberty, Pa., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,649; selling active; shade higher than last week.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,300; Philadelphias, $7.00@7.20; Yorkers, $6.80@6.90; grassers, $5.50@6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,800; selling same as yesterday; feeling little better.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 13.—Hogs—Active and firm; common and light, $5.00@6.75; packing and butchers', $6.50@7.05; receipts, 2,400; shipments, $7.00.

LUMBER.

Less than a dozen vessels stopped at the cargo market yesterday. There was quite a liberal sprinkling of shingles. The market was fairly active and firm at quotations:

Green piece-stuff	$10.75@11.00
Green common inch	12.00@13.50
Green medium	13.00@17.00
Extra good and select	19.00@24.00
Green good inch	17.50@18.00
Boards and strips	12.75@15.00
Standard shingles	2.00@2.45
Extra shingles	2.75
Lath	1.75@1.90

Following are the yard prices of dry lumber as fixed by the trade, green lumber selling at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	50.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	15.50
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	16.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.35
Shingles, clear	3.55
Shingles, extra A	3.30
Shingles, standard	3.20

Following is the daily statement of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for Sept. 12:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1881	1,208,805,000	525,035,000
1880	1,005,058,000	435,297,000
Increase	204,845,000	90,738,000
SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1881	1,217,968,000	535,630,000
1880	982,041,000	456,677,000
Increase	235,927,000	78,953,000
LAKE RECEIPTS.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1881	1,076,071,000	473,442,000
1880	944,230,000	400,441,000
Increase	131,851,000	73,001,000
Lath		89,140
Posts		2,250,065
Ties		3,506,402

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Liverpool, Sept. 13—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 10d. Corn—6s 11d.

Provisions—Pork, 74s. Lard, 63s.

Liverpool, Sept. 13—Evening—Receipts—Past three days: Wheat, 314,000 bu; American, 257,000 bu.

Yarns and Fabrics—At Manchester dull.

Cotton—Futures closed flat.

Petroleum—Refined, 8¼d per gallon.

Bremen, Sept. 13.—Petroleum—8 marks 50 pfennigs.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, 11:45 a. m.—Lard, 63s. Receipts of wheat last three days, 314,000 centals, of which 257,000 were American.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.—Wheat firm and a shade higher; red winter, 10s 10d; No. 2 spring, 10s 7d; No. 3 do, 10s 2d. California advanced 1d. Corn strong at 6s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand; red winter advanced 6d, and California 9d@1s. Corn in good demand at 3d advance. To arrive—Wheat firm; No. 2 spring advanced 6d, and red winter (at London) 6d@9d. Corn firm and a shade higher. Pork, 74s. Lard firmer at 63s. Bacon—Long clear, 49s 6d; short clear, 48s. Tallow, 3s 6d. Cheese, 62s. Beef—E. I. M., 10s.

London, Sept. 13.—Liverpool—Wheat firm; California club, 11s@11s 3d; white Michigan, 11s 11d; Western red winter, 10s 10d; spring, No. 3, 9s 3d; No. 2, 10s 7d. Corn stiff at 6s. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair average red winter, 55s 3d; fair average California, 58s 6d. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 28s 6d@30s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn a shade dearer; good shipping California wheat just shipped, 52s 6d; nearly due, 55s; fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 53s 9d; do for shipment during September and October, 53s 6d. Paris—Wheat and flour a shade dearer.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Sept. 13.—Grain—Very free dealings reported in winter wheat, particularly in No. 2 red, mostly in the speculative line, opening buoyant and advancing about ½@1c a bu, but soon breaking again, and through the afternoon yielding 1@1½c a bu, the October to December options suffering most seriously in the reaction on a decided pressure to realize, leaving off, however, somewhat stronger as influenced chiefly by the variable reports from the West. The export call for winter wheat has been again limited, though the advices by cable were deemed favorable; spring wheat opened stronger on a fair inquiry, but closed tame and irregular; sales reported of 3,205,000 bu No. 1 red at $1.48@1.48¾, closing at $1.48¾; No. 2 red at $1.47¼@1.48¼, closing at $1.47¼ as the best bid; do September at $1.47¾@1.48¼, closing at $1.47¾ asked; do October at $1.48¼@1.50¼, closing at $1.48¾ bid; do November, $1.51¼@1.53¼, closing at $1.51¾ asked; do December, $1.54½@1.56¾, closing at $1.54¾ bid; do January, $1.58¼—the first transaction reported thus far this season in this option; do steamer grade at $1.43; No. 3 red at $1.43¾@1.44; ungraded red at $1.18@1.49, as to quality, mostly at $1.35@1.47; hard Duluth spring at $1.47¼; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at $1.39, closing at $1.39; ungraded spring at $1.02½@1.25. Extensive trading was likewise reported in corn, mostly in the way of options on No. 2, which opened at a further advance of about ¼@¾c a bushel, but subsequently developed decided weakness, giving way ½@1¼c a bu as the offerings in the speculative interest increase in volume and urgency in sympathy with the pronounced heaviness at the West, rallying slightly near the close; sales reported of 1,497,000 bu mixed Western ungraded at 65@72¼c, as to quality and condition; New York steamer mixed at 70@70¾c; No. 2 white at 80@80¼c, New York yellow at 74c, low mixed at 77c. Oats fairly active, and through the earlier trading quoted up about ¼@¾c a bu, weakening during the afternoon, but leaving off more steady; sales reported of 348,000 bu white Western ungraded at 47@52¼c, mixed Western ungraded at 42@45c, white State at 48¼@51¼c, mixed State nominal. Rye dull, and quoted weaker and unsettled; about 1,800 bu near-by product were placed at $1.00@1.02, the latter delivered; boat-loads quoted at $1.05@1.08.

Provisions—Hog products were less active and unsettled, opening buoyantly, but closing generally much weaker and unsettled under a pressure to realize. Western mess pork in less request for early delivery, leaving off at $20.00@20.25 for standard brands, and in the option line quiet and unsettled, with September quoted as closing altogether nominal; October at about $19.80@20.00; November at $19.80@20.25. Cut meats in moderate request at former rates. Pickled bellies at 9¾@10¾c; pickled shoulders at 8c; pickled hams at 11¾@12¾c; smoked shoulders at 8¾c; smoked hams at 13@13¾c. Bacon very quiet; long clear quoted at 11c; short clear at 11¼c. Western steam lard in fair request for early deliveries, opening stronger but closing less firmly, leaving off at $12.50 for prime contract stock, and in the option line less freely dealt in, opening at a further improvement, but throughout the afternoon generally ruled weaker and irregular, leaving off more firmly, spot closing at $12.51 bid; October, $12.50¾ bid; November, $12.70; December, $12.80; year option, $12.50; January, $13.00; February, $13.05; March, $13.10.

Tallow—Again held higher, but quiet; prime to choice quoted at 8¼@8¾c.

Sugars—Raw in more demand at stronger prices, with fair refining Muscovado quoted at 7 13-16@7⅞c; sales Muscovado at 7¾@7⅞c; Pernambuco at 7¼@7¾c; centrifugal at 8 5-16@8⅜c; common Muscovado at 7⅜c; State at 6 9-16c.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 13.—Cotton—Easy; 12¼@12⅜c; futures weak; September, 11.96c; October, 11.84c; November, 11.87c; December, 11.97c; January, 12.13c; February, 12.25c; March, 12.37c; April, 12.48c; May, 12.50c; June, 12.65c.

Flour—Dull; receipts, 15,575 brls; exports, 5,000; super State and Western, $5.25@5.10; common to good extra, $6.00@6.60; good to choice, $8.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.75; extra Ohio, $6.25@7.50; St. Louis, $6.25@8.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@9.00.

Grain—Wheat, ½@¾c higher; closed heavy; ungraded spring, $1.03@1.35; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, $1.39; hard No. 1 Duluth, $1.47½; ungraded red, $1.18@1.49; No. 3 do, $1.43¼@1.44; No. 2 do, $1.47¼@1.48¼; steam No. 2 do, $1.43; No. 1 red, $1.48¾@1.49¾; mixed winter, $1.45@1.46; ungraded white, $1.30@1.44; No. 1 do fancy, $1.48@1.49; steam No. 1 do, $1.40; No. 2 red, September, $1.48@1.48¼, closing at $1.48; October $1.48¼@1.50¼, closing at $1.48¾; November, $1.51¼@1.53¼, closing at $1.51¾; December, $1.54½@1.56¾, closing at $1.54¾; January opened at $1.59¾. Corn opened ¼@¼c higher; closed heavy; receipts, 32,000 bu; exports, 35,000 bu; ungraded, 66@72c; No. 3, 69@69½c; steam, 70@70¼c; No. 2, 71¼@72¼c; No. 2 white, 80@80¼c; low mixed, 71c; yellow, 74c; No. 2 September, 72@72¾c, closing at 72c; October, 74@75¼c, closing at 74¼c; November, 77¼@78¾c, closing at 77¾c; December, 79¾c. Oats fairly active; receipts, 12,000 bu; exports, 16,000 bu; Western mixed, 42@44c; white do, 47@52c.

Hay—In fair demand; 55@60c.

Groceries—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar higher; in good demand; fair to good refining, 7 13-16@8c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice quite and unchanged.

Petroleum—Higher; very strong; United, 99c; crude, 7¼@8c; refined, 8¼c.

Tallow—Quiet but firm; 8¾c.

Resin—Steady; $2.30@2.35.

Turpentine—Easier; 53c.

Eggs—Western fresh steady; 21c.

Provisions—Pork stronger; old mess, $20.00@20.25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats—Middles nominal; long clear middles, 11c; short do, 11¼c. Lard weak; prime steam, $12.47½@12.52½.

Butter—Quiet but firm; 15@34c.

Cheese—Firm; 8@12c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—Flour—In fair demand; low Western extras, $5.25; Ohio do, $5.50; good Minnesota do, $7.25; straight, $7.50; St. Louis and Southern Illinois, $7.75@8.00; Ohio family, choice, $7.50; fancy, $7.75; new process, $8.00; Minnesota patent process, fair, $8.00; good, $8.50; choice, $8.75; winter do, $8.50. Rye flour scarce and wanted at $6.25.

Grain—Wheat opened steady; advanced ¼c, and closed weak; No. 2 red, prompt shipment, $1.46¼ free on board; No. 2 red, September, $1.45¼@1.45½; October, $1.46¾@1.48; November, $1.50@1.50¾. Corn stronger; sail mixed, on track, 71c; steam do, 70¾@71c; mixed and yellow sail mixed, September, 70¾@71½c; October, 73@73½c; November, 77@77¼c. Oats fairly steady; rejected, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 45@45c; No. 3 white, 45@46c; No. 2 white, 47½@48c.

Provisions—Firm. Beef—Mess, $14.50. Mess pork, $20.00. Hams—Smoked, 13½@14c. Lard—Kettle, 13c; steam, 12¾c.

Butter—Scarce; in good demand; creamery extra, 34c; good choice, 31@33c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extra, 28c; do firsts, 25@27c; dairy extras, 25@28c; good to choice, 23@24c.

Eggs—Western fresh firmer; 19½@20c.

Cheese—Scarce; full cream, 11¾@12c; fair good, 10@11c.

Petroleum—Firm; refined, 8c.

Whisky—Dull; $1.18.

Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bu; wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 24,050 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 10,650 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.—Flour—Top grades a shade weaker.

Grain—Wheat opened higher and firm; closed lower and weak; No. 2 red, $1.46@1.45¼ cash; $1.46¼@1.45¾ September; $1.48¾@1.47¾ October; $1.51½@1.50¾ November; $1.53¾@1.52¾ December; No. 3 do, $1.39¾@1.39¼; No. 4 do, $1.28¾@1.27¾. Corn opened higher; closed lowered at 64¾@64¼c cash; 65¼c September; 67@65¾c October; 70¾@68¾c November; 71¼@69¼c December; 74¼c year; 77¾@76c May. Oats opened higher; closed lower; 45¾@45c cash; 45@44¾c October; 45¾@45¼c November; 49¼c December. Rye firmer; $1.09 asked. Barley unchanged; Wisconsin at 90c@$1.15.

Lead—Stiff at $5.12½@5.15.

Butter—Steady; dairy, 20@28c.

Eggs—Steady at 12½@14c.

Whisky—Steady at $1.16.

Provisions—Pork higher at $20.25@20.50. Dry salt meat firm at $7.80, $10.70, $11.10. Bacon strong at 9¾@11¾@12¼c. Lard better at $12.12½ bid.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 92,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—Flour—Strong; superfine, $4.75@5.00; double extra, $6.00@6.25; treble extra, $6.75@7.75; high grades, $7.25@8.37½.

Corn-Meal—Quiet at $3.75.

Hay—Quiet and weak; prime, $23.00@24.00; choice, $27.00@26.00.

Provisions—Pork higher at $21.00. Lard firm; tierce, 13@13¼c; keg, 13¾c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders held at 8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders strong and higher at 10c; clear rib, 13¼c; clear sides, none on hand, and would command 13¾@13c. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm; canvased, 14@15c for favorite brands.

Whisky—Firm; Western rectified, $1.10@1.20.

Groceries—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10@13¼c. Sugars quiet and steady; common to good common, 6@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8¼c; prime to choice, 8¾@8¾c; yellow clarified, 9¼@9¾c. Molasses scarce and firm; common, 30c; fair, 35c; prime, 40c. Rice firmer; quoted: Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¼@7¾c.

Bran—Scarce and firm; $1.50@1.60.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.—Flour—Quiet and firm.

Grain—Western wheat higher; closing easier; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.44¾@1.44¾; September, $1.44¾@1.44¾; October, $1.47¾@1.47¾; November, $1.51¼@1.52; December, $1.55¾. Western corn higher and strong; mixed, spot and September, 69¾@69¾c; October, 73¾@74c; November, 77¾@78c; December, 80c. Oats steady and firm. Rye steady.

Hay—Unchanged.

Provisions—Firmer but not quotably higher.

Butter—Firm; Western grass, 16@24c.

Eggs—Quiet.

Petroleum—Higher; refined, 8c.

Groceries—Coffee firm. Sugar strong.

Whisky—Easy at $1.19.

Freights—Unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 1,489 brls; wheat, 40,875 bu; corn, 48,481 bu; oats, 4,005 bu; rye, 1,076 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 58,834 bu; corn, 74,756 bu.

Sales—Wheat, 634,395 bu; corn, 243,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Sept. 13.—Flour—Scarce and firm.

Grain—Wheat strong; transactions large; No. 2 hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.29¾; September, $1.29¾; October, $1.30¾; November, $1.32¾; December, $1.33¾; January, $1.34¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.20; No. 4 nominal; rejected, nominal. Corn inactive; No. 2, 63c. Rye scarce and firm, $1.04. Barley strong; No. 2 spring; cash, 91¼c; October, 91c.

Provisions—Firm. Mess pork, $19.65 cash and September; $19.70 October. Lard—Prime steam, $12.00@12.23 cash and September; $12.35 October.

Hogs—Stronger, $6.25@6.85.

Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.

Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 37,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 12,600 bu; corn, 2,800 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Sept. 13.—Grain—Noon board—Wheat moderately active and higher, closing weaker; No. 2 red spot, $1.45¼; September, $1.45; October, $1.46¾; November, $1.49¾; December, $1.51¼, closing weaker; No. 2 spot, 68c; October, 68c; November, 70¾c; year, 68c. Oats firm; No 2 white, 44½c.

Afternoon board—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, spot and September, $1.44 bid, $1.44¼ asked; October, $1.45¾; November, $1.48; December, $1.50¾; year, $1.44 bid, $1.44¾ asked. Corn weak; held at 70c; No 2 spot, 68c bid, 68¾c asked; October, 68¾c; November, 70c; year, 67¾c bid; 67¾c asked. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 43¾c bid; 44c asked.

Receipts—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 13.—Flour—Firm; Western superfine, $5.25@5.75; common extras, $6.00@6.50; Wisconsin extra, $6.25@7.00; Minnesota extra, $6.50@7.50; winter wheats, $7.25@7.75; Ohio and Michigan, $7.25@8.00; Indiana, $7.75@8.50; St. Louis and Illinois patent spring wheat, $8.00@9.00; patent winter, $7.50@8.50.

Grain—Corn firm; mixed, 75@76c; steam, 74@75c; no grade, 68@72c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 52@54c; No. 2 white, 50@51c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 48@50c. Rye, $1.15@1.20.

Butter—Choice creameries, 31@32c; choice ladle packed, 20@22c; common good, 15@18c.

Eggs—Western fresh, 18@20c.

Receipts—Flour, 13,480 brls, 2,600 sacks; corn, 34,000 bu; wheat, 24,450 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 705 brls; corn, 37,355 bu.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 13—Cotton—Quiet.

Flour—Firm and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.45. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 69¾c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 44@44¾c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, $1.15. Barley quiet; No. 2, fall, held at $1.12.

Provisions—Pork quiet but firm; $20.50. Lard stronger; $12.12½. Bulk meats—Shoulders, $8.50; clear rib, $11.25. Bacon firm; shoulders, $9.50; clear rib, $12.12½; clear, $12.50.

Whisky—Firm; $1.12½; combination sales, finished goods, 1,020 brls, on the basis of $1.14.

Butter—Quiet and unchanged.

PEORIA.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 13.—Grain—Corn firm and higher; high mixed, 64¼@64½c; mixed, 64@64¼c. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 44@44¾c. Rye firm at $1.09.

Highwines—Steady at $1.14.

Receipts—Wheat, none; corn, 75,725 bu; oats, 29,750 bu; rye, 4,575 bu; barley, 4,550 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 300 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 42,000 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 600 bu.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 13.—The dairy market, as shown by Board of Trade sales today, is active and well sold out. Prices are stiff at an advance of 1c over last week for both butter and cheese. Regular sales 1,685 boxes cheese at 12@12¼c, and 18,740 lbs creamery butter at 32@33c, the latter ruling.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y. Sept. 13.—Grain—Wheat higher and strong; sales 50,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.45 cash; $1.44¾ September and year; $1.44@1.45 October. Corn dull at 70c. Oats held at 45c.

Canal Freights—Firm and unchanged.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 13.—Flour—$7.25.

Grain—Wheat firm; No. 1 white, $1.41; October, $1.42; November, $1.45; year, $1.41; December, $1.48, nominal; No. 2 white, $1.37@1.37¾. Receipts—Wheat, 24,000 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 13.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 38,214; shipments, 19,851; No. 2, cash, $1.31. Corn—Receipts, 4,025; shipments, 9,814; market slow but firm; No. 2, cash, 63c; September, 63c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13.—Grain—Wheat firm; $1.42@1.42¾. Corn stronger; 63¾@64¾c. Oats dull; 40@43c.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Grain—Wheat firmer. Corn scarce; higher; mixed, 74¾c.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Sept. 13.—Cotton goods very firm, and leading agents taking orders "at value" only; prints moving steadily, and dress ginghams active and scarce; worsted dress goods in moderate request; heavy clothing woolens remain quiet, but there is more demand for spring cassimeres and worsted coatings. Foreign goods doing fairly.

WOOL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—Wool—In good demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and above, 43@44c; extra, 42@43c; medium, 45@46c; coarse, 37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 39@42c; medium, 45c; coarse, 37c; washed combing and delaine, 40@48c; unwashed combing delaine, 28@35c; pulled, 35@38c.

Boston, Sept. 13.—Wool—In good demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 43@45c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, 40@41c; medium No. 1 fleeces, 43@46c; combing delaine, 45@48c; unwashed combing delaine, 30@33c; pulled wools, 35@48c.

PETROLEUM.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 13.—Petroleum—Less active; United certificates irregular; opened at 97c, advanced to $1.00, closed at 98¾c; refined, 8c, Philadelphia delivery.

Titusville, Pa., Sept. 13.—Petroleum—Opened at 97c; highest, $1.00; lowest, 96¾c; closed at 98¾c. Shipments, 33,000 brls; charters, none; runs, 95,000.

COTTON.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—Cotton—Quiet; little doing; middling, 11¾c; low do, 10¾c; good ordinary, 9¾c; net receipts, 5,000 bales; gross, 6,000; sales, 500; stock, 101,700.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 13.—Cotton—Receipts, 398 bales; shipments, 303; stock, 10,825; sales, 650; middling, 11¾c.

SENATORS AND GOVERNORS

They Buzzed Around the Veterans at the Bloomington Reunion Like Flies Around a Sugar Hogshead—Cullom, Raum, Atkins, Mann, Rinaker, Lippincott, Long Jones, Dan Shepard, Morrison, Coy, and the Rest of the Old Gang Were There.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 12.—The annual reunion of the veterans of Illinois for this year has come and gone. For four days last week this beautiful city was fairly overrun with veterans and militia and tens of thousands of citizens, male and female, who still love to bask in the sunshine of military glory. From day to day your special correspondents kept The Tribune readers advised of the magnitude and enthusiasm of the reunion, and it now only remains to complete the record by cleaning up such odds and ends as are not discoverable until after the multitude has gone. I regret, in this instance, that the odds and ends are not clean-handed. Thus in detail:

The occasion of this reunion was intended by its managers and its participants to be one purely of a social and friendly character. In these respects the veteran, the militiaman, and the citizen express themselves as more than pleased. And being thus pleased, it does seem strange that the politician should obtrude his obnoxious presence, and attempt to destroy that harmony and good-will for which the managers and the veterans so earnestly labored to secure.

The politician was here—here in large numbers, here to demoralize and disgust the veteran, here to further his own selfish ends. Some of the politicians had the bald excuse of a badge reading "Our Guest." Others had not even that spurious excuse. But whether guest or not, the occasion was one that of all others the politician should have left severely alone.

To begin with, Gov. Shelby M. Cullom was here, so was Commissioner of Internal Revenue Green B. Raum. Postmaster Smith D. Atkins of Freeport, Congressman T. J. Henderson of Princeton, Sheriff O. L. Mann of Chicago, Gen. John I. Rinaker of Carlinville, Gen. Charles E. Lippincott of Chandlerville, United States Marshal A. M. Jones and Assistant Postmaster Dan Shepard of Chicago, Isaac L. Morrison of Jacksonville, Irus Coy of the Union Stock Yards, Southern Penitentiary Commissioner James S. Martin, Senator John R. Tanner of Louisville, and very many other well-known politicians of the State were here. In the above list there are perhaps one or two who had legitimate business here, but for the remainder and the scores of small-fry politicians who invaded every veteran headquarters it is well known that it was a political, not a social, mission that drew them to the reunion.

It is now no secret that Gov. Cullom is a candidate for the United States Senate. Probably within twenty-four hours after he found he was reëlected Governor last year, he began the work of securing support for the Senate. This has been asserted so often and never denied, his friends have been so open in their support of him for Senator, that were his name printed in the usual fashion in the State organ it would not carry any more weight with it.

When President Garfield invited Mr. Blaine into his Cabinet, Green B. Raum, who was an active Grant man and President of Gen. Logan's third term convention last year at Springfield, made preparations for vacating the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and coming home to make the canvass either for Governor or Senator. He has not been removed from the Commissionership, but he has firmly decided to be a candidate for the Senate. Not long ago his right-hand friends, ex-State Treasurer T. S. Ridgeway, of Shawneetown, and Judge Robert Bell, of Mt. Carmel, told me that Gen. Raum was in the hands of his friends, and that his friends intended to put him in the place of David Davis if they could. Gen. Raum is still Commissioner, and here I make a side suggestion to Gov. Cullom: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has more paying offices at his disposal in Illinois than has the Governor of Illinois. If it be true, as is alleged, that officeholders hypothecate patronage for support in return, haven't you an up-hill fight on your hands, Governor?

Gen. John I. Rinaker, of all the Senatorial aspirants, is truly the soldier candidate. The General has some claims upon the Republican party and many upon old soldiers. He wants to be Senator awful bad, but did not intend to come and "work" the reunion with that object in view. But on Thursday an ardent admirer of his, finding that nearly all the candidates were on the ground, telegraphed him, and so Rinaker came in on the first train.

Congressman Henderson has served so long in the Lower House that he thinks promotion earned. He is an out-and-out aspirant for the Senate, and was here three days, doing the amiable and really making friends, for Tom is one of the old-style politicians—frank and honest.

As flies buzz around the brighter lights, so did the lesser candidates buzz around the greater. With Cullom out of the way, Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton becomes Governor, so he and his friends revolved around Cullom and helped swell the adulation which—no joke—the Governor received to his surfeit.

Irus Coy, attorney for the Union Stock-Yards, wants to be Governor. Irus is a shrewd politician, and kind of sailed along in the wake of Raum, who has gagerships, and storekeepers, and detectives' places to give out. Irus will have some votes in the convention if he lives, but this ambition of his will be the death of him.

Sheriff Mann of Chicago wants to be Governor. He worked the reunion openly. He says he has a revelation: The Democrats are certain to nominate Carter Harrison and that no man but a Chicago man can beat Carter and, says the Sheriff in a calliope whisper, I'm that man. So he brought Waite, and Dennis Curran, and Herrick, and Pat Feeney, and the "bys," down to help "work" the reunion.

Smith Atkins, of Freeport, a Federal officeholder, wants to be Governor. He has Henry Dement and all the Fifth Congressional District at his back. He was a good soldier, is a good fellow, and got his work in by being selected as first orator on Grant day.

Col. Foster, of Evanston, who was commander of the post, remembering that an Evanston man once carried the flag around with him till he landed in the executive chair, also wants to be Governor. My impression is that Foster has pooled in with Cullom. If he has, the fight will be between him and Irus Coy.

And so I might run on indefinitly. In every tent, at every headquarters, the politician was at work. The beauty of our American system of politics is that office is open to all, and it is a praiseworthy ambition. But church conferences, funerals, and soldiers' reunions ought to be exempt from the candidates' importunities.

The politician knows neither times nor seasons. He is like a blind horse in a treadmill—one round completed, he enters upon another. It is a long time before another election, but, if Cullom, and Raum, and Rinaker, and Henderson, and Judge McCullough, of Peoria, can get a legislative district pledged, he will be that much ahead. So of the other candidates. Hence their industry.

Phocion.

ANOTHER SALOON ROW.

David Maroney, a stonemason at work upon the street-wall upon South Clark street, engaged in a row yesterday afternoon in a saloon at the corner of Fourth avenue and Taylor street with Hector McCloud, barkeeper at Mike Mahoney's saloon on Clark street, near Taylor, and was knocked down by his adversary. As he fell his head struck against the bar and the sharp edge of the counter cut a deep gash over his right eye. His head then struck the floor with great force, partially stunning him. He was taken in charge by Officer Granger, and sent to his home on O'Neill street, near Halsted, where he was attended by a physician, who fears that concussion of the brain may have been caused. His assailant, McCloud, was locked up at the Armory, and booked for assault with intent to do bodily injury.

Remember Hop Bitters never does harm to the smallest child, but good, always and continually.

THE CHICAGO FAIR.

A Good Display of Live Stock of Fancy Breeds.

But a Poor Exhibition in All Other Departments.

Awards and Premiums to the Best Cattle and Horses.

An Exciting Steeplechase the Event of the Day.

IN GENERAL.

The second day of the Chicago Fair opened with the perfection of weather, and all looked well for a most successful time. There were, however, two drawbacks to the affair. The fair was not in good shape to be seen, and the expected crowds were not there to see it. It is just as impossible to say today what the dimensions and merits of this show are as it was yesterday, or, for that matter, a week ago. Aside from the horse and cattle exhibits nothing is in order. The hall devoted to the display of women's work, fruits, flowers, vegetables, etc., is but a barren wilderness. No county fair in the second day of its being ever presented such a melancholy appearance, or, if it did, that county fair proved a failure.

The same is true—only more so—with respect to the display of agricultural implements. A few windmills, a half-dozen rakes and reapers scattered over a dozen acres of ground, made up this part of the fair. Some more enterprising firms did send in a creditable display of wagons, buggies, and the like, and some show was made of plows and cultivators. But, take this part of the display throughout, and it was a certain failure. The "hoss-trot" part of the arrangement was well enough, and the agglomerate attractions were witnessed during the day by possibly 4,000 people. But as a whole the thing was not a success. Nearly half a week has passed and still there is a general aspect of unreadiness about the show. Much may certainly be excused on the ground that this is the first attempt in that line in this city, but it is not usual for Chicago to fail even on first attempts, and in this case, unless the remainder of the week belies the promise of the first two days, a failure will have to be scored.

As a spectacle the thing is a success. No such arrangements for the accommodation of visitors or for the seating of those who want to view the races, have ever been made in this country. It needed yesterday nothing but the crowd of spectators to equal the most famous turnouts of modern times. There was the grand stand to seat the people and the 800 feet of bar for them to range up against—but the people were not there. The police arrangements, as was stated yesterday, were perfect, but even the pick-pockets did not turn-up, probably because they had forecast the thinness of the show. The poolsellers went about their work in a perfunctory manner, for nobody wanted to hazard any money on the result of a scrub-race in which there was no money put up to induce a trial of speed, and even the steeplechase, which was the event of the day, brought out little enthusiasm.

It may be that today, tomorrow, and Friday may redeem the show. A good program has been laid out. There is a fine display of stock, which ought to interest the countrymen, and something special is offered in the horse line. Probably by the time the fair opens today things may be in order, and it may be possible to get a fair idea of the outside attractions. Up to date, however, there has been nothing calculated to interest in any way the city visitor, or to induce that person to spend an hour and a half on the street-cars in order to reach the grounds. On this point it only remains to suggest to the West Side Railroad Company that it would be just as easy to change horses at Western avenue as to make fifty or seventy people change cars at that point. If the fair should prove really attractive, and, say, 20,000 people should visit it upon any one day, the utter inutility of the street-car service of Chicago would be demonstrated beyond a peradventure.

The vigilant police squelched a cheeky fakir who yesterday located himself directly opposite the judges' stand in the infield, and engaged in roping guileless visitors into some kind of a chromo or prize-package swindle. Himself and his machinery were gently but firmly escorted outside the grounds. This is as it should be.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan was among the notable visitors to the fair-grounds yesterday afternoon.

THE LIVE STOCK.

To lovers of fine-bred cattle the animals exhibited in the ring contests yesterday presented a sight long to be remembered. The prizes contended for were almost exclusively those offered for dairy cattle, the heavy beef animals not being presented. The herds were large in nearly every class—many of the animals had previously carried off the coveted ribbons at similar exhibitions—and, as the sleek, well-fed bovines were led into the ring from the north end of the centre field, they were the centre of attraction to every one.

The black and white spotted Holsteins were first called out by the judges. These cattle were peculiarly marked, presenting to the casual observer rather more than the average number of excellent points, arising in a great measure from their sleek and well-fed appearance. They were greatly admired by the large crowd present.

The representatives of the famed North Devon breed succeeded the Holsteins in the ring. These cattle are not only recommended for breeding and dairy purposes, but it is claimed by advocates of the race that they are second to none as meat cattle.

Following the Devons came the beautiful fawn-colored Jerseys or Alderneys, whose chief if not sole recommendation is their great value as cattle for dairy purposes. The number of contestants in the various classes was very large, and the general excellence of the entire herd so marked, that judgment as to merit was a very slow and laborious task.

The final ring show of the day was of Ayrshire cattle. There were not many of the red and white spotted tribe, as compared with breeds which preceeded them, although in the decision as to merits, particularly in the younger classes, great difficulty was experienced by the judges in determining to which the prizes should go.

The facilities for showing horses on the track could not be improved, but cattle men complain that, owing to the lack of an amphitheatre in which to show their stock, it is almost impossible to excite any interest with the great body of visitors. The St. Louis fair-ground is very often referred to by the exhibitors. At the latter place every facility for a perfect view of the cattle ring is afforded in a grand amphitheatre, and these shows have become a leading feature of the fair. It is not at all improbable that the Chicago Fair Association will provide like arrangements before next year.

Today the sheep and swine will be brought to judgment, although there will also be exhibitions in the various classes of cattle. The day will be an extremely busy one, and a very large attendance of stockmen is expected.

Below is a complete list of the cattle awards of yesterday. These premiums are all for individuals in the several classes. The group premiums will probably be reached on Thursday.

HOLSTEINS.

For bulls, 3 years old or over—First premium $50, to Unadilla Valley Breeders' Association, West Edmiston, N. Y.; second preminm $25, to Dexter Severy & Son, Leland, Ill.

For bulls, 2 years and under 3—First premium $40, to T. B. Wales Jr., Iowa City, Ia.; second premium $20, to Mann & Ballard, Elgin, Ill.

For bulls under 1 year old—First premium $20, to T. B. Wales Jr., Iowa City, Ia.; second premium $10, to Dexter Severy & Son, Leland, Ill.

For cows, 3 years old or over—First premium $50, to Unadilla Association, West Edmiston, N. Y.; second premium $25, to same.

For heifers, 2 years old and under 3—First premium $40, to Unadilla Breeding Association, West Edmiston, N. Y.; second premium $20, to D. Severy & Son, Leland, Ill.

For heifers, 1 year old and under 2—First premium $30, to Unadilla Breeding Association, West Edmiston, N. Y.; second premium $15, to D. Severy & Son, Leland, Ill.

For heifers under 1 year old—First premium $20, to D. Severy & Son, Leland, Ill.; second premium $10, to same.

DEVONS.

For bulls, 3 years old or over—First premium $50 to D. J. Whitmore, Casstown, O; second premium $25, to O. B. King, Watertown, Conn.

For bulls, 1 year old and under 2—First premium $30, to G. Rawson, Oak Creek, Wis.; second premium withheld on account of a lack of merit.

For cows, 3 years old or over—First premium $50, to L. F. Ross, Avon, Ills.; second premium $25, to L. Rawson, Oak Creek, Wis.

For heifers, 2 years old and under 3—First premium $40, to L. F. Ross, Avon, Ill.; second premium $20, to L. Rawson, Oak Creek, Wis.

Cows, 3 years or over—First, $50, L. F. Ross, Avon, Ill.; second, $25, L. Rawson, Oak Creek, Wis.

Heifers, 2 years and under 3—First, $40, L. F. Ross, Avon, Ill.; second, $20, L. Rawson, Oak Creek, Wis.

Heifers, 1 year and under 2—First, $30, L. F. Ross, Avon, Ill.; second, $15, O. B. King, Watertown, Conn.

For heifers, 1 year old and under 2—First premium, $30, to L. F. Ross, Avon, Ill.; second premium, $15, to O. B. King, Watertown, Conn.

For heifers under 1 year old—First premium $20, to O. B. King, Watertown, Conn.; second premium, $10, to D. J. Whitmore, Casstown, O.

JERSEYS.

For bulls, 3 years old or over—First premium $50, to Thomas Lyman, Downer's Grove, Ill.

For bulls, 2 years old and under 3—First premium $40, to V. Barber, Decatur, Ill; second premium $20, to John Boyd, Elmhurst, Ill.

For bulls, 1 year old and under 2—First premium $30, to Hoover & Co., Columbus, O.; second premium $15, to James Stinson, Chicago.

For bulls, under 1 year old—First premium $20, to W. J. G. Dean, Hanover, Mich.; second premium $10, to Thomas Lyman, Downer's Grove, Ill.

For cows, 3 years or over—First premium $50, to Hoover & Co., Columbus, O.; second premium $25, to Thomas Lyman, Downer's Grove, Ill.

For heifers, 2 years old and under 3—First premium $40, to Hoover & Co., Columbus, O.; second premium $20, to W. J. G. Dean, Hanover, Mich.

For heifers, 1 year old and under 2—First premium, $30, to Hoover & Co., Columbus, O.; second premium, $15, to V. Barber, Decatur, Ill.

For heifers, under 1 year old—First premium, $20, Hoover & Co., Columbus, O.; second premium, $10, to Thomas Lyman, Downer's Grove, Ill.

AYRSHIRES.

For bulls, 3 years old or over—First premium, $50, to J. F. Converse, Woodville, N. Y.; second premium, $25, to John Stewart, Blackberry, Ill.

For bulls, 2 years old and under 3—First premium, $40, to J. F. Converse, Woodville, N. Y.; second premium, $20, to N. N. Jones, Normal, Ill.

For bulls, 1 year old and under 2—First premium, $30, to J. F. Converse, Woodville, N. Y.; second premium, $15, to W. A. Boies, Marengo, Ill.

For bulls under 1 year old—First premium, $20, to J. Johnson, Hartland, Wis.; second premium, $10, to John Stuart, Blackberry, Ill.

For cows 3 years old or over—First premium, $50, to J. F. Converse, Woodville, N. Y.; second premium, $25, to J. Johnson, Hartland, Wis.

For heifers, 2 years old and under 3—First premium, $40, to J. F. Converse, Woodville, N. Y.; second premium, $20, to J. Stuart, Blackberry, Ill.

For heifers, 1 year old and under 2—First premium, $30, to A. J. Wilson, Grafton, O.; second premium, $15, to J. F. Converse, Woodville, N. Y.

For heifers under 1 year old—First premium, $20, to J. F. Converse, Woodville, N. Y.; second premium, $10, to N. N. Jones, Normal, Ill.

On account of the unexpected large arrivals of sheep and swine, it became necessary yesterday to build a long row of additional pens just south of the club-house. Carpenters were busily at work at a late hour last evening, and it is expected that every creature on the grounds will be under cover to-day.

The Polled Angus or Black Scotch cattle have become one of the leading attractions of the show. Uniformity of color and the absence of horns make them a never-ending subject of curious inspection by throngs of visitors.

THE HORSES.

The exhibit of heavy draft horses, thoroughbreds, and roadsters is one of the finest ever seen in this country, and the quarters of the equines are visited by large numbers. The horse stalls begin on the west side of the grounds, just north of the buildings, and extend clear around to the southeast corner. The imported Clydesdales of Col. Halloway occupy about fifty stalls, and the lot embraces a number of fine Norman stallions. The Glasgow Importing Company also has a fine lot of Clydesdales. M. W. and Daniel Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., have fitted up a line of stalls just back of the club-house. These men have gone into the business of stock importing very extensively, and since 1872 have brought to this country over 600 stallions. They expect to import 227 this year. Their stables are not yet all filled, but the exhibit attracts universal attention from admirers of horseflesh. E. & J. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., have on exhibition two fine Norman stallions, weighing 1,800 and 2,000 pounds, and Michael Burke, of this city, shows a fine lot of heavy stock. L. Z. Blodgett, of Waukegan, enters some fine Clydesdales, and Philip Kamer and William D. Gruber, of Maple Park, have on exhibition a pair of handsome silver gray stallions. A fine lot of colts of Don Cossack's get are shown by the Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill. Fine thoroughbreds are entered by Gen. Rowett, of Carlinville, Ill.; Al Hankins, of Chicago; Wiley Buckles, of Champaign, Ill.; T. J. Megibbon, of Cynthiana, Ky.; and D. McKay, of Illinois. W. H. Wilson, of Cynthiana, Ky., exhibits the celebrated mare Lady De Jarnet and a number of fine saddle-horses. Buckner Brothers, of Kentucky, show a handsome lot of saddle-horses, as does D. B. Cooper, of Columbia, Tenn., and E. J. Snyder, of Cincinnati, O. Taken altogether, the exhibit of horseflesh is very fine, and well worth seeing.

There were three show rings for horses yesterday—the thoroughbreds, the roadsters, and the horses for general farm work. Some exceedingly fine stock was exhibited in these classes, and the prize awards were made as follows:

THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallions, 4-year-old or over—First prize, $100, Al Hankins, Chicago, Aristedes, by imp. Leamington; second prize, $50, T. J. Megibbon, Cynthiana, Ky., Springbox, by imp. Australia.

Three years old and under 4—First and second prizes, $50 and $25, Gen. Rowett, Intrinsic and Inter-Ocean, by imp. Intruder.

Two years old and under 3—First prize, $40, Gen. Rowett, Gov. C., by Intruder; no second.

One year old and under 2—First prize, $30, Gen. Rowett, bay colt by Intruder; no second.

Colt under 1 year—First prize, $20, Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill.; second prize, $10, Gen. Rowett, no name.

Mares. Four years old and over—First prize, $80, Wiley Buckles, Lizzie Vic; second prize, $40, Gen. Rowett, Lilac.

Three years old and under 4—First prize, $40, Wiley Buckles, Bayber; second prize, $20, J. A. Grimstead, Lexington by Serpoliette.

Two years old and under 3—First prize, $30, T. J. Megibbon, chestnut filly; second prize, $15, J. A. Grimstead, Square Dance.

One year old and under 2—First prize, $20, Wiley Buckles, Amozette; second prize, $10, Gen. Rowett, no name.

Colt under 1 year—First prize, $15, Gen. Rowett, no name; no second.

Stallion with not less than five colts—First prize, $100, Gen. Rowett, Hyder Ali; no second.

Mare with not less than two colts—First prize, $80, Wiley Buckles, Lizzie Vic; no second.

ROADSTERS.

Stallions. Four years old and over—First prize, $100, H. V. Bemis, Hardwood; second prize, $50, J. W. Swansborough, Waukegan, Ill., Hambletonian Prince.

Three years old and under 4—First and second prizes, $50 and $25, Daniel White, Peoria, Ill., no names.

Two years old and under 3—First prize, $40, J. W. Swansborough, Gen. Garfield; second prize, $20, A. H. Taylor, Chicago, Tallahassee.

One year old and under 2—First and second prizes, $30 and $15, Caton's Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., Glenmore and Young Harold.

Colts under 1 year—First prize, $20, Caton's Stock Farm, bay colt, by Don Cossack; second prize, $10, Dwight Lawrence, Prairie Centre, Ill., Warrington, by Compeer.

GENERAL FARM.

Stallions. Four years old and over—First prize, $100, M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; second prize, $50, William S. Blackman, Maple Park, Ill.

Three years old and under 4—First prize, $50, M. W. Dunham; second prize, $25, D. & J. P. Fisher, Ontario, Canada.

Two years old and under 3—First prize, $40, S. Sheldon, Prairie Centre, Ill.; second prize, $20, J. H. McEldowney, Bloom, Ill.

Mares. Four years old and over—First prize, $80, Daniel Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; secodd prize, $40, M. W. Dunham.

Three years old and under 4—No exhibit.

Two years old and under 3—None worthy.

Pair mares or geldings—First and second prizes, $100 and $50, M. W. Dunham.

The stallion Hardwood, which won the first prize in the roadster ring yesterday, was purchased last July from A. J. McKimmon, of Nashville, Tenn., by H. V. Bemis, of this city, the price paid being $10,000. The stallion is 6 years old, and is by Blackwood, dam Irene, by Old Columbus. He has started in sixteen races, all of which he won, and has trotted a mile in 2:19½. Mr. Bemis says he would rather own him than Piedmont or Alexander, and expects a great deal of him. Horse men say he will be heard from within a year or two.

A large number of Kentucky running horses arrived in the city last evening, and several of them are entered for races during the week.

THE RACES.

The races yesterday were the feature of the day, and the weather and track were all that could be wished for. The program was given up to the "leppers," and included a mile dash, a mile-heat race, and one of the much-advertised steeplechases. The latter was the event of the day, and was a grand success. Another steeplechase will be run Friday, and it is expected that it will attract a large crowd to the grounds.

The first race on the card was a selling race for all ages, distance one mile; the horse selling for $1,200 to carry proper weight, and three pounds allowed for every $100 off price. The race was for a purse of $250, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, the winner to be sold at auction; one-half of all over the prize to go to the second horse and the balance to the association. The starters were Peytona Barry, Chantilly, Pat Carmody, Agnes McKee, Guy, and Ballancer. Grinstead's pair were thought pretty well of by the pool-buyers, and they did not disappoint their backers. The start was a good one, and Guy succeeded in getting off in the lead, and holding that position until the first turn was reached. Chantilly then went to the fore, but was displaced by Peytona Barry at the quarter-pole. The horses were pretty well bunched along the backstretch, but as the three-quarter pole was reached it was seen that the final struggle was to be between Barry and Ballancer, Grinstead's pair. These two had a hard fight down the stretch, and Ballancer finally won the race, beating Barry by about a length, Guy coming in third. Time, 1:44½. After the race Ballancer was bought in for $1,200 by Grinstead, his owner.

One of the prettiest running races ever seen on the track was the mile-heat race, the second on the card. It was open for 3-year-olds, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $500 added by the association, $100 of which to second. The only starters were Jack Haverly, Clifton Belle, and Lou. Lord Lyon and Clan Alpine were drawn. Before the race Haverly sold in the pools against the field, the betting being about even up. The start in the first heat was an excellent one. Clifton Belle took the lead and maintained it around to the three-quarter pole, with Haverly second and Lou third. Coming down the stretch Haverly pulled up to the Belle, and both horses came down under the gad, Haverly winning by a neck. It was a very pretty finish. Time, 1:44½.

In the second heat Lou took the lead at the start, with Clifton Belle second and Haverly third. On the backstretch the horses were running in a bunch, but at the half-mile pole Haverly went ahead, and won the heat and race easily by two lengths, Clifton Belle second, and Lou third. Time, 1:48¼.

The steeplechase entries were rung up about 5 o'clock, and the horses that answered the bell were Liatunah, Billet Lee, Guy, Swannanoe, and Dechatue. Carter H. and M. McDonald were drawn. The race was open to all horses that never started in a steeplechase, and was for a purse of $300, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; four to enter and three to start from different stables. It was over a new course, one and three-quarter miles in length, with two stone walls, one fifteen-foot water jump, one rail fence, three hurdle and two board fences. The start was made from the track gate just south of the club-house. Liatunah went off in the lead and took the first stone wall jump very well, with Swannanoe second. At the first rail fence Liatunah and Swannanoe shied and Dechaute took the lead, with Guy second. Liatunah and Swannanoe were turned and took the second jump well, but at the third Liatunah shied again, and as her driver attempted to turn her back she stumbled and threw him heavily to the ground. He was picked up and carried to the stable, but beside a gashed lip it was found that nothing was the matter with him. Dechaute kept in the lead, with Guy second and Billet Lee third. These three horses took the water jump, very handily, but Swannanoe, who was close behind them, stumbled in going over and threw the rider. He evidently knew how to fall, as he bent down his head and struck on his right shoulder, arising immediately and throwing down his whip with an air of disgust. The then remaining horses kept on, holding the same positions until they reached the board jump near the half-mile pole. Here Dechaute showed signs of fatigue, and in the jump her hind leg caught the fence and horse and rider went down. The rider was stunned and slightly cut about face, but no bones were broken. The lead was then taken by Guy, who came home in 2:15¼, with Billet Lee about three lengths behind. In the meantime Swannanoe's rider had captured his horse, and he mounted at the water jump, where he had been thrown, and cantered over the rest of the course, taking third money. The sport was very exciting, and the crowd cheered lustily. It was the first steeplechase that has ever been witnessed in this city, and, judging from the enthusiasm it created, these races will be given a place in the running meeting programs hereafter.

TODAY'S RACES.

The racing program for today is as follows:

Pacing purse for 2:25 class; $250 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third, $50 to fourth.

Great twenty-mile equestrienne contest between Miss Emma Jewett, of Minnesota, and Miss Belle Cook, of California, for a purse of $2,500.

Trotting purse, open to all stallions that have never beaten 2:30; $250 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third, $50 to fourth.

Following are the entries for today's races:

PACING RACE.

George Webber enters ch. s Ned Forrester; color, black.

T. J. Broderick enters b. g. Croppy Boy; color, red.

George H. Morris enters ch. g. High Jack; color, blue.

TROTTING RACE.

T. J. Dunbar enters b. s. Milo, by Milwaukee; color, black.

A. Doughty enters b. s. Romeo, by Mendaus; color, gray.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

"He Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

James Wallace, a colored man about 38 years old, and who, under the name of Tommy Johnson, was in 1878 sent to the penitentiary for two years for stealing thirty-six dressed chickens from a South Water street commission house, was shot in the forehead just above the right eye yesterday afternoon in a saloon at the southwest corner of Fourth avenue and Harrison street by Hermann Ziegmeyer, the proprietor of the place. The ball entered just at the right of and above the nose and plowed a furrow under the skin, lodging at a point close to the temple. Wallace was taken to the Armory where Dr. J. T. Levi cut out the ball, which had flattened against the thick frontal bone of the Ethiopian's skull. The wound is not at all dangerous, and Wallace says that he shall refuse to prosecute the case on the ground of accidental shooting. Ziegmeyer, a hump-backed specimen of humanity, also claims that the shooting was accidental. He says that while Wallace and a number of other colored men were indulging in boisterous hilarity, he, while behind the bar, picked up the weapon, an old one, of the self-cocking French model, and snapped it at them as he had often done before. He "did not know that the thing was loaded," and had no intention of shooting any one. Were it not for the thickness of the African skull the man who "did not know it was loaded" would be behind the bars probably for murder. As it is he is charged with an assault with a deadly weapon, and will make his excuses this morning to Justice Wallace at the South Side Police Court.

PETTY CRIMES.

Items from the Police Courts and Stations.

Count Ostello von Valkenburg, a degenerate son of a worthy house of Vaterland, was fined $50 yesterday by Justice Wallace for long-continued drunkenness and abuse of his family.

William Erganq, arrested Monday was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Scully at the North Side Police Court for an assault with a deadly weapon upon Conrad Williams.

Fred Brauns, a collector in the employ of Palmer Brothers, grocers at No. 132 Halsted street, is at the West Madison Street Station, charged with embezzling $15 of his employer's cash.

Daniel Murphy, keeper of a saloon at No. 2001 State street, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Wallace in bonds of $700 for an assault with intent to commit murder upon Mary Barnes. He threw her out of his rum-shop about three weeks ago and kicked and stamped upon her in a most brutal manner.

John McGrau and James Hennessey, two young toughs who held up a laboring man in an alley near the corner of State and Harrison streets Monday afternoon and robbed him of $13.75, were held to the Criminal Court yesterday at the South Side Police Court in bonds of $700 each. They were arrested by Officer Kenyon.

N. C. Love, a South State street chairmaker, was arrested and taken before Justice Arnd yesterday, charged with larceny as bailee. The case was continued under bonds of $500. The complainant is a man named George A. Eastman, who alleges that he intrusted to Love a clothes-wringer, which the latter sold for $5.50 and failed to account for.

Special Officer Slater of the Northwestern Railroad yesterday arrested a gang of railroad thieves, the leader of which, a young fellow named James Smith alias "Joby," was caught wheeling away a barrow of pig-iron. He is locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station. Another member of the gang, a lad named Saunders, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300 by Justice Walsh.

W. N. Easton and Willie Marshall are two colored boys, aged respectively 17 and 15 years. The former has been employed by May, the pawnbroker, at his residence, No. 2710 Fifty-third street. Night before last he came to the city and slept at Mr. May's pawnshop. When he left in the morning he carried away a coat, vest, pants, pair of shoes, and a pair of sleeve-buttons. When arrested he had the articles upon his person, and the Marshall lad, who was found in his company, was clothed in one of Mr. May's vests. They are both booked at the Armory for larceny.

DASTARDIY OUTRAGE.

At a late hour Sunday night the house of George H. Wyman, Justice of the Peace in Lemont, was entered by a man, and an attempt at rape was made upon his daughter, Miss Libbie Wyman. The screams of the young lady alarmed the household, and with the assistance of some neighbors the miscreant was soon captured. He turned out to be John Minor, an engineer on a canal steam-barge, and has heretofore borne a bad reputation. The young lady is still in her teens, and it was owing to her own pluck that she passed through the assault unscathed. He had a preliminary examination Monday, and was held in $5.0 bonds for further examination. A great deal of indignation was expressed by the citizens at the brutal affair, and some lynching talk was indulged in. The Wymans are one of the most prominent families in the village, and the few friends of the rascal excuse his conduct by placing the responsibility on whisky.

NEIL, THE CRANK.

J. C. Neil, the supposedly insane man, who will be remembered as the person who jumped up from his bed in a South Clark street lodging-house, shot his bed-fellow, and afterwards shot four other men whom he encountered on the street, was before Justice Wallace yesterday to answer to the five charges of assault with intent to kill, and was again locked up to await a hearing ten days hence. The theory of Neil's insanity has not changed one whit since he committed the fearful deeds aforesaid. The officers who have had him in charge are as firmly as ever convinced that he is "dead crank."

Catching a Sea Tartar.

Pall Mall Gazette.

A large whale has just been reading a short lesson on an old theme to the inhabitants of Walls Island, Orkney, and even to mankind at large. This whale in his gambols ran himself ashore when the islanders turned out in a body with knives, pitchforks, and every accessible instrument of attack, and after satisfying themselves by inflicting innumerable stabs that he was dead, proceeded, by help of the rising tide, to tow him with their boats into harbor. The whale, however, with a union of stoical endurance and diplomatic craft hitherto unrecognized in the species, had been biding his time, and no sooner regained his own element than he rushed out to sea, dragging the fleet of screaming Orcadians behind him. To be hoist with your own petard is bad enough, but to be abducted by your own whale is worse, and the people of Walls, after three miles of an involuntary voyage managed to cut the ropes and escape from the formidable sea Tartar whom they had caught. From this adventurous incident the Walls Islanders and all who are willing to profit by the experience of others may learn how unsafe it is to contend with whales in their own waters or with men on their own ground, and, generosity apart, how imprudent it is to be cruel to the helpless, since there is no telling how formidable they may become when their opportunity arrives.

Kidney Diseases.

Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase, but where the virtues of Kidney-Wort have become known, they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to constantly dose spirits of nitre and such stuff, give this great remedy a trial and be cured. In the dry form it is most economical, in the liquid the most convenient.—*Philadelphia Press.*

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 307 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 302 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 181 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 377 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 46 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 65 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationer, Depot, 65 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN INDIANA AND WABASH-AVS., on Eighteenth-st., an amethyst earring. Suitable reward. 1810 Indiana-av.

LOST—A LARGE BLACK DOG, HALF-breed Newfoundland and St. Bernard, Tuesday, Sept. 13, on the North Side. By delivering the dog a reward of $5 will be given by AUG. SCHWARZ, 13 Illinois-st.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 47 Centre-av., a bright bay horse, silvery mane and black tail; no hair on forehead from overdraw.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG-STORE—$3,000 STOCK OF DRUGS and fixtures, well located and well selected. Can be moved. This is very cheap—$1,800—for a few days only. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE, IN WILLOUGHBY-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., with engines, boilers and shaftings, suitable for any kind of light or heavy manufacturing purposes. Plot 50x100. One 5-story building, fronting on three streets. Address W. S. F. PRENTICE, Prentice stores, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT AND road-house just fitted up; not been opened yet. Can only be sold to a first-class party. Address C 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A CARriage and wagon shop in a country village, doing a good business. Address J. A. WHITMORE, Sheridan, Ill.

FOR SALE—WOOD AND COAL YARD situated in the best location on North Side, to be sold with all appurtenances. Inquire of KRAUSE & BRO., Kinzie and Clark-sts.

FOUR MORE RELIABLE GENTLEmen wanted to make up a syndicate of ten. A good prospect of making $2,000 out of $100. Address E 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, horses, wagons, and good will of one of the best grocery stores on the West Side; cash income from $125 to $300 per day. Call at 574 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY in one of the best locations in the city; doing a good business. None need answer unless they mean business. A 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL MANUFACTuring establishment for $450. For full particulars address C 37, Tribune office.

HOTEL FOR SALE—110 ROOMS, ALL nicely furnished (fine bar and fixtures which alone pays the rent), fine laundry, with all fixtures, $4,000; no trade. This is well located and doing a large business. A chance extraordinary. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

STEAM SAW AND SHINGLE MILL for sale cheap: 671 acres of land, 5 houses, barns, &c.; also timber limits; plenty of timber; two-thirds cash; balance on time. T. COOPER, Coopers Falls, Ontario, Canada.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. I. & St. L. Railways, the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACtory for men's work of WM. H. BUSSEY, for sale cheap. Apply at 274 East Madison-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—$2,500 IN MANUFACTURE of an article which we own the entire right (except Northern Pacific R. R. Co.'s right to use). Will double your money. Address C 43, Tribune.

WANTED—STATIONERY MAN WITH $5,000 in established business or to buy a good business. Address, with full name and particulars, B 90, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ATTORNEY, WITH FIRST-CLASS references, is going to Southern Colorado and New Mexico on important business that will occupy only a portion of his time; any parties having collections or other business in that locality can have the benefit of his services on reasonable terms. C 8, Tribune office.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

A YOUNG MAN WILL PUT $200 TO $300 and his services in a good paying business. Address F 4, Tribune office.

ATTENTION—WE NOW CLOSE OUT our billiard and pool tables cheap for cash, or part on time. 229 Fifth-av.

BABY CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, hand-trucks, skids repaired; good peddler's wagon, buggies, and wagons for sale; goods sold on commission. 47 Wells-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR stock or business, send in your description, as we have many customers waiting to be suited. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

THE HUTCHINSON FURNACE AND Smoke Consuming Company is now prepared to abate the smoke nuisance in this city without injury to boiler and without loss of fuel. We guarantee every appliance, and that it will give entire satisfaction. It can be applied in a few hours to any boiler. Office, Unity Building, Rooms 8 and 9, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO PAIR RAILROAD track scales. Address E. P. MARSH, care of Charles Hay & Co., 78 La Salle-st.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price, $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.

DR. J. E. GARDNER, Manager.

☞ Circular containing valuable information goes with each bottle.

51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGEL, GOOLD & SCHAFF,

Piano Manufacturers.

Established 1869.

Factory 51—53 West Lake-st.

Buy of the manufacturers. This is what every intelligent dealer aims at. We offer the same facilities to every purchaser. Get a first-class article for same price other dealers ask for trash. Sold on easy monthly payments. Save 30 per cent, and call at the warerooms.

175 WABASH-AV.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A ROSEWOOD guitar, fine-toned. Address O P 18, Tribune.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st.

Have the largest stock of pianos and organs in the West. Special prices during the Exposition. Easy monthly payments.

Pianos and organs to rent.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS—ESTABLISHed 1851; prices reasonable; sold on easy payments; please remember it. ADAM SHAMP, 253 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — CORK: LETTER REceived. Must go Tuesday. Shall be away considerable the next two weeks. Do not worry. I have perfect confidence and am as usual. Tell her cause I could not see you.

PERSONAL—JAMES DAY, OF MORristown, N. J., is earnestly desired to communicate with his mother, who has not heard from him for six months, and has lost his address.

ACCOUNTANT.

BOOKS WRITTEN UP AND BALanced; complicated accounts adjusted; work day or evening. W. C. HAINE, 223 East Randolph-st., near State.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — MEMBERSHIP OF Board of Trade, $120 cash. Apply at 6 Chamber of Commerce.

to cut the ropes and escape from ... ble sea Tartar whom they had ... n this adventurous incident the ... ers and all who are willing to profit ... ence of others may learn how un- ... contend with whales in their own ... h men on their own ground, and, ... part, how imprudent it is to be cruel ... ss, since there is no telling how ... ey may become when their oppor- ... s.

Kidney Diseases.

...eases afflict the greater part of the ... and they are constantly on the in- ... here the virtues of Kidney-Wort ... known, they are held in check and ... Let those who have had to con- ... spirits of nitre and such stuff, give ... medy a trial and be cured. In the ... most economical, in the liquid the ... ient.—*Philadelphia Press.*

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...AMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 ...
...JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., ...first-st.
...MAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and ...

WEST DIVISION.

...ER, Druggist, 382 West Lake-st., cor- ...
...HILL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., ...ort-av.
...Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., cor- ...
...RKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South ...rner of Adams.
...RMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 ...corner Ogden-av.
...HSEN, Druggist, 240 Blue Island-av., ...ith-st.
...CK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy ...corner Lincoln.
...COBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, ...

NORTH DIVISION.

...GHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North ...r Division.
...AMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee- ...
...NEEBE, Printing and Advertising ...nd Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

...ST AND FOUND.

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...SINESS CHANCES.

...ORE—$3,000 STOCK OF DRUGS ...well located and well selected. ...This is very cheap—$1,800—for a few ...RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

...FOR SALE, IN WILLOUGH... ...ooklyn, N. Y., with engines, boilers ...suitable for any kind of light or heavy ...purposes. Plot 200x60. One 5-story ...on three streets. Address W. S. P., ...rentice stores, Brooklyn, N. Y.

...LE—A RESTAURANT AND ...ose just fitted up; not been opened yet ...d to a first-class party. Address C 50, ...

...LE—OR TO RENT—A CAR... ...wagon shop in a country village, doing ...Address J. A. WHITMORE, Sheri...

...E—WOOD AND COAL YARD ...in the best location on North Side, ...appurtenances. Inquire of KNAUER ...and Clark-sts.

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...FOR SALE—110 ROOMS, ALL ...urnished (fine bar and fixtures which ...rent), fine laundry, with all fixtures, ...This is well located and doing a ...A chance extraordinary. J. S. RAN... ...Madison-st.

...SAW AND SHINGLE MILL ...heap: 671 acres of land, 5 houses, barns, ...er limits; plenty of timber; two-thirds ...on time. T. COOPER, Cooper's Falls, ...

...UFACTURERS AND BUSI- ...—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junc- ...B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. ...the largest manufacturing town of its ...est, and offers unusual advantages to ...of almost any commodity. It has a ...uring water-power, which, when fully ...l support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. ...water-power for sale in every respect. ...water-power for sale in large or small ...low figures and on easy terms. Also, ...er to rent for large or small business, ...ilding, very low. ...le encouragement is offered to manu- ...others to locate here. ...of unimproved water-power and land ...to parties improving the same. ...SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill. ...management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. ...go, Ill.

...OT AND SHOE MANUFAC... ...men's work of WM. H. BUSSEY, for ...Apply at 274 East Madison-st., fourth ...

...D—$2,500 IN MANUFACTURE ...article which we own the entire right ...ern Pacific R. R. Co.'s right to use). ...ur money. Address C 42, Tribune.

...D—STATIONERY MAN WITH ...established business or to buy a good ...ness, with full name and particulars, E ...ce.

...ISCELLANEOUS.

...ORNEY, WITH FIRST-CLASS ...ces, is going to Southern Colorado and ...n important business that will occupy ...of his time; any parties having collec- ...business in that locality can have the ...services on reasonable terms. C 53, ...

...RICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ...rborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' ...Business quietly and legally transacted.

...G MAN WILL PUT $200 TO ...his services in a good paying business. ...Tribune office.

...ION—WE NOW CLOSE OUT ...liard and pool tables cheap for cash, of ...229 Fifth-av.

...ARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, ...ucks, skids repaired; good peddler's ...s, and wagons for sale; goods sold on ...47 Wells-st.

...S WISHING TO SELL THEIR ...usiness, send in your description, as we ...stomers waiting to be suited. GAR... ...LER, 142 La Salle-st.

...TCHINSON FURNACE AND ...nsuming Company is now prepared to ...ke nuisance in this city without injury ...without loss of fuel. We guarantee ...ce, and that it will give entire satisfac- ...e applied in a few hours to any boiler. ...Building, Rooms 8 and 9, 79 Dearborn-st.

...D—TWO PAIR RAILROAD ...cales. Address E. P. MARSH, care of ...Co., 78 La Salle-st.

...WARD—WE WILL PAY THE ...reward for any case of rheumatism or ...cannot cure. We can relieve any case ...or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner ...y Liniment will relieve pain and sore- ...move any unnatural growth of bone or ...an or beast. Price, $1 per bottle. Will ...oney for any failure. ...DR. J. E. GARDNER, Manager. ...r containing valuable information free ...tle. ...51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

...CAL INSTRUMENTS.

...GOOLD & SCHAFF, ...Piano Manufacturers. ...Established 1865. ...actory 51—53 West Lake-st. ...manufacturers. This is what every in- ...er aims at. We offer the same facili- ...purchaser. Get a first-class article for ...her dealers ask for trash. Sold on easy ...ments. Save 30 per cent, and call at the ...175 WABASH-AV.

...LE—CHEAP—A ROSEWOOD ...ne-toned. Address O P 18, Tribune.

...CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE ...est stock of pianos and organs in the ...prices during the Exposition. ...ly payments. ...Pianos and organs to rent. ...STORY & CAMP, ...188 and 190 State-st.

...SONS' PIANOS—ESTABLIS... ...prices reasonable: sold on $10 inst... ...remember it. ADAM SHARP, 296 ...n-st.

...PERSONAL.

...AL—CORK: LETTER RE... ...Must go Tuesday. Shall be away one ...next two weeks. Do not worry. I have ...dence and am as usual. Felt bad but ...not see you.

...AL—JAMES DAY, OF MOR... ...N. J., is earnestly desired to communi- ...mother, who has not heard from him ...and has lost his address.

...ACCOUNTANT.

...WRITTEN UP AND BAL... ...complicated accounts adjusted; work ...W. C. BAINE, 229 East Kinzie-st.

...FOR SALE.

...ALE —MEMBERSHIP OPEN ...f Trade, $150 cash. Apply at 6 Chamber...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BY AUCTION.
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
WILL HOLD THEIR
FIFTEENTH PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE
BY CATALOGUE
Today, Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 3 p. m.,
AT THE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
SEVENTEEN PIECES
of property will be sold to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the owners.
TWENTY-FOUR PIECES
Will be offered at an upset price fixed by the owners.
WM. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.,
MAKE THEIR
SEVENTH SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR
TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.
A GRAND
PUBLIC SALE
ON THE PREMISES
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
1,350 feet frontage
First-class residence property.
Every foot north of Thirty-third-st. Every lot near the lake-shore. Cottage Grove-av. cars within one block. Forty-six daily suburban trains on the Illinois Central Railroad, stopping at Thirty-first-st. No lot less than 150 feet deep. Every lot has a wide alley in the rear. Nearly every lot is 164 feet deep. The entire 1,350 feet front will be sold ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE!
Terms, 10 per cent down; balance in 30 days.
The cash wanted to improve adjoining property. The whole vacant tract between South Park-av. and the Lake-Shore, lying between Thirty-first and Thirty-third-sts., will be improved with
ELEGANT BUILDINGS
at an early day. This is a grand opportunity for investors to get something STRICTLY CHOICE in Real Estate. For full particulars call for plats at
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
Nos. 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
Nos. 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.,
MAKE THEIR
EIGHTH PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.
1,500 Feet Frontage
On Forty-seventh-st., Cottage Grove, Langley, and Evans-avs.
WILL BE SOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 26,
At 3 o'clock p. m. on the Premises.
This property is located at Kenwood, the choicest portion in Hyde Park.
The sale is absolutely without limit, reserve, or upset price. For particulars call on HENRY J. GOODRICH, Room 6, 125 Dearborn-st., or at
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE at the office of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., Room 9, 161 La Salle-st.:
IMPROVED.
Five 3-story and basement white stone-front houses on Twenty-fifth-st., near the lake shore; 14 to 16 rooms in each house; all modern improvements; price $10,000 to $12,000 each.
A two-story and basement white stone front, ten rooms, on Ellis Park, near Thirty-seventh-st.; house cost to build all that is asked for it and lot thrown in; price $5,000. A bargain.
A two-story white stone front on Groveland Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., double parlors, dining-room and kitchen on same floor, laundry, servants' room, ... basement; a very convenient, well-located, built house, with all modern improvements; price, ...
Two houses on Groveland Park, opposite Chicago University, two-story and basement stone fronts, eight rooms; all modern improvements, $8,000.
Two white stone fronts, two story, 10 rooms, double parlors, the dining-room and kitchen on same floor, east front, on Lake Park-av., near Thirtieth-st.; all modern conveniences; well built; price $7,500 each.
Eight frame cottages, 22 by 56 feet, eight rooms each, on Cottage Grove and Groveland Park-avs., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.25-foot lots; $2,500 and $2,750 each.
BUSINESS PROPERTY—IMPROVED.
A five-story stone front block, 40 by 120 feet and on lot 180 feet deep, on Washington-st., near Fifth-av., at a great bargain.
UNIMPROVED.
100 by 147 feet on State-st., near Twenty-ninth, at a great bargain. Also 300 feet on Wabash-av., and 100 feet on Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; all cheap.
Several houses and lots and some very choice unimproved residence lots for sale in the beautiful suburb of Morgan Park, from $1,000 to $5,000 for the houses, and also lots to give away to any one who will build good houses on the same. This property is among the very choicest and most easily accessible suburban property anywhere near Chicago. Free rides to see the property on any day of the week.
GEO. R. CLARKE & CO.,
Room 9, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY WEBER & SCHMID,
Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.
LOTS.

24x100 on Ontario-st., near Market	$1,800
24x100 on Larrabee-st., near Chicago-av.	5,625
24x100 on Belden-av., near Larrabee-st.	1,600
24x100 on Mohawk-st., north of Centre	1,300
Seven 24x125 ft lots on Bissell-st., near Centre, each	720
24x100 corner Clark and Grant-sts.	3,500
24x100 on Halsted-st., near North-av.	1,500
25x150 on La Salle-av., near Schiller-st.	4,050

IMPROVED.

Lot and 2-story and basement brick, La Salle-st., near Goethe-st., east front	10,500
Lot and 3-story and basement brick, with stone sidewalk, Oak-st., near lake	10,000
Two lots 25x125 with two 10-room octagon brick residences and brick barns, on Bissell-st., north of Centre, together	9,000
Lot and 3-story and basement brick La Salle-av., near Chestnut-st.	8,500
Lot and 3-story brick flat, Rush-st.	7,500
Lot and 3-story and basement stone-front residence, on Schiller-st., east of Clark	6,000
Lot and 2-story brick, Schiller-st.	4,800
Lot and 1½-story brick, Oak-st., near lake	4,000
Lot with nice 6 room brick cottage, on Belden-av., east of Lincoln	3,700
Lot and nice 2-story frame, arranged in two flats, rented for $40 per month, on Wells-st., near Oak	4,300
Lot and 2-story brick, Orchard-st.	3,000

WEBER & SCHMID,
Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Brown-stone front house, with drawing-room and kitchen on parlor; one of the nicest houses on the South Side; everything nearly new; $12,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Double brick house with lot 56x175 feet and large fine brick barn, no basement, north of Twenty-second-st., $35,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, near Twentieth-st., with lot 31x175 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV.—A very elegant house in choice location with large lot, $90,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Handsome residence, north of Twenty-second-st., with 75-foot lot, $80,000.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 8 Washington-st.
Three-story and basement octagon brick house on Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av., $9,000.
Fine 3-story stone-front, brick barn, and lot 24x131, on Belden-av., $13,500.
Nice 3-story new marble-front, on La Salle-av., $7,700.
Nos. 716, 718, and 720 North Park-av., 3-story brick and barn, $5,500 each.
Three-story marble-front fronting east on Lincoln Park, only $7,750; easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
LAKE-AV.—Large House with 50-foot lot, in first-class order, very desirable place, and well worth the price.
GROVELAND PARK—Brick house with 40-foot lot.
UNIVERSITY-PLACE—Octagon front brick house.
INDIANA-AV.—Octagon stone front house near Twenty-ninth-st., $7,000.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR FIFTEENTH, two 3-story and basement brick stores and flats, bringing in good rental; must sell this month. Buyers call for particulars. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., BETWEEN Twelfth and Van Buren, some good bargains in business property; well rented; 20 or 40 feet; prices from $14,000 to $125,000. Will sell at prices that will pay good interest on investment. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON ABERDEEN-st., southeast corner of Jackson, one of the finest for improvement on West Side, very cheap. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Fourteenth-st., a nice stone-front residence; will make price an object to inquire about this. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MANY GOOD BARGAINS in improved and unimproved residence and business property in all parts of the city. Can give some special bargains. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50X300 ON LAKE-AV., just north of Oakland, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PIECES OF business property on North Clark-st., under good rental and at prices below their actual value. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., JUST west of Western-av., two 2-story frame buildings standing together, each arranged for one or two families, 44 feet front, well rented; can sell this very cheap. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE FRONT store on West Madison-st., between Peoria and Green-sts., the best located property on the street; will make low figures to buyers. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON, NEAR Robey-st., nice 2-story frame, store below and rooms above, good place for business; can be bought at a surprisingly low price if taken promptly. For particulars call on J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 50 FEET ON Jefferson-st., near Jackson, running through to alley, which was taken on foreclosure, and owner wants his money; if you want a cheap lot for manufacturing or other purposes see about this. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, 12 rooms; all in first-class condition, only two blocks from Union Park; good barn. Possession at once. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500—LARGE HOUSE and barn, 3151 South Dearborn-st. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS BLOCK, West Washington-st., near Clinton, cheap. Also lots on North Halsted, Burling, Centre, and Dayton-sts., at $40 to $80 per foot. Also lots on West Jackson-st., $125 per foot. PHILIP MYERS, Room 13, 166 Randolph.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME GOOD 2-story and basement brick houses near Oakland for $3,500, $5,000, $8,500, $9,000. Building lots on Bowen, Evans, and Langley-avs., and Forty-third-st., $30, $75, and $80 per foot. House and 33x200 lot on Langley-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., for $6,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE PROPERTY, 25x125, northwest corner Madison-st. and Ashland-av. Want an offer. Address H, 40 West Chicago-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES south. Now is the time to buy.
80 feet, Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st.
125 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-third-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
133 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
150 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
300 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Fortieth-st.
141 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-first-st.
150 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-second-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
150 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
425 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
1,300 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Fifty-first-st.
100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-second-st.
50 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-third-st.
100 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
150 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
131 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
75 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
50 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
250 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-first-st.
600 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
200 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st.
50 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
100 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
250 feet, Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.
31 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.
48 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
75 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.
75 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
140 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
25 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
200 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-first-st.
200 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-second-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-third-st.
150 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
50 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
375 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 feet, Indiana-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
800 feet, Indiana-av., corner Fifty-first-st.
100 feet, Prairie-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
50 feet, Prairie-av., corner Fortieth-st.
100 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-first-st.
25 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-second-st.
600 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-third-st.
200 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
175 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
300 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
400 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
GEO. A. EMERY,
19 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, HUMBOLDT-boulevard, corner Logan-square.
100x150 Vincennes-av., near Forty-second-st.
Two-story house with lot, Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.
50x100 Fourth-av., near Taylor-st.
71x170 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
50x100 Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
50x100 Wabash-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
75x100 Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
118x100 Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
100x161 Michigan-av., near Sixty-second-st.
100 feet Prairie-av., near Forty-ninth-st.
80x150 Ellis-av., near Forty-ninth-st.
40x100 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.
48x150 fronts South Park, near Fifty-fifth-st., $24 per foot.
50x283 Forty-ninth-st., near Drexel-boulevard.
50x100 State-st., near Forty-fourth-st.
4 lots State-st., near Fifty-third.
20 lots State, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts., near Fifty-first.
20 lots West Superior, Erie, and Huron-sts., near Noble.
5 lots Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av.
5 lots School-st., near Fifty-fourth.
20 lots Leavitt and Moore-sts., near Twenty-second.
10 lots Western-av., near Laughton-st.
10 lots Laughton-st., near Western-av.
40 acres in Sec. 23, 38, 13, adjoining Chicago Lawn.
20 lots Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.:
$65,000—Business block, Madison-st.; central.
$65,000—Business block, Wabash-av., 5-story stone, east front; well rented; 50x185.
$35,000—Washington-st., large 5-story pressed brick, stone trimmings; well rented.
$26,000—Business block, Fifth-av.; bargain.
$14,000—North Clark-st. business block; well rented.
$22,000—Kinzie-st., business block.
$35,000—Business block, Fifth-av.; rents $4,500.
$20,000—3 brown-stone fronts; $2,160 rental.
$11,000—3 2-story and basement bricks; $1,200 rental.
$12,000—3 2-story and basement 10-room bricks; $1,500 rental; North Side, south of Chicago-av.
$65,000—Block on Randolph-st., near State.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS ON POLK, LEXington, Leavitt, and De Kalb-sts., near Campbell Park Church, and part only a block from Ogden-av. cars; price $500 and upwards. We believe these lots among the cheapest now in market, considering their location, and invite parties desiring to buy either for improvement or to hold to examine them. Would like an offer for the whole. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,550—A VERY FINE brick residence on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; east front.
$2,650—Langley-av., near Forty-second-st., good 8-room frame; good order; location very good.
$5,500—Drexel boulevard, a fine 2-story octagon brick, 10 rooms, a fine house fronting the beautiful parkway. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
WABASH-AV.—50 feet, near Thirty-third-st.
WABASH-AV.—100 feet, corner Thirty-fourth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—50 feet, corner Thirty-fourth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—50 feet, corner Thirtieth-st.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—124 feet, corner Woodland Park, opposite Chicago University.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Several 50-foot lots near Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CENTRE-AV., corner of Van Buren-st.; also on Van Buren-st., east of Centre-av. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Nineteenth-st., an elegant 3-story and basement stone-front house, three rooms deep, subcellar, gas fixtures, furnace, and superior plumbing. Will sell low for cash. Apply to J. P. COATES, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — $9,500 — INDIANA-AV., near Thirty-fifth. We are authorized to sell an elegant, large brick, stone trimmings, 3 flats, water on every floor, with baths, 5 rooms deep; will rent for $85; lot 25x124 to wide alley; the building will cost now the price asked; is well built in every particular. J. S. RANNEY & CO.

FOR SALE—48X125, CORNER OF WEST Madison and Francisco-sts. A good investment. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 96x164 feet, at $80 per foot. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL PURCHASE No. 3532 South La Salle-st.; the most convenient house in the city for the money. Terms to suit. D. W. POTTER, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A WHITE-STONE FRONT brick residence, lot 67 feet wide, overlooking the lake, at corner of Thirty-first-st. and Lake Park-av. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50X250 ON NORTH CLARK-st., south of Diversy, with 20x200 in rear fronting on Hamden-court. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR Goethe-st., brick house, 13 rooms, lot 26x180 feet. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT STONE-front 2-story and basement house, 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, first-class, with furnace, gas-fixtures, and screens; 2-story brick barn. West Monroe-st., near Lincoln; this is a beautiful home, and will be sold cheap. C. P. KEENEY, Room 9, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X160 ON INDIANA-AV., north of Forty-second-st.; very cheap. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE PARK-AV., STONE-front house with parlors, dining-room, etc., on first floor, laundry in basement, $8,500. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., WEST OF Paulina, 22 feet vacant, south front, cheap. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100X150 N. E. COR. STANton and Oak-avs.; a choice lot for improvement; will sell 50 feet if wished. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 200X300 ON SOUTH Side in very centre of wholesale business. It is the finest corner lot in Chicago for a wholesale house. It will be sold cheap if sold in 30 days. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,750 FOR A TWO-story and basement brick house on Leavitt-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—72X125, NORTHWEST CORner of Jackson and Wood-sts. A fine corner. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON HALsted-st., between Adams and Jackson. Call for particulars on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER Twenty-ninth-st., 250 feet, cheap; Wabash-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., 320 feet; Calumet-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 125 feet; 100 feet lake-front, north of Forty-second-st. WM. GARNETT, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON WASHINGton boulevard, near California-av., at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN VICINITY MONroe-st. and California-av.; $600; balance monthly; only a few left. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—62X131 ON CALUMET-AV., south of Thirty-third-st.; just right for a block of 3 houses. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE COTTAGES and lots on Moore-st., near Wood, if applied for soon; part down, long time on balance at low interest; abstract free with each lot; full warranted deed; title perfect. B. B. FERGUSON, 162 La Salle-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—25X125 ON WARREN-AV., east of California. Must be sold. Want an offer. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR Twenty-fifth-st., brick house, 15 rooms, lot 25x180 feet, $8,500. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE IN GOOD standing, with $500 cash, may join honorable parties and soon receive $125 per month, without services. Large supplies now being made. Address D 91, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000. Please don't answer unless you have the ready cash. Address E 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO HAS A few hundred dollars. 162 La Salle-st., Room 57.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE, WITH PRIVilege of purchasing—Lot 150x200, near some railroad, with building on same, for manufacturing; would buy some machinery. Address, with all particulars, C 49, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—WE DESIRE to call the attention of buyers to the following very desirable pieces of acre property which we are authorized to sell at prices that will pay to investigate:
30 acres in Stony Island Subdivision, in Sec. 1, 37, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 24, 38, 14.
20 acres in S. E. ¼ of Sec. 26, 38, 13, $250 per acre, worth $350.
20 acres in Sec. 33, 38, 14, near Auburn.
A beautiful piece of acre property on the Lake Shore Drive, near Water-Works, in Lake View.
Also many other pieces of choice acre property in Towns of Calumet, Lake, and Hyde Park, at very low figures. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN LAKE View:

20 lots on Diversy-st., south front, two block from Lincoln-av. cars	$650
2 lots on Sheffield-av., near Diversy, east front, two blocks from Lincoln-av. cars	550
18 lots on Wolfram-st., north front	475
14 lots on Wolfram-st., south front	500
8 lots on George-st., north front	450
6 lots on Belmont-av., near Dummy Road	800
6 lots on Fletcher-st., near Dummy Road	625

The above lots are all located in desirable neighborhoods, and have lake water and good drainage.
McCONNELL BROS.,
Room 16, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRE PROPERTY.
Forty acres southeast of Sec. 34, Town of Cicero, and adjoining city limits.
Also, two lots on Lincoln-av., just north of city limits.
All at public auction Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock. North door of court-house. JOHN P. WILSON, Room 20 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE limits and adjoining city limits, on Fullerton and Hoffman-avs.; four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $400 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FRED M. WOODS, 190 DEARborn-st., has for sale at Downer's Grove, on C., B. & Q., lots 50x150, only $100; also acre and 5-acre tracts; cottages from $450 to $1,000; cottages to rent from $4 to $12 per month. Don't buy or rent till you see me.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—LOTS in Taylor's Addition. Five acres suitable for manufacturing purposes on railroad track. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES AT MONTrose—Lots, blocks, or acres very cheap; two railroads, thirty daily trains, fare 9 cents; examine before purchasing elsewhere. GEORGE C. THOMAS, 85 and 87 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR THE Western Indiana Car-Shops. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—40 ACRES choice land, good buildings, orchard, etc., near depot, fifty minutes' ride from Chicago. G. C. WHIPPLE, 59 Market-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR FORKS OF Calumet River. Want offer. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, northeast corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—38 LOTS, SEC. 18 ALLEN'S Subdivision, west side Calumet River; 28 lots Sec. 32 Wolf Lake; 18 lots Sec. 24 Allen's Subdivision, east side Calumet Lake. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES WEST OF THE city limits at $200 per acre. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits, $600 per acre. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in Ravenswood, 5½ miles from Court-House (7-cent fare). The actual cost was over $9,000. Large 10-room house, bath-room, 5 marble mantels, wood-work all grained, lot 160x175, 10 large shade trees, 25 bearing fruit trees, small shrubbery, etc., furnace and gas. This is a lovely home. Plans at our office. Easy terms, $7,500. Will exchange for stock of boots and shoes. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—40-acre tract; also blocks and acres; also 5 acres on Forty-seventh-st., near Brighton Park Station. PHILIP MYERS, Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, ON easy payments, 4 miles from Court-House, 2-story house with lots, accessible by horse and steam-cars; price, $2,000. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — FOR land in Iowa or Minnesota, large house and lot on State-st., two blocks from depot at Waukegan, Ill. J. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK IN SEC. 8, just south of Stock-Yards, near station on Grand Trunk R. R.; fare 4⅙ cents; just right for subdivision; will retail at a large profit; streets all graded; can be bought cheap. THOMAS A. HILL, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—SEVERAL desirable small acre tracts in Hyde Park and South Chicago. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—50X150 FEET ON WOODlawn-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.; very desirable and very cheap. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH, 200 ACRES of as rich land as can be found in Illinois, N. E. ¼ Sec. 21 and S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 16, Town 6 South, Range 7 east, 7 miles southeast of McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Ill. This is covered with the very best of hardwood timber, which is worth alone $5,000, and the land is worth for farm $4,000. I will sell for $1,000 cash, and furnish a perfect title and abstract. Look it up at once as we are going to sell. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STOCK FARM, OF about 800 acres in a body, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, within two miles of Post-Office; land of excellent quality, well watered and fenced, and with about 300 acres in cultivation, 300 acres in blue grass, and balance in meadow; price moderate and terms of payment easy. For particulars call upon or address J. W. SQUIRE & CO., Real Estate Agents, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHIcago property—Good farm in Washington County, Iowa; 180 acres. PHILIP MYERS, Room 13, 166 Randolph.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCED ON ANYTHING OF value; lowest rates; call from 10 a. m. to 3. OTTAWAY, real estate and loan broker, 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, without removal, pianos, and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, with or without removal, on favorable terms; no commissions. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office, 118 Dearborn-st.

E. C. COLE, 85 WASHINGTON-ST., has money to loan at 6 per cent in sums to suit on real estate; one sum of $1,500.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—5, 6, AND 7 PER cent, in sums to suit, on city property. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, also on city real estate, at reasonable rates to desirable parties. Room 31, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000, at lowest rates. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR., & CO., 102 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property at 6 per cent. Can negotiate municipal bonds to good advantage. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent net upon improved city property., LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 IN one of the best paying businesses in the county, with a good investment guaranteed. C 65, Tribune office.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

$9,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; 6 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, s. e. corner Clark and Jackson.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT — 545 WASHINGTON-ST.—Two-story and basement stone swell-front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE SEVEN-ROOM BRICK, modern improvements; $35. West Jackson-st. GEO. E. FOSS, 1000 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-front house, 14 rooms, to private family, on West Adams-st. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison.

South Side.

TO RENT—HALF OF FOUR-FLOOR brick residence to small family; location, near Chicago University and horse and steam cars; rent $25. Inquire at Beckwith's drug store, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT — FRAME HOUSE OF 11 rooms, on Indiana-av., near Twelfth-st. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE OF THIRTY rooms, on South Side, near business; suitable for boarding-house. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
SOUTH SIDE.
Fifty-first-st. and South Park boulevard, 2-story frame house, with brick basement, a good barn and large grounds.
WEST SIDE.
86 Cypress-st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms; $23 a month from Oct. 1.
Corner Loomis and Fifteenth-sts., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; 2-story barn; possession immediately; $30 a month.
28 Warren-av., 3-story and basement brick; every room in house heated by steam; in first-class order.
220 South Morgan-st., near Van Buren-st. cars, 3-story and basement brick, a beautiful house with ground about it in nice order; all modern improvements.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT SOUTH Evanston, corner Judson and Kedzie-avs., 2-story frame house with brick basement; good furnace. Lot 100x183 feet. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 16, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES of four to fourteen rooms, with large grounds; also for sale on monthly pay. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 202 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—LIGHT, AIRY, NEW, AND convenient flats on Seymour-st., near North-av., $15, $16, and $18 per month; Milwaukee-av. cars go by, and steam-cars to Madison-st. bridge in 20 minutes. AUGUSTUS JACOBSON, 88 Clark-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, NORTH SIDE, near Ohio-st., five rooms each, furnished for housekeeping. Furniture for sale; will sell separately. Rents, $28 and $22. MANN & CONGDON, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE—VERY desirable flat of 7 rooms; low rent to good party. WM. A. ROBERTSON, 1 to 9 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 9 Carl-st., 5 rooms and bath-room. Apply to A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

South Side.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF NEW house, 6 rooms and bath, near Oakland, $25. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS nicely furnished at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FRONT suite of two rooms, elegantly furnished. Inquire at Room 13, 241 and 243 State-st., corner of Jackson.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed single rooms and suites for gentlemen, $3, $4, $5, and $7 per week. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House.

TO RENT—ONE SINGLE AND TWO large connecting rooms; first-class; three closets, hot water and bath. 2466 Indiana-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room in private family. 64 Rush-st.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE FRONT AND one double furnished room for gents, with or without board; first-class. References. 324 Indiana-st., near Rush.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room in private family; bath, etc. 217 North State-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—AN ALCOVE AND ANother large front room, furnished or unfurnished, at $10 and $15 respectively. 107 Centre-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS on first and second floors, nicely furnished, southern exposure; hot and cold water, bath, and gas. 257 East Indiana-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT — A HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, or single room suitable for two. Rooms are front, commanding a fine view of the lake and avenue; central location. E 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, front and back parlors; will rent separate or en suite; gas and bath; suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Address C 41, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—NO. 254 MADISON-ST., BEtween Franklin and Market. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF AN OFFICE ON La Salle-st., main floor, front, to a quiet gentleman, cheap. Address, with name and business, E 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL THOSE having houses or stores to rent; send in your description, as we have customers waiting. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG couple flat of 3 or 4 rooms for light housekeeping south of Twenty-second-st. F 8, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — COTTAGE, house, or flat of six to eight rooms, South Side; would not object to Englewood; state terms, which must be low. Address O P 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COAL-YARD, all furnished if possible, located on Madison, Lake-st., or Blue Island-av.; state terms. Address by letter C 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURnished flat on North Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av. Address E 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF 4 OR 5 rooms for light housekeeping; new rooms on West Madison-st. preferred. Address E 98, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURnished room or suite in business part of town. Address E 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 FURNISHED rooms on West or North Side. Address E 47, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN SELDOM OFFERED—$300 will buy the handsome and fast road horse Sorrel Dan; he is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, has full mane and tail, is a golden sorrel, was raised in Kentucky, sired by Almont Lightning, son of Almont, dam Lady Allport, by Mambrino, a thoroughbred son of imported Messenger, and sire of Abdallah. Sorrel Dan is very attractive and stylish, he shows his fine breeding, has good disposition, no tricks or vice; he showed three heats over the Ashland race-track in Kentucky in 2:28, 2:27, and 2:28¼, he can beat it now; he cost $850, is warranted to show the time, and warranted sound and kind. Call at private stable, No. 8 East Thirteenth-st., near the lake.

AT H. C. WALKER'S, NOS. 249 AND 251 State-st., can be found the largest stock of new and second-hand carriages, buggies, phaetons, road-wagons, coupes, rockaways, top grocery wagons, express wagons in the West. Also a large stock of harness, single and double, new and second-hand, which we will offer at very low prices. Be sure and call on us before purchasing. We sell on monthly payments, make advances, and exchange. Also, nine cheap horses; one week's trial given.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE SIDE-BAR, top buggies; new; at your own price. One canopy-top phaeton, one end-spring top; all in good repair, cheap at SMITH & DRYDEN'S, 74 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—2 SHETLAND PONIES; work single or double; 5 years old. 359 North Clark-st.

P. L. SMITH & CO., 304 AND 306 WAbash-av., have the largest and finest stock of carriages in the city of their own manufacture, including landaus, which we offer at low prices. Our work is unsurpassed in quality and finish, and for fair dealing we refer to thousands of our customers in Chicago. We have a large number of second-hand carriages, taken in exchange, for sale cheap. Call and see us.

WANTED—20 TEAMS WITH DUMP wagons at Hubbard-court and State-st. Chicago City Railway Company.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL KIND OF STOVE REPAIRS—ADjustable to fit all cook-stoves and ranges. Old stoves repaired equal to new. 98 South Halsted-st., near Monroe.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY.
233 State-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF TWO 5-room flats on North Side, near Ohio-st., and each flat for rent at $28 and $22. MANN & CONGDON, 85 Washington-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD Co., 381 and 383 West Madison-st., keep the largest stock and make the lowest prices and easiest terms on furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO AGED MEN THAT can keep books and make cash. Must have money to put up for security. C 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A GENERAL FIRE INsurance Agency, a young man able to judge of daily reports, to map them and to act as correspondent. Apply in own handwriting, giving real name and address, stating amount of experience and salary wanted, to E 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG clerk. Address P. O. Box No. 2, Henry, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 years of age as clerk in store; one living with parents near Twenty-second-st. preferred. Address No. 2129 Wabash-av. with reference, and stating the amount of salary required.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN the ages of 16 and 22, in cloak and suit department. Call at the "Fair."

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; A YOUNG man with two or three years' experience. Address, stating former employers, A 725, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, QUICK and accurate, as invoice clerk in a wholesale house. One living with parents preferred. Good place for good man, even though of limited business experience. Address C 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 years of age in wholesale house. Must be a neat and rapid penman. Address C 51, Tribune.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A BILL clerk for our wholesale dry goods and notion house. One who is quick and correct at figures. SHOYER & CO., 148 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SETTLING CLERK, ONE used to the business. Apply immediately. C. E. HILL & CO.

WANTED—CLERK IN A GROCERY store, to board with family; must come well recommended, and of some experience. Apply at 98 Blue Island-av., 10 o'clock today.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANdy salesman for Exposition at GUNTHER'S, 78 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR GENEral store to go to Abilene, Kas.; one who speaks German, is single, and understands selling dry goods and boots and shoes preferred. Address Post-Office Box 26, Abilene, Kas., stating experience, references, and salary expected.

WANTED—A GOOD CLERK. NO. 99 North Wells-st., Wells Street Fair.

WANTED—COMPETENT ACCOUNTant and bookkeeper; one familiar with the real-estate business preferred. Address E 94, Tribune office.

WANTED — A CLERK FAMILIAR with conveyancing; a young attorney might answer. Address E 95, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINERT. AMES.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-WORKER on show-cases. GEOHEGAN & REVELL, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE wood-workman; steady employment given. Address FORD & FELLOWS, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — THREE first-class engineers. Apply to the Hutchinson Furnace & Smoke-Consuming Co., Rooms 8 and 9 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO DRILLING-HANDS on small hardware. Payson Manufacturing Co., 1319 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS AT JOHN B. GAVIN'S, corner Lake and Jefferson.

WANTED—TEN GOOD BOTTOMERS on standard screw-fastened calf and kip work. Correspond with GEO. RICHARDSON, Dubuque, Ia.

WANTED—TAILORS—TWO PANTSmakers to go to Cedar Rapids, Ia. Only good workmen and steady men taken. Inquire at Room 10, 146 South Water-st., today.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARPET upholsterer; steady employment and good wages to the right man. Address KENYON & McVEIGH, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — GOOD cartoon artists who understand figure drawing and working in colors. Cartoon Painting Company, 91 Washington-st.

WANTED—FIFTEEN HARNESSMAKers and stitchers. RISSER & REITS, 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND RELIable coachman. References required. Address E 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, MUST BE well recommended. Address giving particulars F 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOSTLER, A GOOD ONE. 276 Chicago-av., near Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman acquainted with the city. Give references. F 10, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR CHICAgo & Northwestern Company in Iowa, Michigan, Dakota; $1.75 to $2 per day, also for Minnesota, sawmill, lumberyards, quarry, city work. Free fare. 300 for iron mines. Call at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILroads, sawmills, iron mines, quarries, and other work; highest wages, and free fare to the work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st., or 97½ South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADvertising solicitor for "write-ups." Good pay. Apply to Room 17, Tribune Building.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR an easy, genteel business; energetic persons can clear $30 to $40 per week; evidence produced at office or by mail; nothing for boys, but papers for stamp and $1 samples free to those meaning business. MERRILL & CO., 37 and 39 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE A REspectable boy about 15 years old of good common school education, and who writes a fair hand. 28 Portland Block.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEments made with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A CONCERT MANAGER, with capital and some experience. A good paying business guaranteed. Address E 50, Tribune.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MAN with $300 to travel and represent business; no competition; can realize $200 per month. Inquire at Room 45, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 OUT-DOOR SALESman; good pay. Reference required. N. F. HODSON, 34 and 36 Madison-st., second door.

WANTED—AN HONEST, RELIABLE young man as cashier in a restaurant. Best of references required. Address F 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BARTENDER THAT understands cutting lunch. 241 South Clark-st., corner Jackson.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO GO WEST; none but those having had experience in grocery or general store; don't apply if afraid of work. F 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—WAITER AND GOOD GERman boy at Exchange Restaurant, Union Stock-Yards. Apply to JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CANvassers, educated and good address; splendid chance for the right men. Reference. F 5, Tribune.

WANTED—BY BOARD OF TRADE commission house a bright, active young man of steady and industrious habits to assist in trading on the Board and in office after Board hours; must not speculate and must be a member of the Board. Address, with salary expected and references, F 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN FOR POSITION AS night watchman. Must have best of references. Apply at 499 Lincoln-av. Wednesday morning. DAVID C. COOK.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE OR FEmale, on very popular book; cash or installment plans. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CANdy-helper at GUNTHER'S, 78 Madison-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, 14 OR MORE years old, for about $12 per month; must live at home and have good references. Address E 42, Tribune office.

WANTED — AN ACTIVE STRONG man as bundle clerk. Bankrupt Store, State-st., opposite the Palmer.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXPERIenced in running paper-cutter; good wages; permanent place; also press-feeder wanted. P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 104 Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A commission office on South Water-st.; must write a good hand and figure well; situation permanent. Address, stating reference, age, and salary expected, E 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERstands the crockery and glassware business to work as selector. Apply at 91 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE OR two energetic solicitors who understand how to write up agricultural and live stock interests. Liberal commission and prompt pay to those who have had experience and who come prepared for work. Apply between 8 and 12 this forenoon at Room 70, 116 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR SOliciting city trade; give references. Address E 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWENTY CASH-BOYS IMmediately. C. A. COUTANT & CO., 145 State.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—SAMUEL KAYZER, teacher of elocution and dramatic art. Fall term begins Sept. 5. Instruction private and in classes. Room 34 Central Music-Hall.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENglish, Latin, and French to misses and adults on reasonable terms by a lady teacher, graduate of an Eastern institution; will receive pupils at teacher's residence or visit them at their own. Unexceptionable references as to ability and experience. Address E 48, Tribune office.

MUNSON'S PHONOGRAPHY, ALSO type-writing, taught at the Metropolitan Business College by the Rev. J. S. HANNA, and at his residence, 2727 South Park-av. Send for circulars.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call, with references, in morning at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL IN SMALL private family. Good references required. Apply after 6 in the evening at 304 Chicago-av., between Dearborn and State-sts.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS; one as cook and laundress, the other to do second work and take care of a child 3 years old; must be neat and obliging and have reference. Apply at 245 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 14 TO 18 years old for housework. Apply at 1415 Michigan-av. Call between 8 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL COOK, washer, and ironer in an American family. Must have references. Apply at 2053 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR washing, ironing, and general housework. Apply at 1358 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL in small family that can cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 1347 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND second girl, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Reference required. 142 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—AT MATTESON HOUSE two smart girls. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress in a family of four. Apply at 134 Rush-st. Wednesday and Thursday mornings between 10 and 12.

WANTED—AT 24 WALNUT-ST., TWO good girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, and one as second girl; good wages paid to competent help.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron at 2806 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND work in a private family. Apply at 221 East Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer to go to Kentucky; good wages. Apply 88 Lincoln-av. Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED — CHAMBERMAIDS AT Woodruff Hotel, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR COOKING, washing, and ironing. References. 2844 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent cook for general housework at 3731 Forest-av. Wages $4.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO UP-STAIRS work; must be a good laundress. Apply at 2116 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; KITCHEN work and second girl. 2416 South Park-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, RELIABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family. Apply at Tribune counting room after 10 a. m. today.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK; GOOD wages. 1242 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a small family. Call at 514 North-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron for a small family. Reference required. Inquire at 15 Honore-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND girl in small private family; must be thoroughly competent and have good city reference. Apply at 2516 Indiana-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—A SEWING-GIRL THAT can make and fit dresses, at 479 Wabash-av. Liberal wages.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FROM 18 to 23, trusty and reliable, as nurse for an infant. None but those fully competent need apply. Good home and good wages. 227 West Monroe-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED — SHIRT AND PLAIN clothes ironers at Woodruff Hotel, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN AS laundress in a private family. Inquire at Tribune counting room after 10 a. m. today.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRTironer and one starcher at WHELAN'S Laundry, corner of Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, a Swede or Norwegian girl to do second work and sewing. Good references required. Apply at 480 North State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork. Apply to us for situations and good homes with the best families. International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN and German girls for private families and boarding-houses. G. DUSKE'S, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED SALESladies in cloak and suit department; none others need apply. Liberal salary paid. Call at the "Fair."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD WITH room, $3.50 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

60 RUSH-ST.—A SUITE OF VERY pleasant unfurnished rooms to rent with board.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—COMFORTable, large rooms, suitable for two persons, with first-class board, at $6 and $7 per week.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — BEDROOMS, parlors, and family rooms, with board.

194 MICHIGAN-AV.—50 FIRST-CLASS boarders wanted. J. W. SMITH.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF furnished parlors; also front room on third floor, with board.

1736 INDIANA-AV. — ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with first-class attention and good board, to responsible parties; have accommodations for a few day-boarders.

West Side.

15 PARK-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD for two gentlemen.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHington and Madison—Handsomely furnished east-front alcove, with board for two. Reference.

127 LOOMIS-ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT room furnished with good board; $10 per week.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO rent, with or without board, a large alcove room; also, another large room; hot and cold water.

396 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICEly furnished south room, with board, to gentleman and wife without children; hot and cold water.

404 W. ADAMS—NICE FRONT ROOM and bedroom, en suite or single, with board.

Hotels.

ORIENT HOUSE—278 AND 280 STATE-st.—Newly opened and finely furnished; cool and pleasant rooms; board $6 to $10 per week; day-board, $4; transients, $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures first-class rooms. The building is new, the rooms large and airy, the furniture entirely new and handsome, and no expense has been spared to secure the comfort of the guests. Try it.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 TO 120 FIFTH-av.—$2 per day. Convenient to Exposition, theatres, public buildings, and all street-car lines.

THE OGDEN HOUSE DINING-ROOM, Washington and Franklin-sts., which has been closed for the summer, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 13, and again accommodate the surrounding wholesale houses and public generally.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 152 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—NORTH SIDE PREFERRED, by gentleman and wife; no children; pay $40 a month and be permanent. Good references given. Address C 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY IN THE city studying music, wishes to teach music in a Christian family for her board. Can give good references as to standing and ability. Call or address for two days, M., at 129 Dearborn-av.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE will pay $50 per month from about Oct. 15 for the comforts of a pleasant home, with refined private family, in desirable neighborhood on the North Side. Address E 84, Tribune office.

BOARD — AND TWO FURNISHED rooms for lady and son on North Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av. References given. Address E 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR ELDERLY lady, south of Fourteenth-st.; private family preferred, or where there are few boarders. Address, stating terms and particulars, C 40, Tribune.

BOARD — AND SUITE OF ROOMS by two adults with two children. Address, with terms, O P 46, Tribune office.

BOARD — AND PLEASANT ROOM by a single gentleman with refined private family or where there are but few boarders; South Side, within short walk of business centre. Address F 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO OR THREE WEEKS by lady and daughter in a private family; location: near lake, not south of Thirty-first-st.; state price. Address E 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND GOOD-SIZED ROOM ON Indiana-av., by gentleman and wife. Best references. Address E 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO CONNECTING rooms, furnished, in vicinity of southern limits and east of Grand-boulevard, for self, wife, and child 2 years old. Address E 46, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENographer in wholesale house as shorthand correspondent. References. Address R A H, 249 Huron.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKkeeper of experience, with best of testimonials, at moderate salary. Address A. J. BURBANK, 3 Tribune Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of good character, appearance, and first-class business qualifications as German salesman; would also assist in office; has had three years' experience in Chicago office of Eastern manufacturing establishment; is a competent assistant bookkeeper, good penman and accountant. A1 city references. Address for 5 days C 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPEtent bookkeeper wants employment for one or two free hours in the evening. C 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class accountant; large experience, thoroughly competent, accurate, rapid. Address F 1, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN or in any capacity where a good knowledge of the business is necessary, in a wholesale grocery or wine store. References. Address METEH, 365 West Lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENglishman aged 38 in an office; 18 years in last situation as managing clerk where a number were employed, or temporary engagement as accountant, etc. Address C 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG clerk (Scandinavian) who perfectly knows English and German, in an office or otherwise. E 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORThand writer and correspondent, railway office or good mercantile house preferred, by a young man of experience and good business habits. Good references. Address, stating salary, A 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper. Can furnish the very best city references as to character and business capacity. F 11, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FURNIture draughtsman or assistant. Address F. BORCHARD, 53 North Ann-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEman who corresponds in German, French, Swedish, and English, well known in large houses in Calcutta, India, is competent bookkeeper and accountant, in first-class mercantile house; understands Pitman system of shorthand. Address International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—DRAUGHTSman wants a situation; perspective drawings a specialty. E 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THIS SOCIEty has awaiting places many competent girls and women of all nationalities for general housework for city and country. Good references are given and wages are reasonable. Female employes to fill any position will be promptly sent to any part of the city and suburbs, or will be furnished for any part of the West. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 175 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing or general housework. References. Call at 2325 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A REspectable English girl as second girl in private family. Call at 2973 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO REspectable girls as cook and second girl. 417 Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO competent girls as cook and second girl; North or South Side preferred. Call at 327 May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl for general housework in small family. 37 Ray-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO first-class Scotch girls for cooking and second work; thoroughly capable; private family desired. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl in first-class private family. Call 2124 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A REspectable girl to do general housework in private family. Good references. Call at 2530 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIAble girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general housework in American family. References. Call at 2532 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse or to do second work. Reference. Call at 3066 Wentworth-av., corner Thirty-first-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl in a private family. Call or address 2617 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANAdian girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general housework in a small family. 1459 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 WISconsin girls, to cook, wash, and iron, and to do second work in a private family. Five years' reference. Call at 2437 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable girl to do second work. Call at 2328 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work and sewing in American family. Good references. Call at 2530 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD cook and laundress. 116 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE family for general housework; 19 years' experience. Call at 38 Foster-st. or address C 39, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do housework in a small family. Please call or address 46 Miller-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO PLAIN or fine sewing in private families. Address E 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMily sewing; can do all kinds of sewing. E 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SEAMstress in private family by a Swedish girl; or cook, no washing or ironing. Call at 3001 Wentworth-av., up stairs.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man well acquainted with the hotel business, as steward or cashier. Address E 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AMERIcan-German in wholesale grocery house as porter or shipping-clerk; fifteen years' experience. Address International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau—The public seem to find this institution, with its associate offices in all important cities, an actual necessity and long-felt want. This company are daily furnishing the best commercial houses and institutions in the United States with competent assistants in all departments of professions and industry, and are securing desirable situations for throngs of young men and persons of either sex fitted by ability and experience to occupy most prominent positions.
We are opening offices throughout the country, and are desirous of being put in communication with all either out of employment or desiring a change, and particularly invite employers to call and examine our method.
Send postage-stamps for circular giving rates, instructions, etc. Address International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE — $2,100 STOCK OF hardware and cash for house in city worth $3,000 to $5,000; will assume.
$7,000 stock of hardware in city, well selected shelf goods, stoves, etc., for clear farm or good improved city property; will assume or pay cash.
$2,000 stock notions, cigars, etc., for clear property and some cash; cheap rent; can be removed.
$8,500 stock of drugs, best trade in city, on corner, with elegant fixtures. Will take half clear property; no old stock; all neat and clean.
$1,800 stock of drugs, invoiced over $3,000, on corner. Will take cheap lot and cash. A decided bargain.
$4,000 stock of dry goods for clear property and cash.
$10,000 stock of dry goods for clear city, improved or unimproved, and cash.
$1,800 printing office and weekly paper, with over 1,500 circulation; over $800 worth of new type. This was sold for $4,000 recently; owner not an editor; a decided bargain for a newspaper man; will take part clear property.
J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF DRY goods, about $4,000; stock of hardware, about $7,000.
80-acre improved farm in Wisconsin.
80 acres land in Kansas; 10 lots at Prospect Park; 400-acre improved farm; 5,000 acres hardwood timber land. All clear, and perfect title.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 20, 125 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM OF 300 acres 70 miles from St. Louis; 6 miles from railroad. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AND lot in Chicago or near suburbs, 320 acres of nice land near railroad, in Nebraska. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE FARM OF 500 acres, good improvements, in Northwestern Iowa. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR A good side-bar top-buggy, two gold rings, one set with large pearls and one with amethyst stone; also will pay some cash. Call or address H. W. BUCHMAN, drug-store State and Thirty-first-sts.

WANTED—$20,000 IN GOOD CITY property, improved, for half cash and $5,000 or $10,000 general stock of dry goods. Also stock of groceries or drugs for cash and clear lots. Also stock for splendid improved farm in Iowa. Also general stock for clear farm in Ohio and one in Indiana, with cash. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF BREVIER, minion, agate type in cases, and display type in two good cabinets. All in first-class condition. Will sell at a low price. Address C 47, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT—COMpared in parallel columns with old version, showing change in language, punctuation, and italics by bold face type. History Amer. Com. appendix. Agents' outfit 50 cents. S. L. MARROW & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE COURTS.

A Wrangle Over the Stock of the Mount Vernon Mining Company.

Mrs. Ada Roberts Wants to Be Released from the Elgin Insane Asylum,

Whither She Was Sent for Having Shot and Killed Theodore Weber.

Prince Albert Jones on Trial for Killing His Brother—Other Criminal Notes.

MT. VERNON MINING CO.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by Mary A. Howe, of Nevada, in which she relates the story of her adventures in organizing a mining company, and how her agent got the best of her. She says that in April, 1880, she came to Chicago for the purpose of procuring aid in developing her mining claims. While on a visit to Milwaukee in August following, she became acquainted with Harry C. Eastman, who, by his smooth talk, induced her to believe he had unusual facilities for selling mining company stock. Shortly after, the Mount Vernon Mining Company was formed for the purpose of working her claims, the capital stock being $5,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of $25 each, of which 100,000 shares were given to complainant. She then sold all her title to the property to the new company, and about the same time made an arrangement with Eastman to act as her agent in selling her stock, promising him 5 per cent commission on his sales, which was to be paid in the capital stock of the company. Eastman was also, by complainant's vote, elected President, and thereupon took up his residence in her house, in order, as he said, to be near her constantly to give advice. The first issue of stock was made preferred to the amount of $1 a share, to be paid out of the first dividends to the extent of 55,000 shares, for the purpose of providing a working capital. Complainant donated 50,000 shares of preferred stock for this purpose. In October, 1880, Eastman represented to her that Col. Andrew De Graff, of St. Paul, was ready to take the 50,000 shares of preferred stock, and also 50,000 shares of her common stock, on condition that he (Eastman) should act as trustee for him and hold the stock, and advised her to assign her stock in blank to him so he could hold it for De Graff. She did so, but subsequently discovered that Eastman had been imitating Ananias in his statements, for De Graff, instead of saying that he had confidence in Eastman and wanted him to act as trustee, had refused to invest any money in any enterprise of which Eastman was manager. Eastman has never sold the stock as agreed, but has transferred 50,000 shares to one H. P. Barton, and sold some more for his own benefit. About April last she began to suspect he was playing her false and discharged him from her employ, at the same time demanding the return of her stock, which he refused to give.

Eastman was deposed from his position as President of the company in June last, but the annual meeting of stockholders was to have been held yesterday, and he then proposed to get back or elect a Board of Directors in his interest by voting complainant's stock in his hands or in those of his associates. The parties now holding stock from Eastman are: E. R. Wadsworth, 1,000 shares; H. P. Barton, 50,000 shares; Stewart Marks, 350 shares; E. H. Carmack, 350 shares; Franklin Babcock, 300 shares; Fannie A. Fitz, 1,500 shares; J. B. Connor, 100 shares; Pleasant Bond, 700 shares; W. H. Thomas, 1,000 shares; George R. Rockafellow, 100 shares; W. R. Page, 100 shares; H. P. Townsley, 100 shares; F. L. Eastman, 100 shares; and R. H. Walpole, 100 shares. Complainant therefore makes Eastman and the above other stockholders parties defendant, and asks that they be compelled to surrender their stock to her, that the transfers to them may be held void, and that Eastman and his proxy, Barton, may be enjoined from voting on any of such stock at the stockholders' meeting. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Jameson, under a bond for $1,000.

WANTS TO GET OUT.

Mrs. Ada or Adelaide Robert, who murdered Theodore B. Weber, the well-known boot-and-shoe merchant, about two years ago, made an application yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus. She shot Mr. Weber, it will be remembered, while he was in the office of Jüssen & Anderson, where he had gone to give his deposition in a case pending between himself and her. She was tried in November, 1879, the plea of insanity being set up, and the jury found her insane. She was thereupon sent to the Elgin Insane Asylum, where she has since remained. The petition was filed by Mrs. Robert's mother, Katherina Schieret, who claims that her daughter is perfectly sane, and is now confined against her wishes, that no evidence of her insanity can be produced, while there is abundant that can be brought to show she is perfectly sane and should be released. She therefore asks to have her daughter discharged from custody. Judge Rogers ordered the writ to issue, and the case will be heard as soon as Dr. Kilbourne, the Superintendent of the asylum, can be served with process.

THE JONES MURDER.

The defense in the Prince Albert Jones murder case put in a full day yesterday. A large number of witnesses, principally colored, were called, who testified that James Jones, the victim of the tragedy, was a desperate character, and the terror of all who gained his ill-will. The evidence was further to the effect that he always went armed, and the mother of the boys testified that she had more than once heard James express his determination to kill Prince Albert. The purpose of the defense was also to show that Prince Albert was a quiet, unoffending man, that he was in mortal terror of his life by reason of James' threats, and that it was only after he was attacked that he shot his brother James. During the afternoon, a Dr. Piper, an expert with the microscope, testified as to the appearance of the bullet holes in the clothing. During both trials there has been a good deal of wrangling as to whether there were two shots fired or three. The defense claim that at the first trial the prosecution showed there were two shots fired and there were two bullet-holes in the coat, while now the prosecution maintained there were three shots fired, and in corroboration showed the coat with three bullet-holes in it. The defense claims that the third hole was made in the coat subsequent to the first trial, and it is to establish this that a microscope magnifying 360 diametres has been brought into use. Dr. Piper showed a series of drawings of the threads cut by the bullet, and those from the hole alleged to have been made subsequently, and his testimony as an expert was that the latter had been cut by a knife and not by a bullet.

DIVORCES.

Sarah E. Burrell filed a bill yesterday against her husband, James P. Burrell, charging him with divers acts of cruelty, in striking and beating her, and with habitual drunkenness, and asking for a decree of divorce.

Kate Gleason asked for a divorce from Thomas Gleason on the ground of cruelty.

Alice Chapman complains that her husband, Arthur B. Chapman, has employed the principal part of his time during the three years of their married life in getting drunk. This business has grown somewhat monotonous now and she wants a change.

Sophia Heron asked for a divorce from John B. Heron on account of his adultery.

William Koenig also claims a right to the same relief against his wife, the charge being desertion.

Judge Jameson granted a decree of divorce to Ann E. Jennison from Horace Jennison on the ground of drunkenness.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett was in court yesterday.

The Circuit Court calendar will not be ready for distribution until tomorrow.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued yesterday to William F. Richardson.

STATE COURTS.

Eastman & Wilkins commenced a suit yesterday to recover $3,000 damages from the City of Chicago.

Annie Walsh began a suit against Hammond Piatt to recover $10,000 damages for a breach of promise made Sept. 1, 1879, to marry her.

Charles L. Hutchinson brought suit for $7,000 against James A. Myers.

The National Tube Works sued the Elgin Gas Light Company for $5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Jesse Raymond was convicted of burglary, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Flannigan pleaded guilty of larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

George Sherwood pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Harry Feldman, the Chicago messenger boy who decamped with $2,000 of his employers' funds and was captured in Canada, pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to three years in the Reform School. Sentence was suspended owing to previous good character.

Edward Kelly, who is charged with the killing of Officer Crowley, came up before Judge Smith yesterday, but, his counsel desiring a postponement, the case was passed until this morning.

Joseph Jackson, convicted of horse-stealing, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

Ed Carey was convicted of larceny and sentenced to the House of Correction for one year.

Patrick Dwyer pleaded guilty to larceny and was sent to the Reform School for four years.

Eddie Donahue was tried for burglary and part of the evidence heard.

The case of Frank Howard was continued.

The case of Charles Winters was continued.

Jackson White pleaded guilty to petty larceny and was sent to the County Jail for twenty days and fined one cent and costs.

Thomas Flannery was convicted of robbery and sentenced for one year to the Penitentiary.

"Camel-backed Ann" Kennedy, the colored virago, who is charged with instigating Jerry Milligan to the shooting of Dennis Mahoney will have a hearing before Judge Gardner on a writ of habeas corpus.

John Bumsee, who, during a neighborhood row a short time ago at the corner of Twentieth street and Oakley avenue, struck James Corrigan on the head with a fence board and killed him, will have a hearing before Judge Gardner this afternoon on a writ of habeas corpus.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE SMITH—Motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.
JUDGE JAMESON—No court until Saturday. Divorce cases Saturday.
JUDGE MORAN—Motions.
JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 3,853 and 3,585.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 218, 219, 220, 223, 224, and 256.
JUDGE ROGERS—Jones murder case on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—No. 301, Edward Kelly, murder.
JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 96, 99, 101, 102, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, and 115.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Morton Culver vs. A. F. Doremus, $328.13.

JUDGE SMITH—A. M. Wright et al. vs. James H. Smith, $5,982.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Albert D. Perry vs. Emma L. Roberts, $925.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 13.—The following proceedings were had in the Supreme Court here yesterday afternoon:

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

64. Gage vs. Parker; appeal from Superior Court Cook County; taken on call.
67. Albertson vs. Ashton; appeal from Winnebago; taken on call.
68. Whiteside vs. Taylor; appeal from Cook; taken on call.
69. Traders' Insurance Company vs. Farwell; appeal from Cook; taken on call.
71. Scammon vs. Germania Insurance Company; appeal from First District; taken on call.
72. Washington Ice Company vs. Shortall; appeal from First District; taken on call.
74. Foss vs. Foss; appeal from First District; taken on call.
75. People ex rel., etc., vs. Johnson; appeal from First District; taken on call.
76. Field vs. Herrick; appeal from First District; argued orally and taken.
77. Gage vs. Busse; appeal from First District; argued orally and taken.
78. Hett vs. Collins; error to First District; continued.
79. Ogle vs. Turpin; appeal from First District; argued orally and taken.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—MOTIONS DECIDED.

82. Herrington vs. Herrington; appeal from Kane; motion allowed and time extended ten days to file abstracts and briefs.
33. Same vs. same; same order.
15. Hunter vs. Hunter; error to Second District; motion to continue overruled and time extended to one week from today to file abstracts and briefs.
45. Chicago Life-Insurance Company vs. Needles; error to Cook; ten days' time is given to plaintiff in error to reply to brief of defendant in error.
7. Rehearing docket: Commissioners of Highways vs. People ex rel. Walker; leave given to withdraw record on condition that it be returned after it has been used.
27. Divine vs. Edwards; appeal from Second District; appellee will have ten days' additional time to file additional brief; sixty-three days is given defendant in error to file brief, and cause continued.
38. Kerfoot vs. Cronin; appeal from Cook; motion to set aside order of submission, and motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.
108. Sanders vs. Peck; motion for leave to file additional brief allowed.

CALL OF DOCKET.

81. Elston & Wheeling Gravel Road Company vs. People ex rel., etc.; appeal from Cook; argued orally and taken.

Six cases in today's call are to be argued orally.

82. Herrington vs. Herrington; appeal from Kane; taken on call.
83. Same vs. same; taken on call.
89. Lusk vs. Thatcher; appeal from Cook County; taken on call.
85. Jewell vs. Rock River Paper Company; appeal from First District; argued orally and taken.
86. Dyche vs. Rock River Paper Company; appeal from First District; taken on call.
87. Barbour vs. Scottish-American Mortgage Company; appeal from First District; taken on call.

The Court took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when Nos. 89, 90, 91, 92, and 100 are to be argued orally.

NEBRASKA NUGGETS.

Closing Days of the Reunion—Republican County Convention—The Farmers' Triumph.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 12.—The soldiers' reunion being over, and likewise the County Fair, our citizens to the number of several hundred are taking in the State Fair at Omaha. The reunion was a great success; the County Fair, which unfortunately took place at the same time, failed to call forth any crowd and is pronounced a failure, while the State Fair, if preparations go for anything, will be one of the best ever known in Nebraska.

The Republican County Convention takes place the 4th of October, and the primaries are called for the 24th of this month. As the time draws near for a settlement of local political difficulties, candidates become more and more anxious. Just now they are on the warpath big, and not a stone is left unturned to accomplish their purposes. It is unfortunate that there are not more offices, as the candidates for places are not only very hungry but very numerous.

The regular annual howl about loss of crops, etc., is not being indulged in in Nebraska this fall. Perhaps it is because crops are found to be unusually good. Corn is turning out splendidly in some portions of the State, and is ordinarily good everywhere. Nebraska farmers have no reason to complain this year, certainly.

Fall weather has come in earnest. The grasses of the prairies are turning brown, vast fields of corn, yellow and sere, wave in the sun, leaves are falling from the trees, the nights are cold, and the days are warm and quiet. There is smoke in the air. It is early Indian summer.

JARRING LAND-LEAGUERS.

The Patrick Ford Land League of the Seventeenth Ward held a meeting last evening at Svea Hall, with Thomas Ryan in the chair. A committee consisting of L. P. Nelson and W. C. Hill was appointed to wait upon the old officers of the Seventeenth Ward Land League and demand of them the books and funds of the old organization which are still in their possession. Some two months ago the Seventeenth Ward Land League was severed by two factions. The one was for adhering to the principles of the *Irish World*, and favored the sending of all money to Ireland through the hands of its editor, Patrick Ford. The other was averse to the *Irish World* and advocated affiliation with the State National Land League. At the last meeting at which the two parties met, the question of affiliation with the State League was discussed and a vote taken. The Fordites being in the majority, they carried their point, and in consequence the factions separated, each reorganizing for itself. It happens that in the minority party were enlisted the Secretary and Treasurer of the old League, and on the strength of this the State Leaguers claimed that they were the only original Seventeenth Ward league. The Patrick Ford club hold that as they voted not to join with the State League, they are rightly the old organization, and hence their demand for the records and funds amounting to $8.89.

Mr. Richardson spoke at some length on the land question, after which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the Patrick Ford League of the Seventeenth Ward of Chicago that we demand of the Land League Convention in Dublin, Ireland, to declare for the absolute equality and freedom of the land for all the people, and that they proclaim in God's truth that the land belongs to all His children on earth to use while they live, and to no one man or set of men in particular.

The meeting then adjourned.

"Gentleman" and "Lady."

All the Year Round (London).

Socially, the term "gentleman" has become almost vulgar. It is certainly less employed by gentlemen than by inferior persons. The one speaks of "a man I know," the other of "a gentleman I know." In the one case the gentleman is taken for granted, in the other it seems to need specification. Again, as regards the term "lady." It is quite in accordance with the usages of society to speak of your acquaintance the Duchess as "a very nice person." People who would say "a very nice lady" are not generally of a social class which has much to do with Duchesses; and if you speak of one of these as a "person" you will soon be made to feel your mistake.

Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters, for sleepless ladies and invalids.

ON 'CHANGE.

An Increased Activity in All Leading Speculative Articles.

The Directors Struggling With the Preparatory Details of the New Building.

A Lively Realizing Movement in Crude Petroleum Noted Yesterday.

"On the board," said a broker yesterday, "trade has been heavier today than for some time past, and it begins to make the boys think of the dizzy times last month. Orders are pouring in from the country and the big cities. It looks as if another huge speculative wave was going to sweep over us, and probably swamp a good many fellows who have been lucky and won't retire satisfied with what they have gained. This time there are no formidable cliques—at least I haven't found any yet, but one can't tell what may be lying in the undercurrent. The small receipts of wheat seem to incite many speculators into buying, and some are calculating on early frosts to boost corn. There are petroleum, cotton, and a host of commodities which the crazy public seem anxious to get hold of. I see THE TRIBUNE says the crop of vegetables is short. Probably the boys will be buying up all the cabbages, turnips, and beans next. Brainard predicts a big speculation in stone walls."

The Directors of the Board of Trade held a regular monthly meeting yesterday. The session was an unusually long one, the time being taken up chiefly in the discussion of the proposed changes in the rules of the board, which it will be necessary to make before they can go forward with the new building. No decision was made, and another meeting will be held today.

The board has received several requests from architects to be permitted to submit plans for the new building. Some of these have come from non-residents. It is said that Mr. Bauman, of this city, stands as good a chance of getting the position as any one.

THE IS TALK OF CONVERTING

the present quarters of the board into an office building after the Board of Trade leaves it. The Chamber of Commerce Association is said to consent to this change, the board retaining its lease of the building of course, and guaranteeing the rent, which it is legally bound to pay anyhow. There was some talk of renting the structure to a coal or lumbermen's exchange, but this idea is not likely to amount to anything. It is thought the building would yield a good income as an office block.

THE PETROLEUM DEAL.

The speculation in petroleum continues, and a lively boom in the article is predicted. The market fluctuated yesterday from $1.00 down to 97¾, and back about 1 cent per barrel. The top figure brought out a good many holders who had a profit of 15 cents per barrel in the market and they hastened to realize—on the principle that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The break in prices was rather sudden, and the small fry who were dabbling in crude oil for money rushed in with their orders to sell out. It was rumored that the uncertain state of the market was due to the acts of the great monopoly which controls it with a grip which is popularly supposed to be a wrought-iron one.

The boys are complaining about the great length of the afternoon call. Some of them are inclined to sit down on the Call Board altogether, and manifested their dislike yesterday by seizing a supposed opportunity to hiss the father of it.

It is rumored that the late rise is petroleum is due to the shortage in New York which is estimated at from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 barrels. The Standard is said to be putting up the price on these Eastern shorts. Wonder if the New Yorkers will play the baby act?

George Helmer's success has won for himself the title of King of the Barley Crowd.

ADRIAN WATER-WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 13.—The Adrian Water-Works Company having refused to make a contract on the stipulations provided by the ordinance passed by the Council last week, the question of bonding the city for $150,000 and erecting public works will be submitted to the voters at a special election ordered for Monday, Oct. 3.

Mr. Frank Borden, connected with the office of the American Linen Company, Fall River, Mass., says: "St. Jacobs Oil is very highly recommended in our factory, and it would be but simple justice for me to say a few words in its praise. The men have used it for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, burns, cuts, corns, and in fact for almost every ailment it claims to cure, and it does all that it promised to do, never failing to cure.

SANFORD'S GINGER.

SANFORD'S

THE WISE ENJOY GOOD HEALTH

•GINGER•

A Delightful Companion,

Essential to the health and happiness of every traveler and the household, is SANFORD'S GINGER, "the delicious." It instantly relieves cholera-morbus cramps, pains, and indigestion, breaks up colds, chills, and fevers, prevents malaria and diseases incidental o change of water, food, and climate. **Beware of worthless imitation: said to be as good.** Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER, and take no other. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Chicago Academy,

HENRY H. BABCOCK,

(President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences), PRINCIPAL.

Fall Term Begins September 19.

No. 693 North Clark-st.,

FRONTING LINCOLN PARK.

This will be made the leading School of the North Side for pupils of both sexes, and has one of the finest locations for a School in the city.

Circulars may be had upon application, either personal or by mail.

Misses Grant's Seminary,

247 & 249 Dearborn-av., Chicago,

For Boarding and Day Scholars. 13th year begins Thursday, Sept. 15th. Instruction in the Kindergarten by the Misses Howe.

THE

HARVARD SCHOOL,

2101 INDIANA-AV., Corner Twenty-first-st.

A school for boys, will reopen WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14. Primary and higher department. Careful preparation for college, the scientific school, and business life. Located in the best part of the city; easily accessible by the street-cars. The building stands free on all sides. Plenty of light and air. For information apply to J. J. SCHOBINGER, or JOHN C. GRANT, 2101 Indiana-av., Chicago.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Poet and Traveler, Said: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." HON. FERNANDO WOOD, M. C., Said (1880): "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name as reference. My boys will return to you (for their fourth year) after their vacation." For new Illustrated Circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., Harvard University Graduate, Media, Pa., 12 miles from Phila.

PARK INSTITUTE,

A Day and Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies, 103 and 105 Ashland-av., Chicago.

A thoroughly organized institution. Exceptionally fine advantages in Music, Art, and Modern Languages. For catalogue address MRS. A. E. BATES, Principal.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE.

Springfield, Ill. The 14th year will commence Sept. 14. First-class school for young ladies. Course full. German free. Musical and Fine Arts Departments unsurpassed. Elocution, or rather good reading, a marked feature. For catalogues apply to MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, Principal.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

25 West Forty-sixth-st., New York. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Reopens Sept. 27. Thorough English course. Daily lectures. French and other languages spoken within six months. Drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

Chester, Pa., opens Sept. 14. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English; degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Patron, at No. 69 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

MISS RICE'S SCHOOL

For young Ladies and Children, 481 North La Salle-st., Chicago, reopens Sept. 14. Pupils prepared for best Colleges. Excellent advantages in the Modern Languages.

Morgan Park Military Academy.

The best Boys' Boarding School in the West. Prepares for College, Scientific School or Business. Location attractive and elevated. Session begins Sept. 13, 1881. Send for catalogue to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Principal, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL for GIRLS,

197 & 199 N. Charles-st., Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. W. M. CARY, Miss CARY.

Established 1842. French the language of the School.

Froebel Kindergarten and School,

Corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-second-st., Chicago. Fourth year begins Sept. 12. Mrs. A. B. SCOTT (from Madam Kraus-Boelte's Normal Training School for Kindergartners), Principal and Kindergartner.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INstitute. New Haven, Conn., Gen. Russell's School. Preparatory to college, scientific schools, or business. Thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, etc. Ample opportunity for athletic games, rowing, etc.

GANNETT INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boston, Mass. For circular address Rev. GEORGE GANNETT, A.M.

Mrs. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. 17th Year opens Sept. 12. Address Principal, St. Louis, Mo.

SOUTH SIDE ACADEMY, 3821 Langley-av., reopens Sept. 12. Well-graded school. Special classes for adults. Address MRS. R. C. ROSS.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, Peekskill, N. Y. For boys. Founded 1850. $400 to $500 per annum. W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Principal.

MEDETUR.

MEDETUR!

PEARLS OF STRENGTH AND SPECIFIC CURE FOR

Sick and Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, and Muscular Debility.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS and other diseases of like character yield to this most potent of remedies. In all forms of debility or lassitude these pearls are positively necessary, as they supply brain power, repair waste, and revive the entire system. Pamphlets free. $1.00 per box; 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail prepaid.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., General Western Agents, 92 & 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOLDING BED.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Beds, Burr Pat. Improved. 15 Styles. Elegant, comfortable. Save Room-rent. Bedding folds out of sight (see cut.)

Office Desks, Bank Counters, Etc. Lawyers' and Ladies' Desks. Artistic Household Fittings in Special Designs. All work guaranteed of best kiln-dried lumber, and made by ourselves. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

FRUITS.

FRUITS — TAYLOR'S Fine Fruits, 3 South Clark-st., Chicago. Patronized by best people. Reliable Package. Goods Delivered Free. USE BELL TELEPHONE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY EXPRESS.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The oldest, best, and cheapest of the New York Weeklies, and the most attractive Family Journal for the Farmer and Country Merchant published.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY EXPRESS publishes each week the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sermons of Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, by direct arrangement with him, and is the only journal publishing them by authority.

It will also publish from time to time the notable sermons of other eminent divines of New York, Brooklyn, and other cities.

SEE THE GREAT PREMIUM LIST.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

Address all Correspondence

THE WEEKLY EXPRESS, No. 23 Park Row, NEW YORK.

A QUINTETTE OF NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

Ditson & Co. have ready for the Fall Trade, and for the use of Music Teachers, Choirs, and Singing Classes, the following books, of unapproachable excellence in their special departments:

Emerson's | HERALD OF PRAISE. | ($1.) The new Church Music Book for 1881-1882. Send $1 for Specimen Copy.

Emerson's | IDEAL. | (75c.) The new and superior book for Singing Classes. Send 75c for Specimen Copy.

Emerson's | SONG BELLS. | (50c.) The new, genial, and beautiful collection of School Songs. Send 50c for Specimen Copy.

Tenney & Hoffman's | BEACON LIGHT. | (30c.) All radiant with beauty, and full of the sweetest melody. For Sunday-schools. Send 30c for Specimen Copy.

McIntosh's | LIGHT AND LIFE. | (35c.) A large, well-filled, admirably-selected and composed, and everyway desirable collection of Sunday-School and Gospel-Meeting Music. Send 35c for Specimen Copy.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

PROPOSALS.

TO PUBLISHERS.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 18th inst. for the manufacture and delivery of twelve thousand copies of the "Revised Statutes of Indiana" as prepared under the act of April 18, 1881, to be delivered to the Secretary of State, at his office in Indianapolis, by November 1, 1881.

The book will be in one volume, and must be strictly printed and manufactured, and of materials and quality agreeable to the following description and specifications—viz.:

Specifications for Printing and Binding of the Revised Statutes of Indiana, 1881.

PAPER.

26x38, 45 lb. sized and super calendered, strictly No. one (1) Eastern, first-class, all rag stock tinted book.

COMPOSITION.

Text of work to be set in old style brevier, No. 12, of Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, or type of any other first-class manufacturer, which type are like those specified, in quality, size, style, and all other respects, with side-heads in brevier full-face, No. 7, of Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, or type of any other first-class manufacturer, which type are like those specified in quality, size, style, and all other respects. No unnecessary blank space at ending of chapters.

Notes, references, sub-heads, and contents of chapters to be set in old-style nonpareil, No. 12, of Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, or type of any other first-class manufacturer, which type are like those specified, in quality, size, style, and all other respects, with the contents of chapters in double columns.

Chapter heads to be set in long primer Celtic, caps and lower case, Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, or type of any other first-class manufacturer, which type are like those specified, in quality, size, style, and all other respects.

Subject or title of chapters in two-line pearl, old style condensed capitals, Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, or type of any other first-class manufacturer, which type are like those specified, in quality, size, style, and all other respects.

Subject or title of acts in brevier, old-style, capitals, same type as in the body of the work.

Running titles of pages in long primer, old style, No. 12, Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, or type of any other first-class manufacturer, which type are like those specified, in quality, size, style, and all other respects, capitals and small capitals, with numbers of page, in figures of same font, and with long primer blank line under page headings.

No Roman numerals or letters shall be used in said work to designate sections, articles, or chapters.

Table of contents and index is to be set in brevier old style, same letter as body of work, in double columns, subject word of index to be in capitals of same letter, solid composition, with hanging indention.

Tabular work, when three columns or less to a page, to be set in old style brevier, solid, same type as body of work, and when over three columns to the page, to be set in nonpareil, old style, solid, same type as notes or references.

Size of type pages, 22 picas wide by 36 picas long, including head and foot lines.

INK.

Extra No. 1 book.

BINDING.

First-class workmanship, full law sheep, with two colored titles, best quality of lamb leather, No. 25 cloth boards, backs and joints lined with grey super, spring back, stamped sides, titles to be stamped in extra deep gold.

PRESS-WORK.

To be first-class, dry, super-calendered work, and printing to be done on first-class electrotype plates made from type never before used.

One proof-reader will be furnished; all other service will be at the expense of the contractor.

Copy will be furnished as needed after the 20th inst. It is supposed that the book will contain about 2,000 pages, and bids must state the price per copy, with the sum per page for the excess or deficiency, to be added should it be more or deducted should it be less than 2,000 pages.

The successful bidder will be required, at once upon the award of the work to him, to enter into a written contract, with satisfactory security. Proposals must be indorsed "Bid for Revised Statutes," and addressed to the Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

A. G. PORTER, Governor.

JAS. S. FRAZER,
D. TURPIE,
JOHN H. STOTSENBURG,
Commissioners.

Indianapolis, Sept. 7, 1881.

Proposals for Building Police Station.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Friday, Sept. 23, 1881, for erecting and fully completing a police station, to be located on the northwest corner of Desplaines street and Waldo-place, according to plans and specifications on file in said office.

Proposals must be addressed to the Department of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Building Police Station," and be accompanied with $200.00 in money or a certified check for that amount upon any responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, and made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept bids for each class of work separately, or to take them collectively, as he may deem best for the interests of the city, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Works of his ability and integrity, and that he has sufficient pecuniary resources to fulfill the contract promptly in accordance with the specifications thereof, if awarded to him. Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names as well as the name of the firm.

CHAS. S. WALLER, Commissioner of Public Works.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Sept. 25, 1881, at the office of the Pueblo Building and Investment Company, Pueblo, Colo., for constructing a first-class brick hotel building in Pueblo, 120 feet by 132 feet, four stories in hight above the basement and to contain 120 rooms.

Plans and specifications may seen at the office of the company in Pueblo, Colo., or at the office of W. W. BOYINGTON, architect. Room 81, 113 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties that such bidder will enter into a contract for the construction of said hotel, and that they will become sureties on a bond to be signed by the bidder as principal for the faithful performance of said contract, should the contract be awarded to such bidder.

The company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Executive Committee, FERD BAMDOLLAR, Secretary.

Notice to Grain-Elevator Builders.

Proposals, with plans and specifications, will be received until Oct. 1, 1881, at the office of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, in this city, for the building of a First-class Grain Elevator of a capacity of 500,000 bushels, with all modern improvements.

Bids must specify the approximate date of completion of the Elevator.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

W. C. FENLEY, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co.

Plans and specifications for extensive Ore Docks to be built at Pt. St. Ignace, Michigan, are now ready and can be seen at the Offices of the Company at Marquette and Detroit, Mich. Tenders for this work will be received by the undersigned up to Sept. 15.

HUGH McMILLAN, Secretary, Detroit, Mich.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p.m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.

For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.

For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 8 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.

Docks foot Michigan-av.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

ST. GERMAN, Delaplane...Wednesday, Sept. 14, 10 a.m.
LABRADOR, Jouela........Wednesday, Sept. 21, 2 p. m.
ST. LAURENT, Servan.....Wednesday, Sept. 28, 8 a. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES,

Touching at Gibraltar and Barcelona.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:

CALDERA, De Beville...........................Sept. 14
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, Capt. Baquesne, Sept. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

For Cadiz and Gibraltar—First Cabin..........$75 and $60
For Barcelona and Marseilles—First Cabin..$80 and $100
Steerage...$32

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

On and after Sept. 22 the steamer leaving New York on the 22d of each month will touch at Lisbon.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every Saturday from New York and every alternate Saturday from Philadelphia.

For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.

119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE

Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

SHAFT-COUPLING SPRINGS.

NOBODY NOW USES

Worthless, rotting, perishable Rubbers on their Buggies who have seen or used the simple Steel STANDARD SHAFT COUPLING SPRING. Sold by all Hardware, Harness, and Saddlery Stores everywhere. Finely Japanned Black, 25 cents a pair; Nickel-Plated, 50 cents. J. G. MOREY & CO., 99 Randolph-st., Chicago, manuf'rs for U. S. and Canada under letters patent. One doz. pairs, boxed, $1.50; 1 gross pairs, $15, 4 months; 10 off spot cash. Only Perfect Anti-Rattler. Locks the Shaft-Bolt (preventing runaways), and looks neat.

FRONT VIEW.

Springs exchanged with publishers in the interior for advertising at net cash rates.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

COMPLETE BEDS.

Iron and Brass, with Woven Wire Mattress. VERMIN PROOF.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO. 5, 7 and 9 North Clark-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

NEW ENGLAND Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Endowment Policies maturing prior to January 1, 1884, will be discounted at a moderate rate of interest upon a proper legal discharge being given, by applying at the Office of the Company in Boston, or to O. CRONKHITE, Gen. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Office Hours—9 to 4 and 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for 15 years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. Dr. LUCAS addresses himself particularly to those who have already placed themselves under the care of ignorant advertising charlatans, from whom they have received no benefits, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advance. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. LUCAS has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cure.

YOUNG MEN Who are suffering from the damning effects of youthful indiscretions (Seminal Weakness), among others showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuse of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stage, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your agonizing ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted young man, endowed with genius, has permitted his case to run on and on, until remorse racked his intellect, and finally death claimed its victim. Remember, that "Procrastination is the Thief of Time," so lay aside your so-called pride, and consult one who thoroughly understands your ailment, and who alone will know your case. In reciprocation, find permanent relief for an ailment that has made day a drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of men, in good standing in the social world, of prominence in the world of commerce, of culture and refinement, are to-day suffering from the fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during moments of thoughtlessness. Young man, turn and gaze upon thy companion, or seek the mirror for proof to substantiate this fact. Oh! could he control the arts of Fate, or had he the diction of a Webster, he could not appeal to you more sincerely. Man, think of the gentle tones of the mother who bore you; recall the pleading accents of an anxious sister, let your mind wander back to the much cherished counsels of a loving father, and answer what you are to-day. Though you may for the present fill your station in society, the time is as inevitable as fate, when your brilliancy will like a flash depart, leaving you a stranded wreck on the Shoals of Pride—Suicide, forgotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and procrastinate no longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part manly. Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself, for in doing so you not only fan the flame, but insult more and yourself. Remember, "large oaks from little acorns grow," "little ills prove fatal diseases."

MIDDLE AGED MEN Married or single, who are prematurely old, as a result of excesses or youthful follies, and who are troubled by too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and finding a deposit of ropy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin or whitish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance, causing nervous debility and loss of vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a full restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. I will forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Address

Dr. W. R. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF

Gold Medal Awarded the author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life or, Self-Preservation;" bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*9:15 pm	[illegible]
Freeport and Rockford	*10:15 pm	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	* 4:15 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	8:30 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	*10:00 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:30 pm	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	* 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	† 9:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	* 9:30 am	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 am	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	† 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 am	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	† 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	4:45 pm	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	* 8:05 am	[illegible]
Elgin Express	* 4:15 pm	[illegible]
Elgin Express	* 9:15 am	[illegible]
Elgin Express	*10:15 pm	[illegible]
Elgin Express	* 4:15 pm	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday Express	* 5:15 pm	[illegible]
	1:15 pm	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Union Depot, Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 am	b7:25 pm
bNebraska Express	10:30 am	[illegible]
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 am	[illegible]
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 am	[illegible]
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	10:45 am	[illegible]
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:30 pm	[illegible]
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 pm	[illegible]
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:30 pm	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 pm	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	3:20 pm	10:15 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:20 pm	[illegible]
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 pm	[illegible]
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:20 pm	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	5:25 pm	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	6:25 pm	[illegible]
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 pm	[illegible]
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 pm	[illegible]
dTexas Express	9:05 pm	[illegible]
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:20 pm	[illegible]
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	[illegible]
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 pm	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	* 3:35 pm	[illegible]
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 am / † 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am / † 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	[illegible]
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:30 pm	[illegible]
Elgin Passenger	* 9:30 am	[illegible]
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 am	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 pm	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 pm	[illegible]
Itasca accommodation	* 6:30 pm	[illegible]

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave [illegible] a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:45 a. m. and 7:45 a. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:35 pm	* 3:35 pm
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	‡ 9:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 am	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 am / ‡ 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:35 pm	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:30 pm	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	‡ 8:30 pm	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	‡ 8:30 pm	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	‡ 8:30 pm	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 pm	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 pm	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:40 am	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 pm	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 53 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:25 pm
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 pm	* 3:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 am	* 3:30 pm
Peoria & Pekin Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:30 am
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 pm	3:30 pm

‡ Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 2:15 pm	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 am	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	[illegible]
Theatre Train	‡11:30 pm	[illegible]
Church Train	1:15 pm	[illegible]

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	[illegible]
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	[illegible]
Night Express	† 9:10 pm	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 pm	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 pm	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‖Daily. †Saturdays excepted. aSaturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	‖ 5:15 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	‖ 5:15 pm	[illegible]
aNight Express	†10:30 pm	[illegible]

a Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. ‖Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 am	[illegible]
Fast Express	‖ 5:10 pm	[illegible]

‖Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Do Night Express	‖ 8:10 pm	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 am	[illegible]
New York Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express (daily)	* 5:15 pm	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Line.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts. West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 am	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Night Express (daily)	‖ 7:55 pm	[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 73 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	‖ 8:40 pm	[illegible]

‖Daily, except Sundays. *Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:15 am	[illegible]
Night Express	5:15 pm	[illegible]